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MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY

12 pt. 1

1890

May-June



The Western History Magazine
MAGAZINE

X 708790

OF

Western History.

ILLUSTRATED.



75 VOL. XII.
MAY, 1890—OCTOBER, 1890.

NEW YORK:
MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY PUBLISHING Co.,
132 Nassau Street,

The National magazine

MAGAZINE

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NEW YORK:
MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY PUBLISHING CO.,
132 Nassau Street,

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MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY PUBLISHING CO.

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MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY.

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No. 1.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A REAL ESTATE AGENT.

IN the Baltimore *Journal* of one hundred and seventeen years ago (1773) George Washington advertises for sale 20,000 acres of land on the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. The old paper containing this notice was found between the lids of an old Welsh Bible, belonging to a citizen of Covington, Ky. How it got there and was preserved is hard to tell.

In this advertisement Washington comes up to the standard of any of his Western less "illustrious" successors, and it is doubtful if he comes up to the standard of veracity laid down in the "Hatchet and Cherry-tree" affair.

After the light and experience of one hundred and seventeen years of development of the Kanawha and Meigs County hills, the facts do not seem to justify the father of his country in his flaming description of the fertility and beauty of his domain. Washington was early impressed with a great future for the West; whether the great events of the coming revolution were already casting their

shadows before them, may be inferred from the following language: "If the scheme for establishing a new government on the Ohio, in the manner talked of, should ever be effected, these lands would prove to be the most valuable, because of their contiguity to the seat of government which, more than probable, would be at the mouth of the Kanawha." It is from the life of Col. Crawford, the life-long friend and agent of Washington, in his western land ventures, that we gather our information in this matter.

Crawford, who afterward lost his life in the campaign against the Indians at Sandusky, was with Washington at Braddock's defeat; had left the Shenandoah, and settled on the Youghiogheny as agent for Washington. He had selected lands for him and his brothers, Samuel and John Augustine, and Lund Washington, a relative. Washington and Crawford were both surveyors, and it is not improbable that the large slices of land he got from the erratic

old Lord Fairfax for surveying, first developed a spirit of land speculation. Crawford was his agent in the West. September 21st, 1769, he writes from Mt. Vernon: "If you will be to the trouble of seeking out the land, I will take upon me the trouble of securing them, as there is a possibility of doing it. I will, moreover, be at all the cost and charges of surveying and patenting the same. You shall have such a reasonable proportion of the whole as we may fix upon at our first meeting."

It is needless to say, the matter was promptly attended to. These lands were on the Youghiogheny. The fees for surveying in those days were ample, and Crawford and Washington often got one-fourth of the land for their services, the latter, doubtless, got many valuable slices from his old patron, Fairfax. It is not strange, therefore, that he became a large Virginia land owner.

About three years previous to the advertisement alluded to in the *Baltimore Journal*, he left Mt. Vernon on horseback to cross the Allegheny mountains and visit Crawford on the Youghiogheny and look after his landed interest there, and to descend the Ohio on a prospecting tour.

This trip occupied nine weeks and one day, when he arrived on horseback at Mt. Vernon as he had left it.

He and Crawford left the Yough-

iogheny and came to Pittsburgh, a trading post of twenty log cabins. Here, in company with Mr. Harrison and others, they secured a large canoe and floated slowly down the Ohio, examining the land. At Mingo Bottom (now Steubenville) they found an Indian town of twenty-five log huts; this was afterwards the starting point of Crawford's fatal campaign against Sandusky.

They floated down as far as the mouth of the Great Kenawha. On their return, Washington-wishing to examine the land in the great bend of the Ohio, in what is now Meigs County, he and Crawford walked across the neck, which they estimated at eight miles. Whether this land on the Ohio was secured or not is not told, and as there were then no United States, and the colonial claims of Virginia were rather indeterminate, the metes and bounds of his 20,000 acres are not very close.

The party pursued their way home still more slowly than they came, for pushing this big canoe against the current was quite different from floating with it. At Mingo Bottom they were met by horses sent from Crawford's home to meet them. On their way home they met a canoe loaded with sheep going to Illinois. This was nearly fifty years before the waters of the Ohio were disturbed by a paddle wheel, and doubtless it was the first shipment of live stock from Pittsburgh to the vicinity of St. Louis.

Arriving at Crawford's home on the Youghioghany, they found the river very high and the canoe gone. Finally, finding a boat, they paddled over, swimming their horses. Resting a few days here, Washington returned over the mountains on horseback, and reaching Mount Vernon as already stated in nine weeks and one day from the time he left.

The fact that Washington does not include his Youghioghany land in his Kenawha advertisement, may be accounted for by the conflicting colonial claims of Pennsylvania and Virginia. As many lost their homes in this cause, it is possible that Washington suffered in this way to some extent.

About two years later Washington, in company with Lord Dunmore, had arranged to visit the west on a land-inspecting tour. He had written to Lord Dunmore asking the time he would be ready to start, so Crawford could be notified to be ready to ac-

company them, but the death of Miss Custis, June 19th, frustrated the plan. He still instructed Crawford to inspect the land about the mouth of the Sciota and secure it to him, but the mutterings of the Revolution were heard, and soon both these men were in the biggest real estate transaction the world ever saw. It was not 20,000 acres on the Kenawha, but it was half a continent, and they got it.

This was about the end of the real estate matters with these men. They had been together at Braddock's defeat; they were at the heroic crossing of the Delaware on Christmas day, and at the victory of Trenton the next day, and Princeton the 3d of January, 1777. Not much is known of Washington's land scheme for some time, and his agent and lifelong friend, Colonel Crawford, lost his life in the Sandusky campaign against Indians.

GRIFFITH MORRIS.

NEW LONDON, O.

THE MIAMI INDIANS—LITTLE TURTLE, THEIR LAST CHIEF.

THE Miami Indians, who welcomed Generals Harmar, St. Clair, Wayne and Harrison with tomahawks, scalping-knives and war-woops to this now wide and peaceful land, were first encountered by the French, under John Nicolet, in 1634, at Green Bay. They then numbered eight thousand warriors, and were a civil, brave, well-disposed people. Teten-

chona, their chief, was much respected, and went about with a body-guard.

In 1721 they were found on the St. Joseph river, and subsequently upon the Wabash and the headwaters of the two Miami rivers.

During the Revolution they sided with the English. They made peace with the Americans at Fort Finney

(mouth of the Great Miami), but continued to entertain a hostile feeling. In 1790 they could put fifteen hundred warriors in the field. Under Little Turtle they defeated Colonel Hardin, October 19th, 1790; General Harmer in the same year; General St. Clair in 1791; but, with other tribes, were defeated by General Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20th, 1794, where Little



LITTLE TURTLE.

Turtle first met Lieutenant W. H. Harrison as aid-de-camp to Wayne. The year following they joined in the Greenville Treaty—their right and title to the land now known as the Miami Valley being conveyed to the United States by virtue of the mark, a *little turtle*, of their chief affixed to that compact. Notwithstanding this, they reluctantly took part against the

United States, corrupted by English officers, in the war of 1812.

They were once more badly defeated by Colonel Campbell, under orders from General Harrison. A final treaty of peace was made with them September 8th, 1812.

There were between two and three thousand upon their reservations in 1822. They numbered eleven hundred in 1838, when they sold their reservation in Indiana to the Government. The annuities granted by the Government proved fatal to them upon their reservations, producing insolence, intoxication and violence. In 1846 they were removed to Fort Leavenworth Agency, a wretched, desolate band numbering about two hundred and fifty, and now, doubtless, have all perished from the earth.

Little Turtle was the last chief of the Miami Indians. Regarded as a type of a departed race, the following facts concerning his character and career are submitted in connection with his picture, which is engraved from a copy of the portrait painted by Stuart, in Philadelphia, in 1797, by request of President Washington.

The late Hon. E. D. Mansfield saw Little Turtle in 1805 at the house of his father, General Jared Mansfield, who then occupied the Ludlow Mansion, yet standing in Cumminsville, Hamilton County, O. He describes him as a "dark man, with swarthy complexion, riding a fine horse, dismounting before his father's house,

and after a consultation with him touching the boundary lines between the two nations, riding away, never to revisit these scenes again. The sun of Indian glory set with him, and the clouds and shadows which for two hundred years had gathered round their destiny, now closed in the starless night of death."

Little Turtle—his Indian name was Me-che-kan-bah-quah—was half Mohican and half Miami. He was the son of a chief, and was born about 1747 at his village on the Eel river, a tributary of the Wabash, now in the State of Indiana. In stature he was short, well built, with prominent forehead, keen black eyes, and a large chin. After signing the treaty of Greenville he remained the true and faithful friend of the United States Government, and was respected by all who knew him. Tecumseh strove to obtain his co-operation, but in vain. Nothing could move him from his treaty obligations and his friendship for Americans.

It has been said that had the advice of this chief been taken before their disastrous fight with General Wayne, there is little doubt but that Wayne would have met with as ill success as St. Clair. He was not for fighting General Wayne at Presque Isle, and inclined rather to peace than fighting him at all. In a council held the night before the battle he argued as follows: "We have beaten the enemy twice under separate commanders. We cannot expect the same good

fortune always to attend us. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps; the night and the day are alike to him. And during all the time that he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers to me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace."

When Mr. Volnay asked Little Turtle, in Philadelphia, what prevented him living with the whites, and if he were not more comfortable in Philadelphia than upon the banks of the Wabash, he said: "Taking all things together you have the advantage over us, but here I am deaf and dumb. I do not talk your language; I can neither hear nor make myself heard. When I walk through the streets I see every person in his shop employed about something—one making shoes another hats, another sells cloth, and every one lives by his labor. I say to myself which of all these things can you do? Not one. I can make a bow or an arrow, catch fish, kill game, or go to war, but none of these is any use here. To learn what is done here would require a long time. Old age comes on. I should be a piece of furniture, useless to my nation, useless to the whites and useless to myself. I must return to my own country."

Colonel John Johnston, the Indian agent, said: "Little Turtle was a

man of great wit, humor and vivacity, fond of the company of gentlemen, and delighted in good eating. When I knew him he had two wives living with him under the same roof in the greatest harmony; one an old woman, about his own age—fifty—the choice of his youth, who performed the drudgery of the house; the other, a young and beautiful creature of eighteen, who was his favorite; yet it was never discovered by any one that the least unkind feeling existed between them."

He died July 14th, 1812, of the

gout, at Fort Wayne, Ind., whither he had gone from his home upon Red river, to be treated by a United States surgeon. His body was buried with military honors and lowered mournfully into the grave with all his personal adornment and implements of war, including a sword presented to him by General Washington, together with a medal bearing the likeness of Washington. The place of his long sleep is still known and honored by the citizens of Fort Wayne.

HENRY DUDLEY TETTER.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF KANSAS HISTORY.*

HISTORY is the record of events—not the advertisement of localities. The northern half of Asia is as much a blank book, as Canada away from the St. Lawrence. If we take out Egypt and Carthage, Africa is a dark—a very dark—continent, indeed. Nor can we accept from Egypt a pyramid for history. The names of the aristocratic families entombed there, even if we could rescue them from oblivion, are of far less consequence than the tears and agony of the thousands of slaves who perished

building them. History proper is the crystalization of thought; ideas grow into works and institutions.

But a few years ago—you and I can remember the time—Kansas was the "Great American Desert." That is, historically, and we have learned that what is called history is not, necessarily, accurate. Still, the "Desert" was not all a myth. I can remember several long stretches of country, where in ante-bellum days, the sands drifted and blew, where the grass grew not, but a few miniature plum trees might be seen, or a wild rose bush. In the course of time, however, grass straggled over and covered it, and the squatters finally made farms upon it; and I ceased to be positive in my opinion concerning

*The above is the full text of the annual address prepared for the recent meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society, by its President, Hon. William A. Phillips, of Salina. It is an able and graphic contribution to the history of that great State.

it. Who can sketch the ancient history of Kansas, when, in one of the earth's mighty cataclysms, all the ridges and hills and peaks were all heaved up from the sea or lake where they had rested, and were first in narrow serrated hills and ridges with a gorge at the bottom which gradually filled up, and leveled, with washings from the hills, and until the broad rich valleys appeared, and the present Kansas landscape took shape. Would it be wonderful if beaches and sandy reaches from the depths of the forgotten sea should be left here and there, or even saline or alkaline deposits, or the bones of monstrous saurians who once disported on the waters banished for ever more. And then came the buffalo and the buffalo grass, and the beautiful herds of antelope, and the majestic herds of elk. I have, as late as 1866, seen several thousand of these latter magnificent creatures in a herd; and small bands of black-tailed deer among the bluffs and cedars of the upper Smoky, Saline and Solomon. I have seen immense herds of buffalo cover the landscape, and make it black as ink in the early summer time, as far as the eye could reach. Who can tell how many centuries passed in which these mighty herds grazed on and enriched, and fell down and left their bodies to create the deep black soil of Kansas. Fragments of their bones are still found in digging wells, ten and even twenty feet from the surface. Enormous deposits of gypsum

in central Kansas added to the wondrous fertility. With the buffalo and other game, followed those who preyed on them. When the little marmot we call the prairie dog founded its towns on the beautiful plains, the owl and the hawk, the rattlesnake and coyote followed it. With the buffalo and elk there sneaked along the prairie wolf and mountain lion. I have heard the deep bass roar of the latter many a time along the valleys of western Kansas. Last but not least among the foraging races came man—the nomadic red man of the plains. For them these were the primitive happy Arcadian days. Their white skin tents cast a shadow in the sunlight and shimmered in the moonlight. The buffalo was then to them the gift of the great spirit, and when slain they permitted no part of the carcass to be wasted. Their women dug wild potatoes on the hillside, and gathered fruit and nuts in the woods. They were not altogether insensible to sanitary conditions, for instead of moving the filth the town moved. The chase was at once their occupation and enjoyment, war the occasional but startling event. Free as the breezes that swept over Kansas, these, its early denizens, recognized no authority save the voluntary respect to the words of the wise, or the command of an accepted leader in battle. They had their historical societies, too: when the wampum belts were brought out, and the knots of years and de-

cedes counted, and the events represented by beads and colors explained, telling of the old-time migration, of a battle—an alliance—a treaty, or the boundaries claimed for their domains. They were sovereign, too, in their own country, and as proud of Kansas as you or I. They granted permission to the Spaniard, the Frenchman and the American to visit them and make roads through their country, subject to certain conditions. Nor were they destitute of amusements. Society life was varied by ball play, foot and horse-races and dancing. The melancholy music of their drums I have heard in the bends of our rivers; the monotonous pipe and the feeble twanging of the stringed instruments, and above all the weird, wild song. Romantic youths sang or played to catch the ear of their desired lady loves. Who can tell what epics may have been dreamed and uttered among the skin tents of Cheyenne and Arapahoe. I can remember one fall afternoon in 1859, when we came on the great camp of the Cheyennes on the upper Saline. The temporary city stood in the valley, between the timber of two small creeks, about a mile and a quarter apart, and extended from bluff to river, about two miles. It consisted of an oval belt of tents some four wide on each side, so that you had to travel over this oval for several miles going through the town. It was estimated that not less than ten thousand people were there. The cen-

tral space was reserved for a very large herd of horses, mules and ponies. With them were a half dozen lodges of visiting Sioux, and one or two lodges of other tribes and a few Mexicans. There we met White Antelope, the great chief, and Roman Nose and Black Kettle, and other celebrities. To these we gave some presents. White Antelope took what he got and divided it among his people, and then folding his blanket across his chest retired to his tent. It was a romantic and inspiring scene. The wife of each soldier, when the sun rose, erected in front of their tent, on a spear and club, her husband's shield and his arms across it, all burnished. Little did the people dream how soon all these forms and customs should be swept away. Where are they all now? I question if the hoof of a solitary wild buffalo ever again presses the soil of Kansas. Long years have passed since I saw an elk. A few lonely antelope still linger in southwestern Kansas, like ghosts of departed things, taking a last lingering look at the changing panorama—but the myriads of game, and wolf and Indian are all gone. The animated life of the Kansas of a quarter of a century ago is as completely blotted out as if it had never been. There is something else left.

I have said that history was the crystalization of thought into institutions. No grander illustration could be given than the ordinance of 1787. The first purely defensive con-

gress had given place to Congress under the articles of confederation, adopted in 1777, and finally agreed to by the colonies, in March, 1781. There was but one legislative body, and the executive was a committee composed of that body. Besides the colonies, now being made into States, there was a great northwest territory to which several of the colonies laid claim, but which was subject to the action of Congress. The ordinance provided for the settlement and organization of governments and for the social and political status of the great region. The intelligent and noble character of that Congress is indicated by their devoting forever to freedom every foot of territory we then possessed. The curse of human slavery should never stain it. Madison, and some writers in the *Federalist*, seemed inclined to criticise that Congress for having "proceeded to form new States, to erect temporary governments without the least color of constitutional authority." We scarcely know how thankful we ought to be that they done it, and did not leave the task to those who framed the Federal Constitution. Excellent and systematic as that instrument is in its main lines of thought, and especially in its determination to keep distinct the legislative, executive and judicial branches thereof, it bears the first stain of a more selfish legislation. It permitted the slave trade to be legalized for twenty years. Piracy, murder, rapine and robbery

were thus for a limited period sheltered within its folds. The period at which American slavery should terminate in every State was unhappily not named. Can any one wonder what came of it? The basest and most criminal of all selfish interests had a hearing and bequeathed a curse. The ordinance of 1787 gave us a cordon of free States, without the stain of aristocracy, and with free opinion, speech and press—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

But it will be said none of these things affected Kansas. Technically no, and yet by the inevitable inheritance of crime and evil, yes. Kansas was then unknown. The region of which it was a part was bandied hither and thither between Spaniard and Frenchman. Jefferson, who was an active instrument in dedicating the original territories to freedom, acquired Louisiana, but men less wise and virtuous were enabled to mould the character and destiny of the new territory. In early Kansas days we heard much of the repeal of the "Missouri compromise." Some considered it a crime. The Missouri compromise was itself a crime to begin with. A congress dominated by base and selfish interests consented that Missouri should be cursed by slavery, on a plea of compromise that no other slave State should extend so far North, but also consenting that all south of the line known as Mason and Dixon should be devoted to slav-

ery. The extension, growth and permanency of slavery was thus recognized. The only way to measure the enormity of this political fault is to count the graves and try to estimate the domestic sufferings and calamities caused by the late war. Arkansas followed Missouri, and then Texas, and the element hostile to a republic of equality and freedom grew strong enough to menace it. Then came the Mexican war bringing the acquisition of New Mexico, Arizona and California. Had the now dominant slave power been willing to divide California, they might have been able to plant slave institutions in the southern half. Happily they grasped at the whole and lost all. Fremont, Broderick and their confederates were able to hold the Pacific coast for freedom. Then came the repeal of the Missouri bargain, for it was the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to give Kansas to slavery and Nebraska to freedom. It was just as well, as matters turned out, since the people proved better defenders of liberty than the politicians. The way it happened made Kansas history.

The first shadow passed, in May, 1854, over Kansas history, when the Missouri border ruffians organized and invaded Kansas to take possession of the land. It was done by numbers of companies, after a prearranged plan, and necessary information was furnished them by the authorities at Washington. It was

the first great squatting "boom," the design being to build foundations on and thus claim and occupy all the available land having timber and water. This squatter title was to be maintained by the revolver and bowie knife, to be disposed of to pro-slavery settlers only; at least, that was the original intention. Some of them took claims they intended to hold themselves. Who were these invaders?—A handful of aristocratic slave-owning leaders, and a mob of poor white men, dependent border roughs, with a few who might wish really to settle, but the mass was too poor to own a slave. What bound these two parties or interests together, for the poor men were really working against their own interest, degrading labor and building up an aristocracy? The backbone of the alliance was carefully fostered prejudice. They began by hating the negro, and ended by hating all who sympathized with or commiserated him. In the slave States there was always an unemployed class of poorer white people, usually up for any popular mischief. After the first half century of the Republic had passed, it was not safe in these States for any man to talk as Jefferson and the founders of the Government had done. In one-half of the Union freedom of opinion and of the press did not exist. It was safer for a man to be a horsethief or a highwayman than an abolitionist. Slavery already dictated to the courts, the Congress and the Amer-

ican executive, and it had engaged in a struggle to extend and perpetuate its powers: Kansas made the battlefield. The issue was not merely that a few men should hold slaves in Kansas, but that the slave-holding oligarchy should be the ruling force in the Republic. If successful it also meant for Kansas that labor should be degraded and aristocracy built up, enterprise dwarfed, freedom of opinion and the press suspended, and that fraud and violence should maintain these when necessary.

The organic act, passed May, 1854, and the census of 1855 only showed a total of 8,501 persons, exclusive of Indians. Of these 5,128 were males, man and boy, 3,373 females, and there were 542 slaves and 151 free colored persons. The March election, which threw a great shadow in Kansas history, witnessed an invasion of nearly 5,000 armed men from the State of Missouri, who invaded every voting district. In some cases they had artillery with them. They themselves voted, and then in many places prevented the legal voters from voting. Of the men elected many were residents of Missouri. This pro-slavery legislature, usurping the function of violating every principle of the American government, turned out our friend, Hon. S. D. Houston, of Concordia, and Hon. M. F. Conway, about the only two who were honestly elected. The legislative stay at Pawnee was very brief. Whether they feared the cholera or the wrath

of an outraged people is uncertain. They took refuge at the Shawnee Mission, near Westport, then called the "backdoor" of Kansas, driving hither and thither, morning and evening. Our brilliant friend, James Redpath, invented and stuck on them the term "Border Ruffians"; and they in a defiant spirit accepted it, and had it painted on the hack that drove some of them in and out of Westport. The "laws" they enacted were largely manufactured by scissors and paste-pot. They raked the records of the most infamous codes of the slave States, for Draconian law to bolster up slavery. It remains a monument of the despotic spirit and barbarity of slavery among your records. In a number of cases the death penalty was affixed to alleged offences against the existence of slavery in Kansas. To write, speak, or utter a word against slavery was an infamous crime. It was thus sought to make Kansas a slave State by law—"bogus law" we called it. They would risk nothing—instead of allowing the people to elect the county officers, that alien body proceeded to elect sheriffs, commissioners and probate judges for the counties, and thus launched their complete territorial government. They got two of the federal judges, Le-compte and Elmore, to decide as to the validity of this legislature, when no case was before them; and because the third, Judge Johnson, refused to take a part in this unjudicial proceed-

ing he was removed by President Pierce. I said "launched," but I did not mean to say that they started this machinery into very active life. Since Jeremy Bentham wrote constitutions to order for some of the South American republics, I do not think there ever was a much deader piece of government machinery. Never was a political experiment so well nursed and coddled. It was begirt with president's and governor's proclamations. United States troops were there to bolster it up, and to protect its zealous border ruffian friends from the just punishment due their violence. A few of the "bogus" officers, noticeably Sheriff Jones, expostmaster of Westport, were active, aggressive and plucky, but it was impossible to galvanize life into the thing. The people would have none of it.

Then came the Big Springs Convention, when the Free State party was organized, the bogus laws and officers repudiated, and steps originated to form a Free State Constitution. Here the era of conventions and resolutions began. Occasionally a bad black law resolution would squeeze in, to allay the fears and pander to the unextinct prejudices of the weaker brethren, but in the main they were good resolutions. It has been said that hell is paved with good resolutions, or intentions; I doubt it very much. Neglect of them may lead there, but they do not get in. There is no mistake, how-

ever, but what the free State of Kansas was paved with good resolutions.

I owe you an apology for intruding so much of a recital of events so often narrated, and on which the varnish of antiquity has not fallen. Yet it is necessary for this sketch. The Topeka Constitution, its character and history are, I apprehend, not very clearly understood. The old "blood-stained banner," as Jim Lane loved to call it. A banner it was, and little more. As a piece of organic law it was a rather common-place instrument. The Leavenworth and Wyandotte Constitutions were, I think, better; the first striking out the word "white," which was a courageous movement in that early day, and while it did not give female suffrage, it gave women equal property rights and business rights. In the Wyandotte Convention there were a few Democrats and one or two cranks, and probably both were of some use in their way. The word "white," however, was re-inserted. A woman's property interests were scarcely placed so intelligently, and she was allowed to vote on school questions. A gentleman from Doniphan had but one purpose; to insert the homestead exemption clause, although he did not get it in exactly as he wanted. At that time the eastern half of Colorado was in the territory of Kansas, and all west of the sixth principal meridian had been Arapahoe, the delegate from which your

innumble speaker often was. At the Wyandotte Convention the line of the future State was drawn at the 100th meridian, which was supposed to be on the borders of the desert region. An attempt was made to annex to it all south of the Platte, and delegates from Nebraska were in attendance to urge it. One of them, a Mr. Taylor, in whom the annexation idea seemed to penetrate his whole essence, from his brown coat to his corpus collosum, urged that the Platte river had a quicksand bottom and could not be forded. It could not be bridged, because you could not find bottom for piers, and it could not be ferried for want of water. Providence intended it for a natural boundary. Alas! it was not to be.

I have always thought that the mortality among early Kansas constitutions came about because those who failed to get office under them wanted another chance. If Jeff Davis and his coadjutors had not walked out of the Senate to engage in rebellion, and Mr. Seward had not taken the opportunity to pass the bill admitting Kansas, we might have had three or more constitutions. In the Topeka Convention Mr. Tuton, a free State emigrant from Missouri, said: "I came to Kansas to help make it a free State because I did not want, when I was dead, slaves a tramping round my grave." Abraham Lincoln's father crossed the Ohio with his family for a similar reason. How many men do not think of the possibility of such a

devil's tattoo being carried on over their heads when they have gone to a final account, among the adjustments of which they will be unable to urge that by word or act they strove against it. Among the constitutions, even if not the best, but as a historical "banner," I prefer the Topeka one. It was the flag to rally the faithful to the greatest battle of modern times. Incident to it was the Wakarusa war, the bombardment of Lawrence, Brown's battle of Black Jack; that roll call of the Topeka Senate on the 4th of July, 1856; when Sumner and his dragoons dispersed it; Hickory Point, Franklin and other events. Nor was the result brought about by any one thing. The Emigrant Aid Company did much good, and sent some noble intelligent people to Kansas; but the great mass of those who made Kansas a free State came to it by their own efforts. The capture of the Territorial Legislature, the exposure of Calhoun's candlebox, and the Oxford frauds, were but incidents of the war in which Free Kansas men achieved victory.

John Brown was more than a Kansas man. As a Kansas man he differed from some other Free State men; for while they passed resolutions he acted them. In his humble way he endeavored to pattern after the man of Galilee, and the part of the evangelists that seemed to impress him most was the occasion when our Saviour with a whip of cords drove

the money changers from the temple. I am not here to apologize for or defend him. His career does not need it, and it would be a worse piece of impertinence than abuse. The people of the United States understand him. In a day when numbers of lickspittle, orthodox, trimming clergymen were ready to preach in defense of human slavery, when with Pecksniffian piety they preached, "Servant, be obedient to your master," and about Paul and Onesimus, we, as Kansans, ought to thank God that a man sharpened in the Kansas struggle—aye, a score of men—were cheerfully willing to give their lives in a protest against the crime of American slavery.

Were they earnest, honest protesters? I read from a letter of John H. Kagi, Brown's secretary of war, a Virginian by birth, and an old Topekan, written from Chambersburg just before the Harper's Ferry affair: "I shall long remember that your house was one of the only two in Lawrence into which I dared, and that in the night only, to enter, and solely because I was opposed to theft, robbery and murder—for slavery is all of these. It steals babes in the cradle—I might say in the mother's womb. It robs women of their chastity and men of their wives. It kills, with sorrow, uncheered labor and the various forms of cruelty, more slowly, surely, but in number more than the sword."

I remember, a few years after, when on a visit to my corps commander,

General Reynolds, at Little Rock, near the close of 1864, during the night I passed there, a parade of troops with torches took place, when regiment after regiment marched past, singing as they went to the tramp of their martial feet:

"Though John Brown's body lies mouldering the grave,

His soul goes marching on."

Yes, the people of the United States understand John Brown, and have given him his place.

I have not a moment for the war, with all its brilliant incidents for Kansas. Neither will I consume your time eulogizing the growth and splendor of our State. Her school houses, her battle for purer morals, her physical progression—are we not proud of them? But ere I close let me say to the men of Kansas that her highest glory is her work. Have we reached the summit? Oh, no! A State, like a man, cannot. It must go forward or back. Do we still have in Kansas the old crusaders for freedom? The field of the brave and honest worker is limitless. Let us remember that no republic can be enduring unless the great mass of the working men are happy and prosperous. Let us vow eternal warfare against the dominion of rapacious selfishness, whatever stage it takes. Trusts, encroaching corporations, the gambling spirit must be placed under the iron hand of law. Who will say to Kansas that a remedy cannot be devised? Frauds on the ballot box are treason

to republican liberty. Bribery, the multiplication of needless offices, the creation of an official or moneyed aristocracy, are crimes against the republic. In this fresh crusade in favor of human rights it is meet that Kansas take the lead. Nor must we bend the knee to the dictates of prejudice. We hear of the race issue. Our people, white and black, have all been Americans for a hundred years.

Who are they that thus discover that the American negro must emigrate? The men who enacted the fugitive slave law, and secured the Dred Scott decision, and kept up the wretched Seminole war for thirty years for fear a single negro would get away from the Southern States. Must emigrate, I suppose, because they are free! Who ever before heard of a political economist who proposed to send the working classes out of any country. An emigrant aid company to help out the indolent whites and others too proud or too lazy to work, would not be a bad thing. The forced deportation of the shot gun and Winchester brigade may become necessary in the interest of peace. In Europe there is no such

thing as color caste. In public conveyances, hotels, theaters and elsewhere, a negro goes like other people, subject to the same conditions. I believe there are only three countries in the world where caste prevails—in India, Mexico and the United States. In India they say it is dying out. Would to God it were dead and buried here.

Yes, my friend, Kansas has not finished her history. Her record is not completed. We have held the banner of progress. Shall Kansas men surrender it? It has led to victory, State and National. Let us proudly bear it onward in the front of every moral reform; in the defense of the downtrodden and the weak, and for the preservation of free republican government.

While thanking you, my dear friends of the State Historical Society, for the honor you have conferred on me the past year, let me assure you I more highly prize my connection, humble though it may have been, with Kansas records and Kansas history, than any other honor I can receive.

WM. A. PHILLIPS.

ILLINOIS IN 1847 AND 1848.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847—THE ELECTIONS OF 1848.

I.

ILLINOIS, although in order of time the third State admitted into the Union from the Northwest Territory, was the first to revise and amend its organic law. Only six years had elapsed when it was proposed to call a constitutional convention, but the project then, 1824, was voted down in consequence of the slavery issue. Not only was the first constitution found to be defective in many essential features when considered as an instrument designed for the government of a growing and transitional commonwealth, but it had also come to be regarded with disfavor by the politicians of both parties when viewed from a partisan standpoint. Democrats and Whigs were alike anxious for its revision—the former that they might get rid of the obnoxious Supreme Court judges; the latter that they

might restrict the right of suffrage to citizens and make all county officers elective by the people.

After the defeat of the call in 1824, although the advocates of revision did not cease their efforts, they failed to secure the passage of a joint-resolution by the Legislature submitting the question to the popular vote until the session of 1840-41, and it was again defeated at the election of 1842 by the narrow majority of 1,039.

The legislature of 1844-45 submitted another call to be voted upon in 1846, at which time the proposition carried by a vote of 58,339 to 23,013.

Delegates were elected on the third Monday in April (19th), and the convention, composed of 162 members, assembled at Springfield, June 7th, 1847. It was an unwieldy body in point of numbers, being larger than any of its successors, yet it contained its full proportion of the the best talent which the State could furnish. Many of its members had already attained merited distinction in the service of the State. Among these may be mentioned the following: Archibald Williams, an able lawyer, who

*We publish, by permission of Hon. John Moses, secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, the above extracts from the second volume of his remarkably interesting and well written History of Illinois, now in press. The series of articles will run through several numbers of the Magazine, and will give to the public for the first time many exceedingly interesting historical facts and reminiscences.

has been a valuable member of the legislature and was subsequently appointed a judge of the United States District Court in Kansas; Francis C. Sherman, who had also served as a law-maker and who afterward became a leading politician in, and mayor of, Chicago; Zadoc Casey, who had been six times chosen to congress; Walter B. Scates, who had formerly occupied a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the State; Col. John Dement, an old ranger and for many years a member of the legislature, and more than once appointed State Treasurer; Cyrus Edwards, a distinguished member of the State senate and a leading whig from Madison County.

Morgan County sent an able delegation composed of Samuel D. Lockwood,* William Thomas,† Newton Cloud, and James Dunlap.

*Judge Lockwood came to the State from New York with Wm. H. Brown in 1818, and for thirty years had occupied a prominent and influential position, having been on the supreme bench since 1824; and no man stood higher in respect of purity of character, sound judgment, and eminent ability. He retired to private life in 1849, and died at Batavia, Ill., April 13th, 1874.

†William Thomas came to Jacksonville, Ill., from Bowling Green, Ky., in 1826. His abilities were soon recognized by the people, who frequently returned him to the general assembly, where he proved an intelligent, safe and reliable legislator. He still (August, 1889,) survives at the age of 86 years, an upright and honored citizen, who has accomplished much in his day and generation for the good of the State.

Sangamon County also sent a strong delegation, at the head of which was that eminent jurist, Stephen Trigg Logan. The others were Ninian W. Edwards—son of Gov. Ninian Edwards—an efficient legislator and public officer; James H. Matheny, then an able young lawyer and at present the popular judge of his county, to which position he has been four times elected; and John Dawson, previously a member of four general assemblies.

Among other distinguished members may be mentioned: Thomas A. Marshall, Richard B. Servant, and John D. Whiteside. Of those who sat in that convention, the following members were afterward elected to congress: James W. Singleton, Jesse O. Norton, Stephen A. Hurlbut, James Knox, Abner C. Harding, Anthony Thornton, and Willis Allen—also to the bench, Thompson Campbell; and the following as circuit judges: Henry M. Wead, David M. Woodson, David Davis—later promoted to the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court, and still later chosen U. S. Senator; Wm. A. Minshall, Alexander M. Jenkins, Onslow Peters, and Chas. H. Constable. John M. Palmer, of Macoupin County, was subsequently elected Governor, and David L. Gregg, of Cook County, Secretary of State. Among the delegates who afterward became prominent in State politics as members of the legislature were Wm. B. Archer and Wm. A. Grimshaw, of Pike

County; George W. Armstrong, of La Salle; Nathan M. Knapp, of Scott; Linus E. Worcester, of Greene; Samuel Snowden Hayes, of White, and Selden M. Church, of Winnebago County.

Although party lines were not strictly drawn in the selection of delegates, the Democrats were careful to maintain in the convention the supremacy which they held in the State, electing 92 out of the 162 members. Newton Cloud was chosen president of the convention, Henry W. Moore, secretary, and John A. Wilson, sergeant-at-arms. It soon became apparent that the members intended to proceed deliberately and to make a thorough revision of the old constitution. The declaration of fundamental principles in the Bill of Rights was, however, copied almost verbatim from the old instrument—the only changes therein being those providing that the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power, that “no soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in manner prescribed by law”; and the addition of a section prohibiting dueling.

The tendency of popular thought and sentiment in this country has always been to curtail the powers of the legislative branch of the Government, while enlarging those of the people. It is therefore not surprising that the most exciting and interesting discussions in the convention

were those relative to the definition of Governmental powers and the regulation of elective franchise, these being, as it must be remembered, the prevailing issues between the two dominant parties.

The debates in many instances were somewhat heated and the speakers indulged in offensive personalities, notably in the discussion between Messrs. Thompson Campbell and O. C. Pratt, of Jo Daviess County, which resulted in a mutual agreement between these gentlemen to submit the issue to the arbitrament of the sword or pistol on the field of honor near St. Louis. The intervention of the police prevented any effusion of blood, but only a miraculous interposition could have checked the effervescence of mutual spleen which found an outlet in a wordy but harmless correspondence.

In providing for the election by the people, of the judges of the Supreme Court, as well as of all the State officers, the convention went much farther than had been anticipated. This innovation upon the ancient and stereotyped methods of judicial appointments by the governor or legislatures of the respective States, was initiated by the State of Georgia in an amendment to her constitution in 1812, providing that the justices of the inferior courts should be elected for a term of four years by the people, the selection of the judges of the Supreme Court being still confined to the general assembly. The first

constitution of Indiana, 1816, provided that the judges of the Supreme Court should be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate; the presidents of the Circuit Courts to be chosen by the legislature, and the two associate circuit judges elected by the people of the several counties. Georgia, in her second constitution, adopted in 1832, was also the first State to take from the governor or general assembly the power of appointing Supreme and Circuit Court judges and give it to the people. The next State to adopt the new system was New York, followed by the then new State of Iowa, in 1846. Whether the change has been a wise one admits of arguments on both sides, and may be still considered a moot question. It has been followed, since 1848, in the revisions of 27 States. Virginia, however, in her constitution of 1864, returned to the method of election by the legislature, as did Mississippi in 1868. The judges are still elected by the legislature in the States of Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Georgia—the latter having returned to the old system. In eight States the judges are appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the council or senate as follows: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana—and Supreme Court judges only, in Mississippi and New Jersey.

Another tendency in those States which have adopted the popular elec-

tive system is, to extend the term of service of the judges, especially those of the court of last resort, which has been increased in New York from eight to fourteen years, in Pennsylvania from fifteen to twenty-one years, in Missouri from six to ten years, in California from ten to twelve, and in Maryland from ten to fifteen years.

The powers of the general assembly were further curtailed in the following particulars: that divorces should be granted only for such causes as might be specified by general law, and not by the legislature directly; that no extra compensation should be granted to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the service had been rendered, or the contract entered into; that no lotteries should be authorized for any purpose; that the charter of the State bank, or any other bank heretofore existing in the State, should not be revived or extended. Moreover, remembering the financial embarrassments into which the body politic had been plunged by adopting a hastily-conceived system of internal improvements—the State was prohibited from contracting any indebtedness exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and even that amount only "to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue." Neither was the credit of the State "in any manner to be given to, nor in aid of, any individual association or corporation."

The features of an executive term

of four years, and the ineligibility of the governor to an immediate re-election, were preserved. The cumbrous appendage of the first constitution, called the Council of Revision, adopted from the State of New York, was abolished, and in lieu thereof the governor was vested with a qualified veto power.

Perhaps the most important work done by the convention was the adoption of Article XV.—providing for a two-mill tax, the fund arising from which should be exclusively applied to the payment of State indebtedness, other than canal and school indebtedness.

The tendency in the public mind to honorably liquidate the vast debt created under the internal-improvement system, although there was still an active minority who favored repudiation in whole or in part, was thus fastened, and the question placed beyond the power of legislative tinkering.

A notable and interesting event relating to the *personnel* of the convention of 1847 was a reunion of its surviving members at Springfield on January 3d, 1884. Thirty-one were still living, of whom the following were present at the meeting: David Davis, John M. Palmer, Walter B. Scates, Augustus Adams, Wm. A. Grimshaw, Wm. R. Archer, Montgomery Blair, M. G. Dale, P. W. Deitz, Joseph T. Eccles, N. W. Edwards, Anthony Thornton, Samuel Lander, James H. Matheny, W. B.

Powers, Geo. W. Rives, Oaks Turner, James Tuttle, Edward M. West, Linus E. Worcester, Alvin R. Kenner, Geo. W. Armstrong. The following were not present: Wm. Thomas, O. C. Pratt, E. O. Smith, John W. Mason, Alfred Lindley, the last three of whom were unaccounted for. Harmon G. Reynolds, the assistant-secretary, was also present, as was the venerable Albert Hale, who officiated as chaplain.*

Thus have been mentioned the principal changes made by the convention in the first constitution. It completed its work August 31. The constitution was submitted to the popular vote at an election held March 6th, 1848, and ratified by the following vote: for the constitution, 59,887; against, 15,859. For Article XIV, prohibiting free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in the State, 49,060; against, 20,883. For Article XV, providing for a two-mill tax, 41,017; against 30,586. The new constitution went into effect April 1st, 1848.

There were four general elections held in the State in 1848, as follows: Upon the question of the adoption of the constitution, as above stated;

* It is perhaps not unimportant in this connection to note the farther fact relating to the *personnel* of the convention, namely, that of the members seventy-six were farmers, fifty-four lawyers, twelve physicians, nine merchants, four mechanics, two clerks, one a professor, one a miller, one a minister and one an engineer.

the election of State officers in August; the election of judges the first Monday in September (3), and the presidential election in November; but under the constitution of 1848, and ever since that year, all general, State, and presidential elections have been held at the same time, namely, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

As the power of the people had been extended to the election of all State and county officers, increased interest was given to county and State conventions and to all general elections. Counties had now the selection of their own officers—that privilege having been only extended heretofore to the offices of sheriff, coroner and county commissioners.

A Democratic State Convention to name "candidates for governor and other State offices" was called to meet at Springfield on April 24th, which was duly convened and presided over by Colonel John Moore. There was no controversy over the first officer to be nominated, the new constitution having cut short the term of Governor French two years, he was the unanimous choice of his party for re-election. William McMurtry, of Knox County, was nominated for lieutenant-governor, the then incumbent, Joseph B. Wells, having decided to run for Congress in the Galena district, where he was opposed and beaten by Colonel F. D. Baker. Horace S. Cooley, of Adams County, was nominated for Secre-

tary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, of Randolph, auditor of public accounts; and Milton Carpenter,* of Hamilton, State treasurer—the three last-named candidates being the then incumbents of the offices for which they were renominated.

The Whigs feeling that it would prove a hopeless task to undertake the election of a State ticket, decided not to call a convention. Governor French received 67,453 votes, while scattering votes were polled for Pierre Menard, Dr. Charles Volney Dyer and others, and for O. H. Browning, Henry H. Snow, and J. L. D. Morrison, for lieutenant-governor.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore, May 22d, where Gen. Lewis Cass was nominated for president on the fourth ballot, and Gen. Wm. O. Butler for vice-president.

The Whig National Convention—called the "slaughter-house convention," because of the defeat of so many great statesmen—met at Philadelphia, June 7th. The admirers of Clay, Webster and Gen. Winfield Scott had to give way to those of Gen. Zachary Taylor, who received the nomination for president on the fourth ballot, having steadily gained from the first, when he received 111 votes, to 97 for Clay, 43 for Scott, and 22 for Webster. Millard Fillmore, of

* Mr. Carpenter died soon after his election, and was succeeded by John Moore, who was appointed to the position by the governor, August 14th.

New York, was nominated for vice-president on the second ballot.

The Whigs made a determined fight for president, and came very near being successful—the vote being for Cass 56,300, Taylor, 53,047—while Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Democratic Convention, who was nominated at Buffalo, August 9th, with Charles Francis Adams for vice-president, received 15,774 votes. The Whigs succeeded, however, in electing only one out of seven members of Congress—Col. E. D. Baker, in the Galena district—the only Whig district, the seventh, having been carried unexpectedly by Maj. Thomas L. Harris, against Judge Stephen T. Logan. At the election for judges of the Supreme Court, in September, Lyman Trumbull was elected in the southern division, Samuel H. Treat in the central, and John Dean Caton in the northern—all Democrats.

Although the Constitution fixed the time of holding the general election, including that for members of the general assembly, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, it was provided by the schedule attached to that instrument that the first general election thereunder should be held at the old period in August. The Whigs having no State ticket in the field succeeded in electing but few members of the legislature.

The advocates of restricted right of suffrage, limiting its exercise to

white male citizens, as contradistinguished from *inhabitants*, and thus disfranchising unnaturalized foreigners who enjoyed that privilege under the constitution of 1818, succeeded in engrafting upon the new instrument their favorite article. The laws of the different States have not been at all uniform on this subject—new commonwealths have generally extended the privilege to all inhabitants. Actual citizenship is required in the following States: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. In all the others citizenship or a declaration of intention to become a citizen is necessary. Kentucky is the only State requiring a residence of two years; twenty-six require one year; eight six months; one four months; and two, Michigan and Maine, three months.

The cry of economy and retrenchment in administering the State government, which had been heard for so many years, led the convention into the commission of its gravest error. This was in attempting practically to limit the sessions of the general assembly arbitrarily to forty-two days; the provision being that two dollars per day for the first forty-two days' attendance, and one dollar per day for each day's attendance there-

after, should be allowed to the members as a compensation for their services, "and no more." The time specified for a general session was entirely too short, and the amount allowed members was altogether too little. In fact, so distrustful was the convention of the legislature that the former body determined to fix all salaries of State officers and judges in the constitution, and all of them at a parsimoniously low figure. Thus the governor was given \$1,500; the Supreme Court judges \$1,200; circuit judges \$1,000; treasurer and secretary of state \$800 each. These would have been absurdly low rates to fix even by statute, which might have been amended in two years; but to place them in the fundamental law, to remain irrevocably fixed, was certainly either to invite its evasion or to stimulate a desire for an early change. As will be seen hereafter, it was a very ill-considered and costly attempt at economy and reform.

Under the new Constitution the general assembly was composed of one hundred members—seventy-five in the House and twenty-five in the Senate; and the time for the meeting of this body was fixed for the first Monday in January, biennially. It had been found under the old regime that but little business was transacted in the month of December, especially during the holidays, when most of the members returned to their homes.

The first Monday in January, 1849,

upon which the sixteenth general assembly convened, fell upon New Year's day. There was a marked absence of many old-time and familiar hangers-on. There were no judges to elect, nor State officers, nor prosecuting attorneys. The people had relieved the legislature from the discharge of this duty.

Zadoc Casey, who had been returned to the House after an absence of nearly a quarter of a century, was elected speaker, receiving forty-six votes to nineteen cast for Richard Yates. Mr. Casey had already had large experience as presiding officer of the senate, in which capacity as to voice, impartiality, grace and dignity of bearing he never had a superior in this State.

Nathaniel Niles was elected clerk, Harmon G. Reynolds and Andrew J. Galloway assistants, and Samuel Ewing doorkeeper. William Smith was chosen secretary of the senate, and I. G. Davidson sergeant-at-arms. On the roll of the senate were to be found the familiar names of Joseph Gillespie, Josiah McRoberts, John Todd Stuart—after an absence of four years in Congress, Newton Cloud, Franklin Witt, Hugh L. Sutphin, Wm. Reddick, Joel A. Matteson, John Denny, David Markly, and Norman B. Judd. J. L. D. Morrison, Uri Manly, and Dempsey Odam had been transferred from a previous service in the House. Among the new members were John P. Richmond, from Schuyler County, Hezekiah H.

Greer, from Jo Daviess, and William B. Plato, from Kane.

Richard Yates, who had remained out a term, again appears as one of the Representatives from Morgan County. There were also in the House the familiar names of Usher F. Linder, Thos. Carlin—serving out the unexpired term of John D. Fry, N. W. Edwards, Francis C. Sherman, Curtis Blakeman, Wm. Pickering, and

Samuel S. Hayes. The following members, afterwards conspicuous in Congress and in State politics, appeared in this session for the first time: William Kellogg, Abner C. Harding, Edward G. Rice, Cyrenius B. Denio, Ozias C. Skinner, Ebenezer Z. Ryan, Richard S. Thomas, John W. Smith, Dr. Philip Maxwell, George W. Rives, and Col. Charles F. Keener, from Scott County.

ORIGIN OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

REMINISCENCES OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE IN CINCINNATI.

Two brothers, wealthy merchants of New Orleans, and members of the Baptist Church, were strangely moved, about sixty years ago, to set aside a part of their wealth for the education of "pious but indigent young men" of the North. The money, after being declined by the Baptists of Cincinnati, to whom it was first offered, was given to the Presbyterians, who thereupon founded Lane Seminary, about 1829, thus named in honor of the beneficent donors. Mr. Arthur Tappan offered to endow a chair of didactic theology, proffering \$20,000, on condition that Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, then of Boston, should be invited to fill it. This was also accepted, and in 1831 Dr. Beecher and family came West, and entered upon that career of eccentric usefulness which was so graphically described by the pen of

Clara De Vere, with illustrations by her gifted daughter, Miss Louise Devereux.

The Kempers should also be mentioned in this connection, whose magnificent donation of sixty acres and sale of forty definitely established this institution upon Walnut Hills, which was thenceforth to play so important a part in the impending and irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, and which became the scene of the fact-gathering and personal experience of Harriet Beecher Stowe, touching the origin of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The old Beecher homestead, somewhat altered, within and without, yet stands upon Walnut Hills. The walls are just as they were reared by Dr. Beecher in 1832. The wide door, the old-fashioned lock, the key that seldom outward turned—a sign

of lost innocence—have not been changed by the present owner, the Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, LL.D. Two aging English linns have been spared by the woodman and the landscape gardener. Beneath them Dr. Beecher meditated and Harriet first heard the clank of human chains, and shuddered. It was in appalling contrast with the music which had filled her cultured ear and thrilled her sympathizing heart in the land of the Puritans—her home beside the anthem-singing sea.

In this house she married Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, and from out the old-fashioned door, over the step worn by her blessed feet, she passed—one of the God-chosen women of this world to bring about by her pen fundamental and astounding changes in the moral universe. "For," said Jenny Lind nine years before the war of 1861, "I have the feeling about Uncle Tom's Cabin that great changes will take place by and by from the impressions people receive out of it, and that the writer of that book can 'fall asleep' to-day or to-morrow, with the bright, sweet conscience of having been a strong, powerful means in the Creator's hand of operating essential questions for the welfare of our black brethren."

Her personal experience began in 1839, when she received into her family as a servant girl a slave brought up in one of the lowest and most brutal families of Kentucky, who startled Mrs. Stowe one day with

the inquiry: "Who is Jesus Christ, now, anyhow?"

On inquiring into her history it was discovered that, by the laws of Ohio, she was legally entitled to her freedom, from the fact of her having been brought into the State and left there, temporarily, by the consent of her mistress. These facts being authenticated by the proper authorities, papers attesting her freedom were drawn up, and it was now supposed that all danger of pursuit was over. After she had remained in the family for some months word was sent from various sources to Prof. Stowe that the girl's young master was looking for her, and that, if care was not taken, she would be conveyed back to slavery.

Prof. Stowe called upon the magistrate who had authenticated her papers, and inquired whether they were not sufficient to protect her. The reply was, "Certainly they are, in law, if she could have a fair hearing; but they will come to your house in the night, with an officer with a warrant; they will take her before Judge D—, and swear to her. He's the man that does all this kind of business, and he'll deliver her up, and there'll be an end to it."

Prof. Stowe's house near the seminary was more than once a refuge for fugitives. Mrs. Stowe said: "The inmates slept in the house with arms and a large bell, ready to call the young men of the adjoining institution in case the mob should come up

and search the house. The mob had often threatened to go up and set fire to Lane Seminary, some of the students being Abolitionists. Only the fact that the institution was two miles from the city, with a rough and muddy road up a long hill, proved its salvation. Cincinnati mud, well known for its depth and tenacity, had sometimes its advantages."

The efforts of the slave power to suppress the press will be remembered. Dr. Bailey's paper was twice destroyed in Cincinnati by mobs led by the slaveholders from the South, and his type cast into the Ohio river. The martyrdom of Lovejoy in behalf of the freedom of the press, at Alton, Ill., how pathetic the story! These exceptional cases are cited to show the almost miraculous outcome of the persecution and bloodshedding to suppress the press. Dr. Bailey moved to Washington City, where he demonstrated the fact that the truth may be spoken plainly yet courteously, and where his courage, honesty and dignity of character won for him friends even among the most determined slaveholders. Mrs. Stowe said upon this very theme: "Manly men have a sort of friendship for an open, honest opponent, like that of Richard Cœur de Lion for Saladin."

Dr. Bailey's paper, the *National Era*, having thus risen twice from the grave, was the first to tell the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Then J. P. Jewett & Co., of Boston, issued it between covers, March 20th, 1852.

Ten thousand copies were sold in a few days, three hundred thousand within a year; and eight power-presses, running day and night, were barely able to keep pace with the demand for the book. Then the entire press of the civilized world demanded and published the story of "life among the lowly" in America.

In a letter dated May 21st, 1881, Mrs. Stowe writes: "You are right—as to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It was not written at Walnut Hills, but in Brunswick, in the old Titcomb House. It took Maine air and vigor added to Cincinnati and Kentucky experience to perfect that work."

Professor and Mrs. Stowe removed to Brunswick, Me., during the excitement produced by the fugitive slave law. Up to that time she admits that she was somewhat affected by the inexplicable apathy of the Christian people of the North in face of this then coiled-up serpent in the South. But when it began to uncoil itself, thrust out its envenomed fangs, and lift its head preparatory to a northward movement—an act engendered by that infamous law, then came to her an impulse to write some sketches to show to others and to the world what she had seen in Cincinnati and Kentucky.

She says in her autobiography: "Pondering on this subject, she was one day turning over a little bound volume of an anti-slavery magazine, edited by Mrs. Dr. Bailey, of Washington, and there she read the ac-

count of the escape of a woman with her child on the ice of the Ohio river from Kentucky. The incident was given by an eye-witness, who had helped the woman to the Ohio shore. This formed the first salient point of the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin. She began to meditate. The first part of the book committed to writing was the death of Uncle Tom. This scene presented itself almost as a tangible vision to her mind while sitting at the communion table in Brunswick. She was perfectly overcome by it, and could scarcely restrain the convulsions of tears and sobbings. She hastened home and wrote it. From that time the story can less be said to have been composed by her than imposed upon her. Scenes, incidents, conversations rushed upon her, with a vividness and importunity that would not be denied. The book seemed to be a thing of mental birth, of 'divine thrusting on.' She was then in the midst of heavy domestic cares, with a young infant, with a party of pupils in her family, to whom she was imparting daily lessons with her own children, and with untrained servants requiring constant supervision. It was, nevertheless, in her mind day and night waiting to be written, and requiring but a few moments to bring each weekly instalment into visible characters."

John Van Zant, *alias* John Van Tromp, was a real character, and lived within ten miles of Cincinnati. The writer has been at his house,

a part of which is yet standing. Mrs. Stowe thus described him :

"Honest old John Van Tromp was once quite a considerable land owner and slave owner in Kentucky. Having nothing of the bear about him but the skin, and being gifted by nature with a great, honest, just heart, quite equal to his gigantic frame, he had been for several years witnessing with repressed uneasiness the working of a system equally bad for the oppressor and oppressed. At last one day John's great heart had swelled altogether too big to wear its bonds any longer. So he just took his pocket-book out of his desk and went over into Ohio and bought a quarter of a township of good rich land, made out free papers for all his people—men, women and children—packed them up in wagons and sent them off to settle down, and then honest John turned his face up the creek and sat quietly down on a snug, retired farm, to enjoy his conscience and his reflections."

The historical facts are that he removed to the beautiful Miami Valley in 1828 and settled upon a farm of 103 acres, just south and west of Sharon, in Hamilton County. Here he built his home and called his rich and fruitful farm Mount Pierpoint. From thence he turned none away who sought food and protection and shelter. He said to one who was his friend and coadjutor that the "highest Christian duty is that of extending a helping hand to the poor and down-

trodden, whether of the family of Japhet or Ham, and the performance of such duties is the great evidence of a Christian faith."

For living up to this rule of conduct he was siezed and imprisoned, his property attached—his farm taken and sold upon execution—to satisfy a judgment rendered against him in the Circuit Court and confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Throughout this celebrated case, viz.: Wharton Jones against Van Zant, he was defended by Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Governor William H. Seward and the Hon. Flamen Ball. Between the rendering of the judgment and its execution he died, financially ruined and broken-hearted.

Upon his death, Edmund R. Glenn, the original proprietor of Glendale, was appointed his administrator. The name of Robert Crawford, late of Glendale, also appears upon the record of the case as surety for Van Zant—a noble act that released him from prison.

In stay of execution the following note was given by Glenn, the consideration for which was the adjudged value of the slave that procured his liberty through Van Zant's intervention :

"\$1,000. CINCINNATI, May 28, 1852.

"On the first day of January, 1853, after date, I promise to pay to the order of James W. Jones, administrator of Wharton Jones, deceased, at the office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, in this city, one thousand dollars, valued received, with interest from date.

"EDMUND R. GLENN."

The freedom of Henry, the slave, cost Van Zant : Judgment, \$1,044.34 ; interest \$65.24 ; auctioneers, \$16.75 ; cost of Court, \$125.68 ; U. S. Court, \$333.68 ; commissions for sale of farm, \$220.16 ; total, \$1,860.85.

To pay this cost and judgment and other attendant expenses, "the good, rich farm" was sold, but not until death had come to his relief.

For years his body slept in an old burying ground near Sharon, marked by a slab bearing this inscription, dictated, it is said, by Salmon P. Chase :

In memory of

John Van Zant,

Born in Fleming County, Kentucky,
Sept. 23, 1791.

Died at Mt. Pierpoint, May 25, 1847.

"In him Christianity had a living witness ; he saw God as the father and received every man as a brother. The cause of the poor, the widow, the orphan and the oppressed was his cause. He fed, sheltered and clothed and guarded them ; he was eyes to the blind and feet to the lame. He was a tender father ; a devoted husband and a friend to all. He was what is here described because he was a Christian philanthropist, who practiced what he believed."

Not long since his remains were removed to Spring Grove Cemetery, where so many of his co-laborers in behalf of humanity—Levi Coffin, John Joliffe, Samuel Lewis, Thomas Emery, Salmon P. Chase, Edward Harwood, Mrs. Justice John McLean and Flamen Ball—now dreamlessly sleep. "Such a life and death," says Mrs. Stowe, "are not for pity. Not in the riches of omnipotence is the chief

glory of God, but in self-denying,
suffering lives. And blessed are they
whom He calls to fellowship with

Him, bearing their cross after Him
with patience."

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORE IMPORTANT VERSIONS AND EDITIONS OF
THE BIBLE PRINTED IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, WITH ALLUSIONS
TO AFFINITIES BETWEEN LANGUAGES IN WHICH
THE BIBLE WAS TRANSLATED.

IX.

1533.

AN edition of the Bible was printed in Greek and Latin, at Venice, by Frabres de Sabio. At the same place one was printed by L. A. Giunta or Junta. The Psalms of David were printed at Paris by Angelo Politiano, a copy of which is in the Lord Library. The Psalms were also printed by Penderanzi at Venice. The Bible was printed in Saxon at Lubeck, by L. Dietz. A Latin and Greek edition of the Bible was printed at Venice, by Lefevre d'Etaples. A Bible in German (Lutheran translation) also made its appearance in print during this year.

1534.

An edition of the Bible was printed at Paris, in ancient Greek, by Colinæus, who drew his text partly from the editions of Erasmus, partly from the Complutensian, and partly from MSS., which he collected for the purpose. This edition is remarkably

correct, but it met with undeserved neglect, and (as it was eclipsed by the more popular editions of Stephens) it had no share in the formation of the received text. An edition of the New Testament was printed at Venice by Giunta. Jaques Lefevre d'Etaples printed at Antwerp an edition of the Scriptures in French. W. Vorsterman published one edition of the Bible in Dutch and another in Belgic. An edition of the Bible in German was printed at Freyburg, by J. Fabrum. An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin, at Paris, by Robert Stephens. Tyndale published, at Antwerp, in English, a revised edition of the New Testament, with marginal notes and prologues. In it, the beginning and ending of the lessons were marked. A copy of this edition was presented by Tyndale to the wife of Henry VIII., who at the time exercised such a wonderful influence over Henry's conduct. This Testament was printed on vellum and beautifully illuminated, with Anne Boleyn's name

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distributed over the edges ; " Anne " in red letters on the top, " Regina " on the front, and " Anglicæ " on the lower part. The shield on the title page had the arms of France and England. This book was bequeathed to the British Museum, in 1799, by Rev. C. M. Cracherode. In the preface of this edition Tyndale acknowledges his responsibility for the work, which acknowledgment caused his arrest. He was seized by the authorities of Antwerp, sent to Vilvoorden, and there sent to prison for eighteen months, when his body was burned October 6th, 1536. This edition forms one of the versions in the English Hexapla. Before this glorius martyr died, he left also to the people, and also to future generations, the English Pentateuch, or as the record stands—"The fyrst five bokes of Moses." The translation of the whole Bible in the German language, by Martin Luther, was completed during this year. The closing period of this great Reformer's life was devoted to theological writings, and to the completion of a commentary on Genesis. He died at his native place in Eisleben, on the 18th of February, 1546, and his remains were buried in the castle church at Wittenberg. Valuable aid was rendered by Philip Melancthon to Luther in his translation of the Bible, and this deeply religious student of the Bible in the original, greatly assisted Luther with his own vast learning. After the decease of Luther, he became the acknowledged

leader of the German Protestants. He breathed his last on the 19th of April, 1560, and was buried at Wittenberg, by the side of his friend, Martin Luther. The first Hebrew Bible, published by Gentile, was that printed at Basle (with a Latin translation in a parallel column), by Munster, a learned German. This version is confined to the Old Testament, and is held in high esteem on account of its strict fidelity to the Hebrew text. A Greek Testament was published at Paris by Simon de Colines.

A German version of the Bible, was undertaken by Dr. Johan Dietenberger, a Dominican monk, at the command of Albert II, with the design of counteracting the labors of Luther. It was printed in folio at Mentz. In this version Dietenberger had no recourse to the Hebrew and Greek originals, with which he admitted that he was unfamiliar. Like Emser he only succeeded in producing a bad translation of Luther's Bible, but notwithstanding this, his version has gone through several editions. The Bible was translated by Olaus Petri and Laurentius into Swedish, from the German version of Martin Luther. The Swedes are a branch of the same family as the Danes and Norwegian, and originally spoke the same language, at least the most ancient documents extant of old Swedish, are so similar in idiom to the coeval production in old Danish that little difference can be discerned between them. Political

separation has occasioned the modern dialects of the old Norse to differ considerably, and now books require to be translated from one language into the other. The only region in which the old language is spoken with purity is in Dalecarlia, in the east of Sweden, where the Dalesmen still preserve traces of the manners and customs of their Gothic forefathers. A version of Luther's Bible was printed in Low German. Bugenhagen superintended the work, and the first edition passed through the press at Lubeck.

1535.

Coverdale's version of the entire Scriptures was printed on the continent, but at what place is uncertain. In producing the first complete Bible, printed in the English language, he accomplished what the combined efforts of the king, the two Houses of Convocation, and Archbishop Cranmer, had been unable to effect. Coverdale's translation, made at the request of Sir Thomas More, was not from the original tongues, but from the Vulgate, and Luther's Bible. In his preface he states he had used five different Latin and German versions in the formation of his own, and it is certain that he availed himself largely of the labors of Tyndale. This translation was regarded with favor by Henry VIII., and was the first English Bible allowed by royal authority. After Edward VI. came to the throne, Coverdale was appointed by the council one of the Royal Chaplains,

and subsequently raised to the See of Exeter. Bloody Queen Mary cast him into prison, but, through the influence of the King of Denmark, he was released from confinement, and permitted to leave England. During the reign of Elizabeth he returned and was appointed to the living of St. Magnus-the-Martyr, which benefice he resigned in two years. He died in 1569, at the age of eighty-one, and was buried under the chancel of St. Bartholomew's Church in London. This Bible is supposed by some to have been printed by Jacob van Meteren, at Antwerp, and sent in sheets to Nicholson, of Southwark, as the introduction of bound books into England was prohibited. There are others who assert that Christopher Froschover, of Zurich, was the printer of this work, while yet others with equal confidence say that Paris was the city from which it was issued; there are those also who assign it to Christian Egenolph, a skilled printer of Franfort. The evidence in favor of this view appears to be that Egenolph published in 1536 a volume of the Bible with cuts used in printing Coverdale's Bible, and the argument is that as he possessed those cuts he must have been the printer of this Bible. In Nicolson's edition, however, may be found the same woodcuts, and side ornaments of the titles, but some of the woodcuts in the text can hardly be looked upon without a shudder. There is only one of them (Jonah) not in that of the "Coverdale," which

the lord bishop of Exeter was permitted to place in every church throughout the realm. During this year a German translation, by Luther, of the Coverdale Bible appeared, and was received with gratification by the German people. Luther was a man of high endowments of mind, and great virtues; he had a vast understanding, which raised him to a pitch of learning unknown in the age in which he lived. Though attacked by the powerful forces of the Romish church, he resisted firmly, and had the satisfaction to see his sentiments were embraced with eagerness by the great body of the German people. Toward the close of 1535, the fifth edition of the Greek Testament was published by Erasmus. In this edition there are ninety corrections from the Complutensian text in the book of Revelation, and twenty-six only in all the other books. This edition is of especial importance, as it forms the basis of all subsequent editions, and contains substantially the Greek text in general use at the present day. In 1535, Robert Olivetan, a relative of Calvin, printed at Neufchatel, the first French translation of the Scriptures from the Hebrew and Greek texts. In the preparation he was aided by Calvin and Pierre de Vingle. This Bible was known as the *Bible of the Sword*, because the typographer assumed a sword as his emblem. The work was a revision of the translation made by Lefevre d'Etaples, and copies of the edition are now ex-

ceedingly rare. Olivetan died at Rome in 1536. The book of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Solomon's Song were printed at Paris, in French, by Colinæus. The New Testament, in Greek, passed through the press of Holbein, and the New Testament, in Dutch, made its appearance at Freyburg.

1536.

Sebastian Munster, a German divine, born at Ingelheim, and attached to the tenets of Luther, published at Basle, a Latin version of the Old Testament. The New Testament, in Greek, was printed by Valderus, and an edition of the Bible was printed in Latin by Vinc. de Portonariis; one of the New Testament was published at Venice, by Giunta. An edition of the Psalms was printed at Lyon, by Graphius, and the New Testament passed through the press of Regnault at Paris. Froschauer (Sorg) published at Zurich, a folio edition of a German Bible, which contained many curious woodcuts. Thomas Bertelet issued from his press the first New Testament that was printed in England, and it followed the text of the edition of a previous date. This Bible contains the prologue to the Epistle to the Romans, regarding which objections had been raised, both by the king and convocation. It was to the annotations, rather than to the translation, that exceptions were taken.

1537.

Eckius translated from the Latin Vulgate, what is known as the *Horn Bible*, printed at Ingeldstat, Bavaria.

John Eckius was one of Luther's opponents, and to this German Bible he subjoined a corrected edition of Emser's version of the New Testament. It is dedicated to the archbishop of Saltsburg, but is without the name of the printer, or place of printing. This was more of a work than the ordinary horn-book, which down to the time of George II. was largely circulated. The horn-book was the Primer of the people of the age in which it existed, and it was their established means of learning the elements of English literature. It consisted of a single leaf, containing on one side the alphabet in Roman or black letter, with perhaps a number of monosyllables, and a copy of the Lord's Prayer. This leaf was usually set in a frame of wood with a slice of diaphanous horn in front. There was a handle by which to hold it, and in the handle there was a hole for a string whereby the article was attached to the person of the owner. The alphabet on the horn-book was invariably prefaced with a Cross, whence it came to be called the "Christ Cross Row," or by corruption the "Criss Cross Row." In earlier times it is thought that a cast-lead plate, containing the alphabet in raised letters, was used for the instruction of the youth of England, as Sir George Musgrave, of Eden-hall, possesses two carved stones which appear to have been moulds for such a production. The Psalms of David, edited by Giov. da Pozzo,

were printed at Venice toward the close of this year. An edition of the Scriptures made its appearance at Prague, printed in a dialect of the Bohemian language spoken in Moravia. Bohemia has justly been called the cradle of the Reformation, yet it is now one of the strongholds of Roman Catholicism, and the descendants of those who shed their blood in defence of their religious liberty are generally distinguished by the superstitious zeal with which they adhere to the form of religion forced on them by the swords of the Austrians. Portions of the Bible in this language were in existence at a very early date, and translations of the Psalms, are still preserved in ms. in the libraries of Vienna, Prague and Oels in Silesia. The greater portion of a Bohemian version of the Scriptures appears to have been extant at the close of the fourteenth century, and the Queen of Richard II. of England, is known to have possessed a Bible in Bohemian. She could not have had much time to read it, if she undertook to superintend the 10,000 servants which her husband the foppish king seemed to find it necessary to employ. Bohemian is chiefly distinguished from other Slavic language by the peculiarity of its pronunciation, which, however, is not so harsh and disagreeable as that of the Polish. In common with them it possesses a number of sibilants, and in many instances it has imparted a hissing

sound to the German, Greek, and Latin words which have entered in great abundance into its vocabulary. About three-fourths of the words composing the Polish and Bohemian language are derived from the same roots, but in point of grammatical construction Bohemian approximates most closely to the Russian, and is a comparatively easy dialect of the Slavonic. Matthew's Bible, approved by royal authority, was printed in English. It contains copious notes, and was revised and prepared for the press by John Rogers. This work was compiled from the MSS. of Tyndale and Coverdale, and embraced the reformed views. Rogers published this Bible under the assumed name of Thomas Matthews, and to the text he added a large number of marginal notes, together with a copious index. When Edward VI. became King of England, at the age of ten years, Rogers was made by Bishop Ridley divinity reader at St. Paul's Cathedral, but the reign of Edward was brief, and when Queen Mary came to the throne Rogers was summoned before the privy council, tried before Bishop Gardner, and condemned to be burned. The sentence was carried out February 4th, 1555, at Smithfield, in the presence of his wife and eleven children. Grafton and Whitchurch bore unaided the entire expense of the publication of this Bible. It is a remarkable fact that up to the day of its arrival in London, this work was

unknown to King Henry and his ministers. During the previous ten years this version had been denounced and proscribed while the copies imported surreptitiously into England had been searched for, found and burnt. Some of the persons by whom they had been read, had been committed to the flames, and Rogers himself, as has been shown, was a victim of the Queen.

When, however, the entire version was printed for the first time in one volume and sent openly to England, the hearts of those persons in power, who had formerly been persecutors, were overruled to receive and sanction it. Enactments were forthwith issued commanding the clergy to place copies in all the churches, that the parishioners might have constant access to them. The title and collation of this Bible, dedicated to Henry VIII., read thus: "The Byble which is all the Holy Scripture in which are containned the Olde and the New Testament, truely and purely translated into Englysh by Thomas Matthew, MDXXXVII." This title is in red and black letters, within a wood engraving, and at the bottom in large letters appears: "Set forth with the Kynges most gracyous license." A full page contains sixty lines, besides notes at the end of each chapter, in many cases as long as the text itself. All Tyndale's portion of this book is loaded with long prologues, and the one before Exodus consists of six columns. Leviticus has a still longer

preface, but Numbers is not quite as long. Deuteronomy has three columns, Jonah eight and a half, Matthew five and a half, and Romans ten columns. It is not certain where this Bible was printed, but probably in the Duchy of Wittenberg. It is in black letter, with marginal annotations; the canticles are in red and black, while the titles, signatures, marginal notes, etc., are in Gothic letter. Grafton showed a copy of this Bible to Archbishop Cranmer and asked the prelate to obtain from the king permission for its distribution, which permission was granted. Six copies were presented by Grafton to Cromwell. Some of the render-

ings are peculiar, and serve to distinguish it from all other versions; for example, in II. Chronicles, second chapter, Hiram, king of Tyre, is called *Hiram Abif*. Abi, or Abif, is a title of honor, and is applied to Hiram in this version alone. All other translations give his first name only, so the title word Abif has been omitted for nearly three hundred and fifty years, but it has not been forgotten. An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin, at Antwerp, by J. Steelsius. A Hebrew and Latin Bible was published at Lyon, by G. Boulle, and another at Basle, by Munster. Krapff also printed one in Dutch.

CHARLES W. DARLING.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF CHICAGO.

VII.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF CHICAGO: Under this name the fourth regular medical college was organized in 1881, and opened its first annual course of instruction for 1882-83, September 26th, 1882. The founders of this college, and the same constitute its Board of Directors, are: A. Reeves Jackson, M.D., president; S. A. McWilliams, M.D., vice-president; D. A. K. Steele, M.D., secretary; Leonard St. John, M.D., treasurer, and Charles W. Earle, M.D. In 1889 Dr. Earle re-

signed, and Wm. E. Quine, M.D., was elected to fill the vacancy, and was made chairman of the finance committee. The board of directors purchased a lot on the corner of Harrison and Monroe streets, opposite the Cook County Hospital, and caused the erection thereon of an elegant and well-planned college building containing all the accommodations for lecture rooms, laboratories and dispensary, as required in modern medical college instruction, at a cost of between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

For obtaining the amount of money needed they adopted a financial policy similar to that of the Rush Medical College, namely, the issue of bonds or stock ; and it was understood that an appointment to a full professorship had for one of its conditions the taking of \$3,000 worth of college stock. A full Faculty, numbering twenty-five professors, was organized ; the annual college term was made five months ; the requirements for admission, proof of a fair English or common school education ; and for graduation, three years of study and attendance on two annual college terms without grading, an optional graded course only being offered to such students as choose to take it. Attendance upon hospital clinical instruction and practical work in the various laboratories was made obligatory upon the students as part of the regular college course. For clinical instruction their students had access, in common with those of other colleges, to the clinics in the Cook County Hospital and to the West Side Free Dispensary. The class in attendance on the first annual college term numbered 152, of whom 52 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the first public commencement, 1883.

The number in attendance on the second annual term was 167, of whom 55 graduated. Since that time the number attending each year has varied but little, the whole number of matriculates for the term of 1888-

89 being 176, and the number of graduates at its close, February, 1889, only 46. During the eight years since the college was organized eleven changes have taken place in the Faculty, which at present is composed as follows : A. Reeves Jackson, M.D., president, professor of gynecology ; Samuel A. McWilliams, A.M. M.D., professor of clinical medicine, diseases of the chest and physical diagnosis ; Daniel A. K. Steele, M.D., professor of principles and practice of surgery ; Leonard St. John, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Esq., professor of demonstrative surgery and surgical appliances ; Henry Palmer, M.D., professor of operative surgery, clinical surgery and surgical pathology ; Frank E. Waxham, M.D., professor of rhinology and laryngology ; John E. Harper, A.M., M.D., professor of diseases of the eye and ear, and clinical ophthalmology ; A. W. Harlan, M.D., D.D.S., professor of dental surgery ; Albert E. Hoadley, M.D., professor of orthopedic surgery ; C. C. P. Silver, M.D., professor of diseases of children and clinical medicine ; Oscar A. King, M.D., professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system ; Romaine J. Curtiss, M.D., professor of general pathology, hygiene and bacteriology ; William E. Quine, M.D., professor of practice of medicine and clinical medicine ; J. T. Jelks, M. D., professor of surgical diseases of the genito-urinary organs ; Henry J. Reynolds, M.D., professor of der-

matology ; Christian Fenger, M.D., professor of principles of surgery and clinical surgery ; Charles B. Gibson, M.D., professor of inorganic chemistry ; John A. Benson, A.M., M.D., professor of physiology and histology ; H. P. Newman, M.D., professor of obstetrics ; Alexander Rutherford, A.M., M.D., C.M., professor of descriptive anatomy ; Charles E. Caldwell, M.D., professor of surgical anatomy ; W. C. Caldwell, M.D., professor of materia medica ; Robert W. Jones, M.D., professor of therapeutics ; W. H. Harrison, A.M., M.D., and Thomas Kelly, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Esq., professors of medical chemistry ; A. J. C. Saunier, Ph. B., M.D., demonstrator of histology and microscopy ; Elmer E. Babcock, M.D., demonstrator of surgical pathology ; Thos. A. Davis, M.D., assistant to principles and practice of surgery ; William P. Goodsmith, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy ; Frank B. Earle, M.D., assistant to the chair of practice ; John B. Loring, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Esq., demonstrator of chemistry.

During the past year the board of directors and Faculty of the college have adopted the full graded three years' course, and extended the regular annual college term to six months. The Rush Medical College having given, in its annual announcement of 1889-90, notice that an equal advance will be maintained after the present year, all of the four regular medical colleges in Chicago may now

be regarded as up to the front line of advancement in both facilities and requirements for medical education.

The aggregate number of students now receiving instruction in these four colleges is about 900, and if we add to them the Post-Graduate Medical School and the Chicago Policlinic and Hospital, both for the further education of practitioners, and the Mercy Hospital, the Chicago Hospital for women and children, the St. Luke's, the Presbyterian, the Cook County Hospital and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, with the South Side, the West Side and the Central dispensaries as the ample field for clinical instruction and observation, it will be seen that this city, as a great center of medical education and instruction, is quite equal to any of the older cities of the East.

The hospitals and dispensaries just named as especially open for clinical instruction contain an aggregate of near 1,500 beds for indoor patients, and administer annually to over 30,000 out patients, and consequently constitute a very important part of the medical educational institutions of the city.

Besides the hospitals and dispensaries already named, five or six other hospitals are well established in different parts of the city and doing good work for the relief of the afflicted. The Alexian Brothers Hospital, founded in 1856, regularly chartered in 1867, is under the control of members of the Alexian Order of the

United States, and is for the admission and treatment of males only. The present building can accommodate about 200 patients.

The St. Joseph's Hospital was organized in 1869, and is under the management of the Sisters of Charity, and has accommodations for 100 patients.

The Michael Reese Hospital was founded by the Hebrew Relief Association in 1881, and can accommodate about 100 patients.

The Augustana Hospital, on Lincoln avenue, was established in 1883, and is under the special patronage of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, though patients are admitted without reference to religious creeds.

The Woman's Hospital of Chicago, on Thirty-fifth street, was organized in 1882, and is specially devoted to the treatment of the diseases and accidents peculiar to women, to the clinical instruction of students of medicine, and to the practical training of nurses.

The Emergency Hospital, on Superior street, was established in 1887. The Wesley Hospital was organized in 1888, and has made a fair beginning though yet in temporary and limited quarters. It is under the special patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but its doors are open to the sick without regard to religious distinctions.

In addition to the hospitals, dispensaries and medical colleges mentioned in these articles, Chicago has three colleges of dental and oral surgery, and two prosperous schools of pharmacy.

The first systematic efforts for the training of nurses was made in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, founded by Mary H. Thompson, M.D., in 1865, and at present there are in addition good training schools for nurses connected with the Cook County Hospital, the St. Luke's, the Presbyterian and the Woman's Hospital of Chicago.

N. S. DAVIS.

PROF. D. A. K. STEELE, M. D.

A YEAR or two since, a very spicy correspondence, which was carried on for some time between an eminent physician of Birmingham, England, and a young American surgeon who was traveling abroad, relative to international courtesy, attracted very general attention from members of the medical profession on both sides

of the Atlantic, when the correspondence found its way into print. The American surgeon, having sailed from this country as an accredited representative of the American Medical Association, was received by similar associations of Europe, and by members of the profession generally, with the consideration to which his cre-



D. A. K. Steele

dentials, his marked ability, and his polished manners entitled him, except in a single instance. In the course of his travels he called upon Dr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, and that distinguished medicist, for some reason or other, failed to extend to him the courtesies which have come to be looked upon as requirements of an unwritten law of the medical profession. With the spirit of a man who prides himself upon his American citizenship and the honorable standing of the profession to which he belongs, the visiting American took the English practitioner to task for his lack of courtesy, in a series of letters which were afterwards published by consent of both parties to the controversy, and in which the principles of what may be called the international comity of the medical profession, were broadly enunciated.

The American physician who participated in this interesting controversy, was Prof. D. A. K. Steele, of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one of the most widely-known young practitioners of the city.

Dr. Steele was born in the pretty little town of Eden, Ohio, a village located in Delaware County, about six miles from the city of Delaware, noted for its educational institutions, its sulphur springs, and the number of its resident ministers of the Gospel. His father is Rev. Daniel Steele, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was born near Cookstown, in the County

Tyrone, Ireland, at what is known as "Steele's Rock," a country seat which has been in the possession of the Steele family for a hundred years or more. It is now the home of William Steele, the eldest of three brothers who grew up to manhood, and who, for that reason, became the heir to the family estate. Daniel and John Steele, two younger brothers, were both educated for the ministry. The first came to America, and the last named has been for many years engaged in active ministerial work in Australia. Daniel Steele was educated at Belfast (where he was a classmate of Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York), and soon after his graduation from the Theological Seminary, he was sent to the West of Ireland, to take charge of the Presbyterian Mission. There he met, in 1848, Mary Leatham Anderson, a teacher in the mission schools established by Rev. John Edgar, a famous Presbyterian divine. Three years later the young people were married in the County Down, in Gilnahirk Church, which had been founded more than half a century earlier by Miss Anderson's uncle, the Rev. Francis Pringle. Soon after their marriage they sailed for America, where the young minister had a sister living in central Ohio. His first pastorate was at Eden, Ohio, and it was there that D. A. K. Steele was born, on the 29th day of March, 1852.

Daniel Atkinson King Steele was the full name given him by his parents, the two middle ones being

family names, and, as Dr. Steele jocularly observes, the aggregation was so unwieldy, that he has always found it necessary to abbreviate it to the fullest extent possible.

When he was two years old, his parents removed to Illinois, and located near Pinckneyville, in Perry County. The country was at that time wild and new, and the first school young Steele attended was at a little log school-house in Grand Cote Prairie, where the rural youngsters were trained after the most primitive fashion. While the elder Steele was engaged in ministerial work, he was at the same time living on one of the new farms of that portion of "the Far West," and on a somewhat limited scale, he carried on farming operations along with his neighbors. He looked upon industry as chief of all the virtues, next to genuine piety, and as soon as his son was old enough to make himself useful on the farm, there was no lack of tasks for him to perform. He divided his time between the farm and the country school-room, until he was fifteen years of age, and during that time the farm claimed the larger share of his attention. However, he made fair progress in his studies, and, in 1866, he went to Oakdale Academy in the town of Oakdale, in Washington County, only a few miles distant from his home, where he completed his academic course of study. Then he removed with his father to Rantoul, in Champaign County, Illinois,

where, in 1868-69, he taught school a portion of his time.

In 1869 he commenced reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. D. P. McClure, of Rantoul, and at the same time he began to acquire a knowledge of drugs and medicines, as clerk in a well-regulated and well-managed drug store.

In 1870, after reading under the direction of Dr. McClure one year, he came to Chicago, and entered the Chicago Medical College, where he took a three years' graded course, and graduated in 1873. During his senior year at the college, he was appointed pro-sector of anatomy in that institution, and after his graduation he became demonstrator in the Chicago School of Anatomy, an institution modeled after the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, which became famous some years since under the management of Dr. John B. Roberts. Being anxious to add as much as possible to his knowledge of operative surgery, he entered a competitive examination of applicants for appointment to the position of interne in the Cook County Hospital, and as a result of the examination, received the appointment of "House physician and surgeon."

He was connected with the hospital for nearly two years, and at the end of that time he had demonstrated conclusively that he had a genius for surgery. He then engaged in general practice, although paying particular attention to surgery, becom-

ing at the same time clinical assistant to Prof. Moses Gunn, of Rush College, one of the most noted surgeons the west has produced, who died a year or two since.

In 1875 he was appointed one of the attending surgeons of the South Side Dispensary of Chicago, and in 1876 lecturer on Surgery in the Chicago Medical College.

In 1882 he severed his connection with the Chicago Medical College, and was associated with some of the most prominent physicians of the city, in founding The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, which now ranks high among the medical educational institutions of the west. In this institution he became professor of orthopædic surgery, a position which he held until 1886, when he was advanced to the chair of "Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery."

He was appointed to this latter position to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Nicholas Senn, a distinguished Milwaukee surgeon, and at the time of his appointment, his age was about ten years under that which constitutes the average age of physicians, called upon to fill this important chair in the medical colleges of the country.

Notwithstanding his comparative youthfulness, he has sustained the character given to this professorship by his distinguished predecessor, and among the many able educators connected with the Chicago

medical colleges, few instructors are listened to by classes of more deeply interested students. In delivering medical lectures he has mastered the secret of being at the same time instructive and entertaining. His lectures abound in striking figures of speech, and are sufficiently enlivened by the witticisms which spring spontaneously from a strain of Irish blood, to render them unusually attractive.

Outside of his educational work, Dr. Steele has been prominently identified with the inception and building up of various organizations, designed to promote the welfare of the profession, to aid in the dissemination of important information, and to stimulate the ambition of members of the medical fraternity. He was one of the originators of the Chicago Biological Society, since merged into the Pathological Society, and a charter member of the Chicago Medical Club, an organization of limited membership, which meets once each month, to promote social intercourse among its members, and discuss matters of professional interest at the same time.

He was the first president of the Chicago Medico-legal Society, which was organized in 1886, and which, as its name indicates, deals with the legal questions, problems and principles, which are either directly or indirectly of interest to the medical profession. The society meets four times a year, and the result of its dis-

cussions has been to very materially broaden the information of its members, relative to their legal obligations, rights and responsibilities.

For eight years Dr. Steele was an attending surgeon at the Cook County Hospital, and was president of the medical board of the hospital in 1887 and 1890. In 1886, he was President of the Chicago Medical Society, and of both the State and National Medical Associations, he is a member of recognized high standing. At the session of the Illinois State Medical Society, held in 1886, he was chairman of the committee on surgery, and, acting in that capacity, he submitted a report on the progress of surgery during the year, which was notable for its admirable classification of the matters dealt with, its clear statements relative to new discoveries, operations and results, and the amount of statistical information which it contained concerning the latest developments of surgical science.

In 1888, he was accredited by the American Medical Association a delegate to the British Medical Association, which held its annual meeting for that year at Glasgow, Scotland. It was while traveling in England on this occasion that he had the interesting correspondence with Dr. Lawson Tait—already mentioned. His companion for a portion of this trip was Rev. Dr. John Hall, his father's college mate at Belfast, and they visited many places of historic interest together.

While abroad at that time, Dr. Steele pursued a careful course of investigation and research, visiting the principal medical institutions and hospitals of England, France, Germany and Switzerland, and forming the acquaintance of such noted medics as Lister, MacCormick and Heath, of London; Kocher, of Berne; Kronlein, of Zurich, in Switzerland; Martin, of Berlin, and Volkmann, of Halle; Schede, of Hamburg, and McEwen, of Glasgow.

Within the past year he has been one of the prime movers in an enterprise which will vastly benefit the medical profession of Chicago—the founding of a public medical library. An association has been organized, which proposes to erect a library building at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and a fund of considerable magnitude is already available for the purchase of books. The venerable Dr. N. S. Davis, who has done so much for his profession in the west, and particularly in Chicago, is at the head of the enterprise, while Dr. Steele and other equally prominent physicians and active workers, compose the board of directors of the Library Association.

Among the most important of Dr. Steele's contributions to medical literature have been the following papers: "Report of a case of Hydrophobia"; "Gunshot Wounds of the Brain"; "The Microbic Revolution in Surgery"; "The Differential Diagnosis of Scrotal Tumors"; "Surgical



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Treatment of Empyæmia in Children"; "Reports of three Operations of Ovariectomy"; "Reports of Cases of Uterine Fibroids Treated by Ergot"; "Double Congenital Oblique Inguinal Hernia"; "The Medico-Legal Aspect of Criminal Abortion"; "A Chicago Physician's Impressions and Observations of European Surgery"; and "Diseases and Treatment of the Minor Articulations." The last

named monograph has been given a place in Keating's Cyclopedic of the Diseases of Children.

Dr Steele was married in 1876 to Miss Alice L. Tomlinson, of Rantoul, Ill., a lady who has made his home a center of culture and refinement, and contributed her full share to the measure of his success.

H. L. C.

FRANCIS ASBURY EMMONS, M.D.

THE name "Emmons" is undoubtedly of English origin, but there appear to be two branches of the family. One of these branches traces its ancestry direct to England, through William Emmons, who came to America about the year 1718, and located in Massachusetts. It was to this branch of the family that the celebrated divine of the revolutionary period, Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, belonged.

The other branch of the American family of Emmons, which has much the older genealogical tree in this country, follows the migrations of its ancestry from America back to Holland, and from Holland to England, where the earliest official mention of the name appears in a record of the knighting of Major General Carolus Emmons, by the joint sovereigns King William and Queen Mary.

In the time of Charles the First, when Holland became a refuge for many who fled from the intolerance

and oppression which characterized the reign of that English Monarch, a portion of the Emmons family emigrated to that country, where they hoped to be free from persecution on account of their religious beliefs. They became scattered throughout Holland and Germany, and from thence the family tree was transplanted to America.

Andreas Emmons, of Cologne, Germany, had two sons, both of whom came to America, something more than two hundred years ago. Andreas Emmons, jr., sailed from Leyden in the Netherlands, in the ship Saint Jean Baptist, in 1661, and when he reached this country he located at Gravesend, Long Island, where he found his brother John, who had preceded him about two years, and who was at that time holding the office of magistrate under the Dutch Government.

The descendants of the two brothers have been numerous, and from New

Jersey and New York State they have radiated to various portions of the United States. Andreas Emmons, who located in this country in 1661, was the earliest American ancestor of Dr. Francis A. Emmons, the subject of this sketch, who has been for many years prominently identified with the medical profession of Chicago and Illinois.

There are few families more distinctively American than the Emmons'. Not only is it more than two hundred and twenty-five years since the family tree was planted in American soil, but in the wars which established the Independence of the United States, as well as in that waged in defense of the Union from 1861 to 1865, they have taken no unimportant part. Isaac Emmons, the great-grandfather of Dr. Emmons, who lived during the latter years of his life at Long Branch, N. J., was a soldier in the Revolution. Francis Emmons, a son of the revolutionary soldier, who died at Long Branch, N. J., in 1862, at the age of 81 years, served in the war of 1812, and in the great struggle involving the perpetuity of the Union, the war of the rebellion, Dr. Emmons, his brother, Lawrence E. Emmons, and numerous other sons of the patriots of 1812 and the Revolution, were among those who established, by force of arms, the fact that the Union of the States is indissoluble.

Dr. Francis Asbury Emmons was born in Bristol, Kendall County, Ill.,

on the 14th of August, 1839. His father, Francis Asbury Emmons, sr., named after the eminent Methodist divine, Bishop Asbury, was born at Long Branch, N. J., in 1810, and grew up there. He married Lydia Ann Morris, of Tinton Falls, Monmouth County, N. J., who was a descendant of the distinguished Morrisania branch of the Morris family, of which Governor Lewis Morris, the first Governor of the Province of New Jersey, his grandson, Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Gouverneur Morris, the eminent statesman, diplomat and financier, were illustrious members.

After his marriage, the elder Francis A. Emmons emigrated to Illinois, where he located, and became a thrifty and prosperous farmer and much esteemed citizen.

His son, Francis, jr., the third of nine children, grew up among the "native sons" of what was then the "Far West," and his advantages in early life, like those of all children of the pioneers, were somewhat limited. He attended the country schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to the Aurora Academy, looked upon in those days, as one of the leading educational institutions of that part of the State.

After spending some time at the academy, he commenced reading medicine, with Dr. Robert Hopkins, of Bristol, as his preceptor.

In 1859 he came to Chicago and

attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, then under the management of the eminent surgeon, Dr. Daniel Brainard. After attending three full courses of lectures, he graduated from that institution in 1863, and at once entered the Government military service as an assistant surgeon.

He was assigned to duty at Camp Douglas, which had been built up in the open prairie near Chicago, in the summer of 1861, and turned over to the General Government by Governor Yates, the war governor of Illinois. It was named after Stephen A. Douglas, and is pointed out to visitors now-a-days as one of the historically interesting places about the city, although the site of the camp is covered with fine buildings, and its outlines can only be traced by those familiar with its history.

Immediately after the capture of Fort Donelson, in 1862, Colonel Tucker, who was in command at Fort Douglas, was ordered to prepare for the reception of Confederate prisoners, and a few days later, between eight and nine thousand of the captured rebels arrived at the camp to be taken care of and carefully guarded. From that time to the close of the war in 1865, the camp was not only a station for recruiting, drilling and equipping Union soldiers, but a military prison, in which more than thirty thousand prisoners in all were confined at one time and another.

About the time Dr. Emmons en-

tered the service, small pox broke out among the prisoners, and he was designated to take charge of the small pox hospital, where he rendered efficient service in keeping the dreaded disease under control, and in improving the sanitary condition of the camp, visiting sometimes as many as three hundred cases of the disease daily.

In the important position of surgeon in charge of the prison hospitals, he was brought into close contact with a large proportion of the imprisoned Southerners, and was noted for treating them with the greatest consideration, consistent with strict military and prison discipline. Intensely loyal as antecedents, early education and training could make him, his sympathetic nature nevertheless attracted to him those whom the fortunes of war had transferred from Southern battlefields to Northern prisons, and many were the pathetic, in some instances romantic stories, which were poured into his ear as a sort of father confessor. One of the secrets which came to him in this way was that of a modern Damon who found himself immured within prison walls, as a result of unbounded confidence in a friend whom he sought to oblige. A delicate, girlish-looking youth, who made his appearance in the hospital one morning, attracted the Doctor's attention, and inquiry as to how he happened to be in the Confederate military service at so tender an age, brought out the statement that he had never been

regularly enlisted in the rebel army, but was the victim of an unfortunate combination of circumstances.

His home was at Strawberry Plains, in Eastern Tennessee, and when a regiment of Confederate troops were quartered near that place, he had consented one night to don the uniform and answer to the name of a regularly enlisted soldier, who desired to visit his friends, or perhaps a sweetheart, who lived some miles distant. Before he returned, or perhaps before he had time to return, an engagement took place between the Federal and Confederate troops, and when it ended the Confederates found themselves prisoners of war. The youth who had stepped into his friend's shoes, just in time to be captured, answered to his assumed name as a prisoner, and remained at Camp Douglas until he was returned to the south through an exchange of prisoners.

Dr. Emmons remained on duty at Camp Douglas eighteen months, during the most exciting and dangerous period in the history of Chicago. There were then ten or twelve thousand prisoners in camp, including the prisoners of Morgan's command, who were considered the flower of Southern chivalry, and it was during this time that the plot was matured by southern sympathizers, to liberate these prisoners and turn them loose fully armed, to be aided by a horde of ruffians, gathered for the purpose from all parts of the country, in the

work of pillaging and destroying the city, a plot which was thwarted and crushed, through the masterly activity, coolness and judgment of General B. J. Sweet.

In the winter of 1864-65, after he had completed the work of rebuilding the hospital at Camp Douglas, Dr. Emmons was commissioned as surgeon of the 147th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and ordered South. He served with the regiment but a short time, when he was detailed to act as Medical Director on the staff of General H. M. Judah, then at Dalton, Georgia. He remained in Georgia all the following summer, having charge as medical director of a district covering a large area of territory, and being one of the youngest officers in this branch of the service, holding so responsible a position. In September of 1865, he was mustered out of the service, with the rank of Major, and soon after that he returned to Chicago.

Up to this time he had never engaged in the general practice of medicine, or, rather, had had but little to do with civil practice, as he had gone direct from college into the military service. His experience as a hospital physician and surgeon had, however, been more valuable to him than many years of experience in any other field of labor, and when he returned to Chicago, he was fully prepared to enter into an active practice, which has kept pace with the growth of the city, and given him a comfortable fortune,

as the financial result of his professional labors. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society, and Secretary of the Rush College Alumni Association. He has been for twenty years the physician in charge of the "Old People's Home"—one of Chicago's prominent charitable institutions, and for several years he was county physician of Cook county.

While he has devoted himself carefully and conscientiously to the practice of his profession, he has at the same time taken a lively interest in politics, and has filled several important offices, to which he was elected by the Republican party, with which he has always been in hearty sympathy.

In 1871, when the destruction of the city by fire, heaped heavy responsibilities upon nearly all the city and county officers, he was a member of the County Board of Supervisors and Chairman of the Hospital Committee of the Board. In this position he was one of the men who labored most assiduously to bring order out of chaos, and systematize the work of caring for the suffering and destitute victims of the fire fiend. He also contributed material assistance to the rebuilding of Rush Medical College,

which through his influence was furnished temporary quarters in the hospital building, and enabled to continue the course of lectures which had been so suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted by the fire.

To educational matters he has given his full share of attention, having filled at one time the chair of physiology in the Chicago University, and served as a member and President of the county board having in charge the important school interests of Cook County.

For sixteen years prior to the change of national administration, in 1885, he was a member of the Board of examining surgeons for United States pensioners in Chicago, and he has held other offices of minor importance.

In 1876 Dr. Emmons was married to Miss Georgiana Lancaster, a daughter of R. Lancaster, a retired lumber merchant and real estate owner of Chicago, who was one of the pioneer residents of the city. Mrs. Emmons is an accomplished lady, and three interesting children—one son and two daughters—complete the family circle.

H. L. C.

DR. H. MARTYN SCUDDER.

THERE is probably no other physician in Chicago, belonging either to the pioneer, the middle aged, or younger class of physicians, who has had an experience so entirely unique in the practice of his profession as Dr. H. Martyn Scudder, one of the comparatively young practitioners of the city. The family to which he belongs is one which has not only contributed its full share to American and English history, but to the modern ecclesiastical and medical history of the world. Thomas Scudder, the progenitor of the American family, was one of the noted pietists of the puritan persuasion, who located at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1635, and his elder brother was Rev. Henry Scudder, a prominent clergyman, settled in Wiltshire, England, who was so highly esteemed that he was appointed by the Parliament of Great Britain in 1643 as one of the Westminster Assembly which drew up the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism.

Col. Nathaniel Scudder, who was killed at the battle of Blackpoint during the war of the Revolution, and Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, president of Princeton College, were the signers, on behalf of New Jersey, of the articles of Confederation between the United Colonies.

Rev. Dr. John Scudder, the grandson of Col. Nathaniel, was the pioneer medical missionary sent abroad by

the American Board. His son, Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, who was born in India, but educated in America, went to India as a missionary in 1844, and remained there twenty years. He then came back to the United States and filled successively the pastorates of the Howard Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, Cal., the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, becoming one of the most noted of American clergymen. Three years since he resigned his Chicago pastorate to join his son, Rev. Doremus Scudder, M.D., in mission work in Japan. Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder's five brothers were ministers, and devoted themselves to missionary work, three of them being physicians as well as clergymen, and seven generations of the male members of the family have been either ministers of the Gospel or doctors of medicine.

One of the three sons of Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, as already stated, is a practicing physician and regularly ordained missionary in Japan, another is pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church of Jersey City, N. J., and the third, after ten years of medical missionary service in India, has been practicing medicine in Chicago for the past seven years.

Dr. H. Martyn Scudder was born at Arcot, India, March 23d, 1852, and the first five years of his life were



Handwritten signature: H. J. Anderson

spent in India. When he was five years of age his father was compelled by failing health to return to America, where he spent about two years and then went back to India, but a few years more of toil in that torrid climate resulted in brain fever and shattered health, which made it necessary for Rev. Dr. Scudder to permanently abandon his work in the missionary field and return again to the United States. Becoming pastor of the Howard Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, he remained there five years, and during that time the younger Scudder was receiving careful educational training in one of the private schools of that city. At the end of two years more of preparation for a collegiate course, in Brooklyn, to which city his father had removed, he entered Yale College, when he was seventeen years of age. He spent three years at Yale and then attended a regular course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and pursued a special course of study at the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity during the following summer.

Returning to New York, he attended his second course of lectures at the New York University Medical College, and a third course of lectures at the Long Island Hospital Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1874. Subsequent to his graduation he took a special course in operative surgery, under the preceptorship of Professor Greene, of the Long Island Hospital Medical

College, and a special course in the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary. Another six months was devoted to study and investigation in the hospitals of London and Paris, and at the end of that time he proceeded on his way to India, where he was to become the medical officer of the American Arcot Mission.

He had been married in 1873 to Miss Bessie Morris Scudder, of New York, by whom he was accompanied to his new field of labor. When he arrived at Arcot, he found himself the only physician, other than Hindoo physicians, in a city of forty thousand inhabitants, and as the natives had great confidence in the skill and ability of foreign physicians, of whom they had had some previous knowledge, there was an abundance of professional work for him to do. He took charge of a hospital which had been founded by his uncle, Dr. S. D. Scudder, and having mastered the native language in his boyhood, he was prepared to render efficient and valuable services, in connection with the mission work, from the start.

His experience in practicing medicine among people who know absolutely nothing of anatomy, physiology, pathology and therapeutics, where his only professional competitors treated their patients by means of incantations and conjurations, and where the prejudices and superstitions of the natives had to be dealt with and overcome, was a novel and interesting experience, for a regularly

educated American physician. The Hindoo doctors soberly undertook to convince him that the "Human frame is built upon a skeleton," which is made up of 4,448 bones, and that there is a disease for each one of these bones. "Rat bites, the evil eye of a stranger, the sorceries of an enemy, the incantations of a witch, and the hostility of a demon haunting a neighboring tree or cemetery," he was gravely informed were the most prolific sources of disease.

The remedies which he found the native doctors making use of to cure various ailments, were a queer admixture of superstition and drugs. For a patient suffering from a fish bone sticking in his throat, the prescription was that the person should worship a black cat. In case of a local pain in any part of the body, the patient was directed to first apply a poultice of hot rice and oil, and afterwards to eat the poultice.

The "Rhinoceros horn, triturated upon a stone" and mixed with milk, and peacock feathers stewed in oil, were looked upon as exceedingly valuable medicines, and conjuring away an abscess was thought to be the only means of getting rid of it.

Knowing little of medicine, these doctors knew less of surgery, and the only trait that Dr. Scudder found them to possess, in common with civilized practitioners of medicine, was that of charging the patient a liberal fee for their services.

The hospital of which he took

charge, was established for the purpose of caring for the great number of natives who needed the attention of a physician and surgeon from time to time, in a systematic way, and so fully were Dr. Scudder's services appreciated, that in a single year he was called upon, says the *Edinburg Quarterly*, to perform 308 surgical operations, and attend 232 cases in the "lying-in" ward of the hospital, while thousands of other patients also received treatment for various ailments. His professional labors were so successful that, in 1876, he attracted the attention of Governor Whiteside, the English Governor or Collector of the District, who induced the Madras Government to appoint him to the position of Medical Officer and Police Surgeon for Arcot and the surrounding country. At Dr. Scudder's request he also increased the number of beds in the hospital from twenty to forty. The Duke of Buckingham, who was the Governor General of the Presidency of Madras, paid him the compliment of visiting and inspecting the institution, which had been built up by his efforts, and the Madras Government adopted a resolution which was printed in the Government Orders and Gazette, thanking him for his services in behalf of the native population.

In 1878-79, during the prevalence of the Madras famine, which attracted attention at the time all over the world, the suffering among the na-

tives of the Arcot District was so great, that the government established a famine camp near Arcot, at which seven thousand persons were cared for daily for many months. Dr. Scudder was appointed to take medical charge of the camp, and while acting in this capacity, he passed through a typical and long continued epidemic of Asiatic cholera.

His experience during the prevalence of this dreadful epidemic, and two others which he passed through during his career in India, was such as no physician could have in any other country. Hundreds of the unfortunate natives died by the roadside, while making an effort to reach the relief camp, and Dr. Scudder relates, that in driving three miles, to a branch dispensary, he counted at one time fifteen dead bodies of famine stricken and cholera stricken victims. He remained at his post of duty during this gloomy period, and the Madras Government again showed its appreciation of his services, by making him a present of fifteen hundred dollars. This money he donated to the mission work, and as a result a branch dispensary was established at Wallaganugga, a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants, not far distant from Arcot.

He also organized training classes of natives, his object being to educate them to some extent in medicine, and to qualify them for administering, or assisting to administer, to sufferers in

need of medical and surgical treatment. While in charge of the medical mission work at Arcot, the labors of Dr. Scudder were exceedingly arduous and exacting. The torridity of the climate made it necessary that all outdoor work should be done early in the morning, and his daily labors commenced at five o'clock. His habit was, in accordance with the custom of the country, to have his tea and toast brought to his bedside in the morning, and after partaking of this he rode on horseback to the branch dispensary, which he had established three miles from Arcot. An hour and a half or two hours were spent at the dispensary, and at half-past seven o'clock he sat down at his home to what the Hindoos call *chota hasree*, the morning meal. After breakfast he went to the hospital, where he was kept busy until one o'clock, by which time the sun's rays became, as a rule, so scorching, that in returning to his home, half a mile distant from the hospital, a covered carriage would have to be brought into requisition. The same kind of conveyance, a clumsy affair, drawn by bullocks, had also to be used when he found it necessary to travel any great distance, to visit patients or attend to any of the official duties connected with his position as police surgeon of that portion of the Arcot district.

After remaining seven years at Arcot, Dr. Scudder found that the constant and unremitting labor, to-

gether with the trying climatic conditions, were undermining his health, and that it would be necessary for him to seek another location to avoid an entire breaking down of his physical forces.

The great sanitarium of Southern India is the Neilgherry Hills, south of Madras. The towns and settlements located on the tops of these hills, have an average altitude of from five to seven thousand feet above sea level, and this gives a fairly healthful and agreeable climate. It is in these mountain towns, that the English government officers usually spend several months during the heated season, and they have a considerable population, which is largely made up of "English gentlemen," who are engaged in the cultivation of tea, coffee, and cinchona estates. Dr. Scudder made a visit to the Hill Country, which restored him to health, and when the planters guaranteed him a fixed income if he would remain with them as a practicing physician, he decided to locate there and engage in private practice. The result of his work there, both from a professional and pecuniary point of view, was highly satisfactory.

His practice, which built up rapidly, was highly remunerative. He was the first to introduce the treatment by hypodermic injections of quinine, for the severe malarial fevers of that country, and his wonderful success in this direction attracted great attention. At the end of three

years in this field, making ten years in all of professional labor in India, he returned to the United States to visit his father, at that time pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, in Chicago. Although he had intended to return to India at the end of a year, the flattering inducements which were held out to him to locate in Chicago, caused him to change his purpose, and for the past seven years he has been engaged in the active and successful practice of medicine in the city of Chicago.

It is, perhaps, due in part to his early professional experience in India, and in part to the fact that the family to which he belongs has been so prominently identified with missionary work, that Dr. H. Martyn Scudder, soon after his settlement in Chicago, began to give much of his spare time to home missionary work, especially to the relief of sickness and suffering among the poor. In 1885 Mr. Philip D. Armour, whose name has become known all over the world in connection with one of the leading industries of Chicago and the United States, determined to carry out the large hearted and comprehensive scheme of benevolence and practical Christian work for the masses, which had been formulated by himself and his brother.

The free dispensary was the first department of the Armour Mission to be opened, and Dr. H. Martyn Scudder was selected as the chief physician. Under his able and ener-

getic superintendence, the Armour Mission Dispensary has been a great success, and is regarded as a model institution of its kind. When the other departments of the Armour Mission were established, Dr. Scudder was elected one of the officers of the Sunday school and a member of the Advisory Committee, and he has been re-elected every year since, for he never allows his professional duties to keep him from his post in the Sunday school, or to interfere with his work at the Mission.

Soon after Dr. Scudder located in Chicago, he also organized the American Medical Missionary Society, of which he has been ever since the honorary secretary and principal executive officer. Dr. Scudder's experience in the foreign field, had impressed strongly upon his mind, the fact that many more medical missionaries are urgently needed in the heathen lands. He therefore determined to do all he could to induce and assist those who intended to be foreign missionaries to study medicine. The American Medical Missionary Society has already furnished a free medical education to over thirty students, many of whom have gone out under the different foreign missionary boards to China, India and Africa.

In 1888, on the resignation of Dr. DeLaskie Miller, one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of

Chicago, Dr. H. Martyn Scudder was appointed to fill his place as obstetrician to St. Luke's Hospital, one of the largest and best hospitals in the United States. He has also become quite widely known as the chief surgeon of the Mutual Accident Association of the Northwest, and Assistant Medical Director of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society. In addition to these appointments he also holds the position of regular medical examiner to the following large and influential life insurance companies, viz.: The Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee, Wis.; the Massachusetts Mutual Life, of Springfield, Mass., and the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O.

Dr. H. Martyn Scudder is a slim, spare man, with a high forehead and a clear cut, intellectual face. He is a man of great nervous force. He is always in a hurry, yet is very punctual, and by systematically economizing his time he gets through with a vast amount of work. He has not only gained success and distinction in his profession, but he has been an earnest philanthropist and mission worker. He has done and is still doing much to elevate and help his fellow man, and is a worthy representative of a noted family, distinguished through several generations, for its noble and self-sacrificing spirit.

H. L. C.

FRANK. E. WAXHAM, M.D.

THE pioneer physicians of Chicago, broad minded and public spirited men that they were as a rule, while striving for professional eminence themselves, were not unmindful of the fact that in the years to come, their burdens must be shifted to other shoulders, and that they were, in a measure, responsible for the proper education and qualification of their successors. It was these pioneers who laid the foundations of the great medical educational institutions, which have since become renowned throughout the country, and a few of the founders have lived to see those who received their professional training in these schools, distinguished both at home and abroad for their contributions to medical science.

The immediate successors of the pioneers have themselves grown gray in the service, and the public is beginning to cast about among the young men of the profession, for those who have the broadest and most comprehensive knowledge of the healing art. Critical in a sense, and at the same time quick to appreciate genuine talent and real skill; either in the treatment of diseases in general or particular forms of disease, the public does not withhold the meed of praise from deserving practitioners of medicine, waiting for them to attain a certain age. And so it happens, particularly in western cities, that some of the younger members of the pro-

fession are among those best known to the general public.

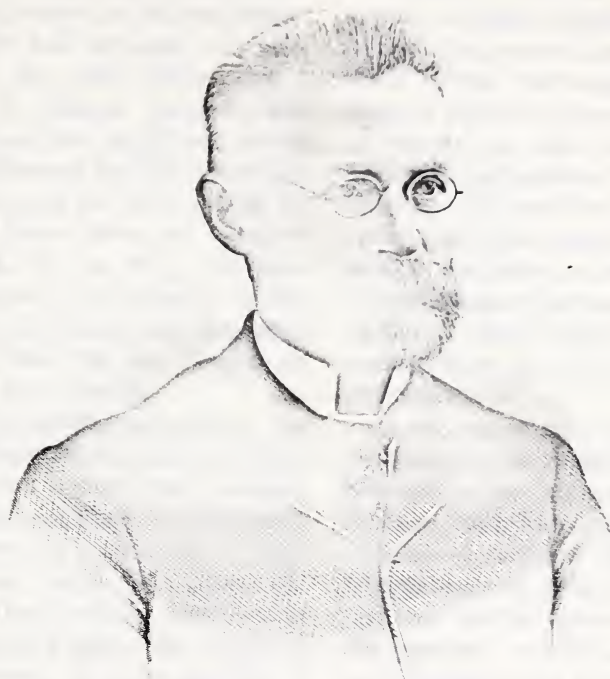
What is true of any other western city is true of Chicago in this respect. The profession has reason to be proud of the pioneers, satisfied with the attainments and general high character of their immediate successors, and sanguine as to what will be accomplished by these younger members of the medical fraternity, who have demonstrated that they have a genius for the practice of medicine.

It is to this younger class of Chicago physicians, that Dr. Frank E. Waxham, who graduated from the Chicago Medical College a dozen years ago, and began the practice a year later, belongs.

Dr. Waxham was born near La Porte, Ind., in 1853. His ancestry is English, although his father, Zachariah Waxham, came to this country when a boy, and was raised in the United States.

The elder Waxham was a farmer, and in one of the country schools of La Porte County, his son received such education as he had been able to pick up, when he was twelve years old.

During the war period Farmer Waxham had the misfortune to be located in one of those Indiana neighborhoods, where the prevailing sentiment might have been considered loyal had it been expressed in South Carolina or Georgia at that particu-



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lar time. Mr. Waxham, on the other hand, was ardently in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, and was in the habit of giving forcible and vigorous expression to his sentiments whenever he had occasion to do so. The result was that there was a difference of opinion between him and his unpatriotic neighbors, which made it unpleasant for him to remain among them, and for this reason he sold his La Porte farm and removed to Rockford, Ill., in 1865. He purchased a farm just outside of the little city of Rockford, and soon after he located there his son began attending the city schools.

In 1871 the latter graduated at the Rockford High School, and soon after his graduation commenced teaching school. After teaching in Illinois two years, he went to California in 1873, and remained there two years. At the end of that time he returned to Rockford and began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Lucius Clark, of that city. In the fall of 1875 he came to Chicago and entered the Chicago Medical College. After attending one course of lectures, he found it necessary to devote another year to teaching school, in order to obtain sufficient funds to enable him to complete his medical education. He returned to the medical college in 1877, and graduated in the class of 1878. Immediately afterward he entered a competitive examination for the position of house physician at Mercy Hospital. As a result of the

examination he received the desired appointment, and devoted a year to hospital practice, which gave him an exceedingly valuable experience, and served to more thoroughly qualify him for the general practice of medicine. After the expiration of his term of service as hospital physician, he opened an office in the city, and his close application to professional business, his evident thorough preparation for the practice of his profession, and his manifest deep interest in the welfare of patients, soon brought to him a much larger practice than usually falls to the lot of a young physician.

At the end of three years of active general practice he had acquired local distinction for his successful treatment of diphtheria and the various diseases of children. His professional friends were not slow to recognize the fact that he had given this branch of the practice careful and intelligent consideration, and in 1882 he was invited to become a member of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as Professor of "diseases of children."

This position he retained until 1888, when his treatment of another class of diseases, and his skillful operations in connection therewith, attracted widespread attention among medical men, and led to his being transferred to a chair in the college, dealing especially with diseases of the throat and nose. This chair, which is technically known as the Chair of Laryncology

and Rhinology, he still retains, while he has been further complimented by being called to a corresponding professorship in the Chicago Ophthalmic College, and the Post-Graduates' Medical School of Chicago.

In the spring of 1885, Dr. Waxham became prominently identified with the operation of intubation, an operation which he has perhaps performed a greater number of times than any other physician.

It may be necessary to explain to the reader, not versed in medical science, that this operation is designed to take the place of the operation known as trachæotomy, where it becomes necessary to provide for the patient an artificial means of respiration.

In treating diseases of the throat Dr. Waxham had frequent occasion to resort to the generally approved operation of trachæotomy, but the results were so far from satisfactory that he determined to adopt a substitute for that operation.

Instead of attempting to keep his patient alive by making an incision in the windpipe, and inserting a tube for him to breathe through, when respiration by any other means became impossible, Dr. Waxham began trying the experiment of inserting the respiratory tube through the mouth and throat of the patient. It is this operation, generally recognized by the profession as vastly preferable to trachæotomy, which has become known as intubation, and with which Dr. Waxham, of Chicago, and Dr. J.

O'Dwyer, of New York, have been more prominently identified than any other American physicians. The Chicago physician has himself, in something less than five years, performed the operation about three hundred times, and in thirty-four per cent. of the cases, the lives of the patients have been saved. When the fact is taken into consideration that the operation is what is always looked upon as the last resort for saving the life of the patient, the percentage of cases in which it has been successful in Dr. Waxham's practice, demonstrates the value of this discovery to the medical profession, and at the same time proves conclusively the fact that he has acquired rare skill in the performance of the operation.

His contributions to the medical journals, and papers read before the various medical societies and associations with which he is connected, concerning diseases of the throat and nose, have for several years been read and listened to with much interest by members of the profession, and all exhibit careful study and painstaking research. In 1888, while attending the session of the British Medical Society, held at Glasgow, as a delegate from the American Medical Association, he read before that society a paper on "Intubation," and the treatment of those diseases to which he has given special attention, which was warmly commended by the distinguished medicists of that society.

After attending the above men-



W. L. Wadsworth

F. L. Wadsworth

tioned meeting of the British Medical Society, he remained abroad several months, spending the greater part of his time in London and Berlin, where he made use of all the advantages afforded by the hospitals and medical institutions of those cities, to add to his professional attainments.

Since his return from abroad in 1888, he has devoted himself to the treatment of diseases of the throat and nose, with a degree of success which has given him a national reputation. He has been prominently identified with the State and local medical societies, and is a member of the American Medical Association. He was a delegate to the last International Medical Congress, which met in Washington, D. C., and a member of the executive committee of that congress. A paper which he read before this distinguished body of physicians, gathered from all parts of the world, bearing on the important surgical operations with which his name has become so closely associated, was listened to with no less interest than

his paper on the same subject had been listened to by the members of the British Medical Society a few months earlier. He is a member of the board of directors of the Oakwood Springs Sanitarium of Lake Geneva, a member of the directory of the Laboratory of Experimental Research of Chicago, and surgeon-in-chief of the throat and nose department of the West Side Free Dispensary, and also a member of the directory of Chicago Charitable Hospital.

Since he became a member of the medical profession, Dr. Waxham has made it a point to give his whole time and attention to that profession, and the success which he has achieved, somewhat remarkable when the fact that he has not yet reached middle life is taken into consideration, is largely due to exceptionally studious habits and untiring industry.

He was married in 1880 to Miss Lizzie A. Leach, of Rockford, Ill., whose parents were pioneer residents of that city.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

DR. F. L. WADSWORTH.

TWENTY-ONE years ago, Dr. F. L. Wadsworth became a member of the medical profession of Chicago, and entered upon an eminently creditable and successful career as a physician. His success is the more notable in view of the fact that he began the practice of medicine after a some-

what extended and varied experience in commercial and general business, and at a later period in life than the majority of physicians who achieve equal professional eminence.

Born in the town of Hiram, Oxford County, Me., June 18th, 1833, his environments in early life were those of

the average New England youth of that period, whose existence began in a rural community. His father, John Wadsworth, was a farmer and lumberman, whose distinguishing characteristics were industry, honesty and broad common sense. His ancestors were conspicuous among the early New England colonists, and General Peleg Wadsworth, a captain of minute-men and adjutant-general of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary struggle, General William Wadsworth, a brigadier-general of New York militia, who distinguished himself in the assault on Queenstown Heights, in the war of 1812, and General James S. Wadsworth, a candidate for the governorship of New York against Horatio Seymour, in 1862, and one of the gallant Union generals killed in the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864, were distinguished members of the same family.

The wife of John Wadsworth was Mary Benton, the daughter of one of the noted physicians of Maine, in the early history of that State, and from his maternal ancestry Dr. Wadsworth probably inherits the genius and aptitude for his profession, which has made him a successful practitioner of medicine.

The first seventeen years of his life were spent on the farm and in the schools of his native town. Although his facilities for obtaining an education were not all that he could have desired, he made good use of his time and opportunities, and when

he left the farm and began life on his own account, he was fairly well equipped for a business career. His ambition at that time being to become a successful man of affairs, he entered a large manufacturing and mercantile establishment, beginning at the lowest round of the ladder, with the intention of mastering all the details of the business. This beginning was not so much a matter of choice as of necessity, because in those days young men were required to learn a business before being placed in positions of trust and responsibility. His first year's compensation as errand boy and boy of all work was thirty dollars. From this position he advanced by successive steps to the positions of salesman and foreman of the establishment, a salary of twenty dollars per week—a large salary at that time—being attached to the last named situation.

In the meantime he had not only devoted much time to reading, and adding to his store of general information, but had been a close observer of the social, political, and religious tendencies of the times, and had become interested in the discussion of numerous questions prominent in the public mind. He was recognized as a young man of more than ordinary ability, of progressive ideas, good judgment and vigorous intellectuality, and in various movements with which he became identified, he obtained considerable prominence.

He became acquainted with some of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery and other reform movements, began writing for the press, and in 1857 drifted into journalism. From that date until 1866, he engaged regularly in newspaper work, most of the time in New York State, holding various positions in connection with both the editorial and business departments of the profession.

In 1864 he came to Chicago, and decided to locate here permanently. Two years later he began reading medicine, rather because he had always taken a deep interest in that science, and wished to know more of it, than with the intention of engaging regularly in the general practice. He had not been fully satisfied, or wholly at his ease in either of the pursuits in which he had been previously engaged, and had always cherished the idea that the medical profession was that to which he was best adapted, but nevertheless, he did not at once make up his mind, even after he began the study of medicine, that he would devote the remainder of his active life to dealing with the physical ills of mankind. He reached this conclusion however, sometime after he began the study of medicine, and proceeded to bend all his energies to the task of qualifying himself for successful practice. In 1867 he entered Rush Medical College, and in 1869 graduated from that institution.

During his senior year he was made assistant to Prof. J. V. Z. Blaney, one

of the most eminent of Chicago physicians, in the chemical laboratory, and also assistant to Prof. Joseph W. Freer, in the physiological laboratory connected with the college. Immediately after his graduation, he was made assistant to Professor Freer, who occupied the chair of Physiology, and retained that position until the reorganization of the college Faculty took place, subsequent to the death of Dr. Freer. While acting in this capacity, he conducted, in connection with Professor Freer, an extensive series of physiological experiments, which attracted much attention at the time, among Chicago physicians.

In 1880, he was made a member of the Faculty of The Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and assigned to the chair of Physiology and Histology. This position he retained until 1888, when he was advanced to the professorship of Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the same institution, a position which he still retains. He began the general practice of medicine in this city, soon after he received his degree from Rush College, and demonstrated in the outset of his career, that the earlier years of his manhood, devoted to other vocations, in which he had only been moderately successful, had been just so many years stolen from the calling for which nature had evidently designed him.

Successful from the beginning, he has applied himself to the business of the profession, to the exclusion of

everything not directly connected therewith, and the result has been continued success, a constantly widening field of operations, and a patronage which seems to be limited only by his physical ability to meet the demands made upon him for the rendering of professional services.

His earlier experience in journalistic and commercial pursuits had given him a thorough knowledge of the world, and an intimate acquaintance with various phases and conditions of life, which enabled him to enter upon the practice of medicine with broader views, and more practical ideas, than young men usually have, who step from the school-room into professional life, and to this may be due, to some extent, his rapid advancement. A genial personality may also have contributed its share to a successful career in this instance, but the present high rank of Dr. Wadsworth, among western physicians, and particularly among the physicians of Chicago, is mainly due to two things. First, thorough qualifi-

cation for the work which he has undertaken, and second, a full appreciation of the duties, responsibilities and requirements of the profession.

Rightly estimating the obligation of the physician to his patients, and to the general public as well, he has allowed nothing to stand in the way of his faithful discharge of such obligation. The one thing which has always been kept uppermost in his mind, has been the welfare of patients, and to this his personal convenience, business interests, or whatever came in the way, has always been subordinated to any extent that might become necessary.

The natural result of this devotion to duty, coupled with a broad practical knowledge of the science of medicine, has been to bring to Dr. Wadsworth a large measure of popularity as a practitioner, and to give him a high standing with his professional brethren, and in the various medical societies and organizations with which he is connected.

H. L. C.

THE BAR AND BENCH OF COLORADO.

HON. JAMES HENRY BROWN.

JAMES HENRY BROWN, ESQ., of the Denver Bar, is the son of Mr. Henry C. Brown, a native of Ohio, but now a resident of Colorado, well known as a pioneer of that State and as an estimable and very wealthy gentleman. His grandfather, Samuel

Brown, was a Revolutionary soldier, who came from Massachusetts to the Northwestern Territory with the Ohio Company, and therefore was one of the pioneers and founders of the State of Ohio.

That "Colorado is the Ohio of this

second century" finds an illustration in this instance, as stated by Hon. Murat Halstead, who said in his speech before the Denver Chamber of Commerce: "The people of Ohio were the representative people, after the close of the revolutionary war, of all the original thirteen States. Not one of them but sent its blood to Ohio, and those who came there were the men, officers, and soldiers of the war of the revolution, seeking the then new territory and land of promise."

At the time of the birth of Mr. Brown, of whom I am writing, his parents lived at St. Jo, Missouri, in a house that stood just across the street from the starting point of the Pony Express, to California. Here he was born, September 3d, 1859. It was at the period of the great excitement about the Pike's Peak Country, during the enormous emigration hither. The next year his father removed his family to what is now the locality of Denver, arriving June 10, 1860. In this municipality first as Aurora, then Charles, and lastly as Denver, Mr. Brown has lived—the city and the citizen growing together until the former has a population of 150,000, while the name of the latter is associated with its history, almost from the boyhood, in many honorable and conspicuous ways.

It is worthy of a moment's reflection that, in this regard, Mr. Brown's career is exceptional. As a boy he

walked along the Cherokee trail, now Fifteenth street, and the route of the Denver Tramway Cable Company, of which he is the attorney.

As a student at the Colorado Seminary, he went by a pathway from his father's farm house, which stood near the new State Capitol building, across the fields, where are now crowded avenues, lined by residences and business blocks. He recollects the two block-houses that stood, one near the corner of Welton and Fifteenth streets, and the other near where the Union High School building stands, and remembers the scare that went through the community—his breast as well—on account of the Indian troubles.

He is one of the youngest pioneers therefore in Denver. Few of the oldest have been here so long.

Mr. Brown determined to study law while at the Northwestern University. He was about half-way through the regular Latin and Scientific course, when he first heard of the financial troubles which had overtaken his father, as the result of the crash of 1873. That resolution was founded in the profoundest filial affection. He soon afterwards abandoned his purpose of acquiring a complete collegiate education, for that of studying the law as a profession, intending, ultimately, to appear as the devoted lawyer, as well as son, in defending his father in the trials that had suddenly come upon him.

In 1876 he entered the law office of

Hon. G. G. Symes and Hon. Westbrook S. Decker, then serving as U. S. District Attorney, who were associated as partners, where he studied one year, writing and copying to pay his way. The second year he received ten dollars per month, at the end of which he was examined and granted his certificate. In 1881 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, just as he entered upon his twenty-second year.

How this son has been faithful, and able as faithful and successful as both, in contributing professionally to the complete and honorable extrication of his father from what seemed irretrievable embarrassment, so that to-day that father is one of the largest property-holders, and one of the most public-spirited citizens of Denver, is a matter of history.

As a partial fee for his services, young Brown took from his father a lot, now upon Capitol Hill, and then of little value. Part of this lot he subsequently sold to Judge Decker, his law preceptor, for one hundred and eighty dollars. This money was immediately expended for law books. This was the beginning of Mr. Brown's Law Library, to which he has constantly added text and reference books, until it contains the reports of all the States and Territories in the Union, excepting eight. His office

and library are expressive of the professional life he loves and leads, containing every facility, literary and otherwise, that one so devoted to his profession might wish.

In 1885 Mr. Brown was elected city attorney as against a very popular opponent. He served one term, leaving the office with perfect clearness of record, while the public profited incalculably by his determined and unintermitted efforts to enforce the law, and maintain the rights of the city. He did this, and did it in a way that gained friends and placated his opponent. His habit is to "use all gently" while even obdurately insisting,—a hereditary trait,—upon the law and the testimony.

Perhaps no lawyer of his years has tried more cases, certainly none in Colorado, and come out of the encounter with greater success and fewer enemies. His natural ability and aptitude for the law, supplemented by studious habits, will render him still more successful and still more favorably known. His uniform dignity and urbanity of demeanor are the outcroppings of the ore of a true and gentle manhood, evincing as well, high moral character and superior intellectual endowments.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

REMINISCENCES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSES.

BY HON. JOHN HUTCHINS, A MEMBER OF THE THEN TWENTIETH OHIO DISTRICT.

XII.

MR. H. B. PAYNE, in behalf of the minority report, made a very able speech, taking the ground that "Non Intervention" with popular sovereignty was the well established doctrine of the Democratic party, and quoted from the Cincinnati platform, and speeches of Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, John C. Breckinridge, Judah P. Benjamin, and other leading Southern men, and also quoted from the letter of acceptance of Mr. Buchanan, accepting the nomination on the Cincinnati platform. The debate was long continued, amid great excitement, for several days, during which Mr. Geo. E. Pugh, spoke frankly his mind on the all-absorbing subject. Among other things, he said: "Thank God that a bold and honest man, (Mr. Yancy) of Alabama, has at last spoken and told the whole truth, with regards to the demands of the South. It is now plainly before the convention and the country, that the South *does* demand an advanced step from the Democratic party." He ought to have used the word "backward" instead of "advanced," but still

his meaning was clear. Mr. Pugh quoted from the platform at the Democratic Convention of Alabama, in 1856, to show that the South was *then* satisfied with what it now rejects, and then concluded: "The Democracy of the North are willing to stand by the old landmarks, to re-affirm the old faith. They will deeply regret to part with their southern brethren. But if the gentlemen from the South can only abide with us on the terms they now propound, *they must go*. The Northwest must and will be heard and felt. The northern Democrats are not children, to be told to stand here—to stand there—to be moved at the beck and bidding of the South. Because we are in the minority on account of our fidelity to the constitutional obligations, we are told, in effect, that we put our hands on our mouths, and our mouths in the dust. Gentlemen, you mistake us—we *will not* do it."

April 30th a vote was taken on the platform reports. Mr. B. F. Butler's proposition re-adopting the Cincinnati platform was defeated, Nays, 198,

Yeas 105. The next vote was on the minority report, which was adopted, Yeas 155, Nays 138. Upon the announcement of this vote, delegations from the following States withdrew from the Convention: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, Georgia. Some of the withdrawals embraced the entire delegations and generally a large majority. Most of the delegates gave the reasons for their withdrawal, which were that the minority platform adopted excluded the South from occupying the territories, which were the common property of all the States. A single extract from the speech of Mr. Gleam, of Mississippi, giving the reason for the withdrawal of her delegates, is here given as a fair sample of all: "There sits my distinguished friend, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Pugh], who but a few nights since, told us from that stand, if a Territorial Government totally measured their powers, or abused them, Congress could wipe out that Territorial Government altogether. And yet when we come here and ask him to give us protection in case that Territorial Government robs us of our property and strikes the star which answers to the name of Mississippi from the flag of the Union, so far as the Constitution gives her protection, he tells us, with the hand upon his heart, as Governor Payne, of Ohio, had before done, that they will part with their lives before they will acknowledge the principles which we

contend for. Gentlemen, in such a situation of things in the Convention of our great party, it is right that we should part. Go your way, and we will go ours. The South leaves you—not like Hager, driven into the wilderness, friendless and alone—but I tell Southern men here, and for them I tell the North, that, in less than sixty days you will find a united South standing side by side with us." [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.]

There was one remarkable speech in the convention, made by Mr. W. B. Gaulden, of Georgia, giving as his reasons for not withdrawing with the majority of his colleagues. Here are two brief extracts showing its spirit and tenor: "I am not in favor of breaking up this government upon an impracticable issue, upon a mere theory. I believe that this dictum, protection of slavery in the Territories, is a mere theory—a mere abstraction. [Applause.] Practically it can be of no consequence to the South, for the reason that the infant has been strangled before it was born. [Laughter.] You have cut off the supply of slaves. . . . We *have* no slaves to carry to those Territories. When I can see no possible practical good to result to the country from demanding legislation upon this theory, I am not prepared to disintegrate and dismember the great Democratic party of this Union. . . . I would ask my friends of the South to come up in a proper spirit, ask our

Northern friends to give us *all* our rights, and take off the ruthless restrictions which cut off the supply of slaves from foreign lands. As a matter of right and justice to the South, I would ask the Democracy of the North to grant us this thing, and I believe they have the patriotism and honesty to do it, because it is right in itself. I tell you, fellow Democrats, that the African slave-trader is the true Union man. [Cheers, and laughter.] I tell you that the slave trading of Virginia is more immoral, more unchristian, in every possible point of view, than that African slave trade, which goes to Africa and brings a heathen and worthless man here and makes him a useful man, Christianizes him, and sends him and his posterity down the stream of time to enjoy the blessings of civilization. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, fellow Democrats, so far as any possible public expression of the State of Virginia,—the great slave-trading State of Virginia—has been given, they are all opposed to the African Slave Trade."

Dr. Reed of Indiana:—"I am from Indiana, and I am in favor of it."

Mr. Gaulden:—"Now, gentlemen, we are told upon high authority that there is a certain class of men who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Now, Virginia, which authorizes the buying of Christian men, separating them from their wives and children, from all the relations and associations

amid whom they have lived for years, rolls up her eyes in holy horror when I would go to Africa, buy a savage, and introduce him to the blessings of civilization and Christianity." [Cheers and laughter.] This sally of eloquence caused Captain Rynders, from New York City, to arise and say: "You can get one or two recruits from New York to join with you."

Mr. Gaulden's time having expired, the Convention unanimously extended it, and he continued at considerable length: "Now, fellow Democrats, the slave trade in Virginia forms a mighty and powerful reason for its opposition to the African slave trade—and in this remark I do not intend any disrespect to my friends from Virginia. Virginia, the Mother of States and of Statesmen, the Mother of Presidents—I apprehend, may err as well as other mortals. I am afraid that her error in this regard lies in the promptings of the almighty dollar. It has been my fortune to go into that noble old State to buy a few darkies; and I have had to pay from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a head, when I could go to Africa and buy better negroes for fifty dollars apiece. [Great laughter.] Now, unquestionably it is to the interest of Virginia to break down the African slave trade, when she can sell her negroes at \$2,000. She knows that the African slave trade would break up her monopoly, and hence her objections to it." He concluded as follows: "If any of you Northern Democrats—for I have more faith in

you than in the carpet knight Democracy of the South—will go home with me to my plantations in Georgia, but a little way from here, I will show you some darkies that I bought in Maryland, some that I bought in Virginia, some in Delaware, some in Florida, some in North Carolina. I will show you those from Africa, the noblest Roman of them all. I believe that by re-opening this trade, and giving us negroes to populate the Territories, the equilibrium of the two sections will be maintained." From his standpoint, his logic seems to be sound, his elocution fair. He certainly had the best of the argument, so far as Virginia was concerned.

The Convention, after the seceding delegates had left, proceeded to ballot for President fifty-seven times, and on the last ballot Judge Douglas received 151½ votes, Mr. Butline 65½, Mr. Hunter 16, Mr. Lane 14, Mr. Dickinson 4, and Mr. Jefferson Davis 1. The Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore, the 18th of June, 1860, recommending to the Democratic party in States where delegates had withdrawn, to elect other delegates.

The Convention assembled at Baltimore, pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. Russell of Virginia, Mr. Lander of North Carolina, Mr. Ewing of Tennessee, Mr. Johnson of Maryland, Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, Mr. Cadwell of Kentucky, and Mr. Clark of Missouri, gave notice of their withdrawal with some of their

associates from the Convention. Gen. Cushing resigned the presidency of the Convention, and Governor Tod, of Ohio, the vice-president, took his place. Gen. B. F. Butler announced his withdrawal with a majority of the Massachusetts delegates, and gave their reasons as follows: "We now put our withdrawal before you upon the simple ground, among others that there has been a withdrawal in part of a majority of the States, and further (and that perhaps more personal to myself), upon the ground that I will not sit in a convention, when the African slave trade—which is piracy by the laws of my country—is approvingly advocated." [Great sensation.]

The Convention then nominated Judge Douglas for President and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice-President. Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution on which Mr. H. B. Payne, of Ohio, moved the previous question, which was passed unanimously, in substance that the interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform was that Territorial Government only had such constitutional restrictions over slavery as might be finally determined by the United States Supreme Court, and that the decision of that Court should be respected and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the general Government.

The seceders' Convention, which adjourned from Baltimore to Rich-

mond, adjourned to Baltimore, and met there June 28th, and adopted the majority platform reported at Charleston, unanimously, without amendment; nominated John C. Breckinridge President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, Vice-President.

The Constitutional Union party met at Baltimore, May 19th, and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. Their Platform consisted only of one resolution with a preamble. The preamble reads: "*Whereas, Experience has demonstrated, that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to index the political divisions of the country by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties.*" Then they resolved "That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to *recognize* no political principle other than the *Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws.*" They concluded this resolution with apt words expressive of the duties of the party to "maintain, protect and defend the great principles of public liberty and national safety." This platform was broad enough and strong enough to prevent anyone from breaking through or falling off. There was no secession inculcated in it for imaginary or real grievances. It was non-committal on the slavery question.

The Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16th. The free States were all represented, with Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, of Wilmot Proviso fame, was chosen president of the Convention, and Geo. Ashman of Massachusetts, vice-president. So much of the Platform only as relates to slavery and the Union will be given. The second resolution recites that familiar clause of the Declaration of Independence, which asserts: "'That all men are created equal, etc.," and that this is embodied in the Federal Constitution, and is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved." The 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th resolutions are as follows: "That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of natural resources, its rapid augmentations of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for division, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of division so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their

political associates, and we denounce those threats of division in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to their balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the greatest of crimes.

"That the new dogma, that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

"That the normal conditions of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our republican fathers when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory ordained that no person

should be deprived of life, liberty or property without the process of law, it becomes our duty by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, and we deny the authority of Congress of a Territorial legislature, or of any individual to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

"That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave-trade under cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

"That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

"That Kansas should of right immediately be admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by the House of Representatives. Finally, having set forth our distinct principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions,

who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support."

The candidates for nomination before the Convention were William H. Seward, of New York, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Edward Bates, of Missouri, Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, John McLean, of Ohio, and Jacob Collamer, of Vermont. On the third ballot Mr. Lincoln was nominated, and it was made unanimous. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated Vice-President. After Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin were declared the nominees of the Convention, Mr. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those men who have been driven, some from their native States and others from the States of their adoption, and are now exiled from their homes on account of their opinions, and we hold the Democratic party responsible for the gross violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

The Presidential election resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, he receiving 180 electoral votes ; and the other candidates 123. Of these, Breckenridge had 72, Bell 39, and Douglas 12. The popular vote was Lincoln, 1,857,610 ; Douglas, 1,291,-

574 ; Breckenridge, 850,082 ; and Bell, 646,124. Lincoln lacked 930,190 of receiving a majority of the popular vote.

It was an exciting campaign, Mr. Douglas addressing large and popular audiences in every free State and in some of the slave States. The event occurred which had been stated by leading men of the South as a cause for the dissolution of the Union, the election of a President by the Republican party, under the form of the Constitution. The right of secession was to be asserted, and for what cause? A majority of electors had been elected by the people who would elect a President upon a platform not to interfere in any manner with the institution of slavery in the States, but pledged to exercise the powers of the Government to prevent its further extension ; this is generally conceded to be the cause of the attempted secession of a majority of the slave-holding States ; but it was only the secondary, not the primary cause. The primary cause was the erroneous theory of the relation of State Governments to the Federal Government under the Constitution. This theory began to attract public attention as early as 1830, in the celebrated debate in the United States Senate between Senator Hayne, of South Carolina and Daniel Webster, Senator of Massachusetts. This debate grew out of a resolution in relation to the public lands, and almost everything was discussed in it but

the public lands. This theory again became prominent in 1833, by the introduction in the Senate of three resolutions by Senator Calhoun, and the debate upon them between Mr. Calhoun, the intellectual giant of the South, and Mr. Webster, the intellectual giant of the North. The first two of these resolutions are as follows:

"That the people of the several States comprising these United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each State acceded as a separate sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratifications, and that the Union, of which compact is the bond, is a union *between the States*, ratifying the same.

"That the people of the several States thus united by the constitutional compact in forming that instrument and creating a General Government, and carry into effect the object for which they were formed, delegated to that government for that purpose, certain definite powers to be exercised jointly, reserving at the same time, each State for itself, the residuary mass of powers to be exercised by its own separate government, and whenever the general government assumes the exercise of powers not delegated by the compact, its acts are unauthorized, and of no effect, and that the same government is not made the final judge of the powers

delegated to it, since that would make its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers, but that, as in all other cases of compact, among sovereign parties, without any common judge, each has his equal right to judge for itself, as well of the infraction, as of the mode and measure of redress."

The third resolution is long, but it asserts in substance, that any theory of construction of the Constitution not in accord with the first two resolutions quoted "are not only without foundation in truth, but are contrary to the most certain and plain historical facts, and the clearest deductions of reason, and that all exercise of power on the part of the general Government, or any of its departments, claiming authority from such erroneous assumption, must necessarily be unconstitutional, must tend directly and inevitably, to subvert the sovereignty of the States, to destroy the federal character of the Union, and to rear on its ruins a consolidated government, without constitutional check or limitation, which must necessarily terminate in the loss of liberty itself."

These resolutions are clearly, but most ably and artfully drawn. Mr. Webster was right therefore, in saying in reply to Mr. Calhoun's speech in favor of the resolutions, that "words are mighty things, not only in addresses, etc., but in the discussion of legal and political questions, also because a just conclusion is often

avoided as a false one reached by the adroit substitution of one phrase or one word for another." The speech of Mr. Calhoun in support of his resolutions were as able as his resolutions were artful. If statements of his first two resolutions were correct, his conclusions were irresistible, and it is not strange that the educated mind of the South accepted honestly his theory of the relation of the State to the Federal Government. Mr. Webster admitted in his speech on these resolutions, and in reply to Mr. Calhoun that Mr. Calhoun was honest in his convictions. It is not denied that his personal character was above reproach, and it is not claimed by anyone that he was actuated by the sordid motives of a mere politician. The wisest and greatest of men are liable to commit errors, and sometimes of the gravest character.

Mr. Webster stated in the debate in plain words the tenure of these resolutions, which will be quoted :

"The third seems intended to enumerate, and to deny the several opinions expressed in the President's proclamation (President Jackson), respecting the nature and powers of this Government."

The two first resolutions affirmed these propositions :

"First.—That the political system under which we live, and under which Congress is now assembled, is a *compact* to which the people of the several States, as separate and sovereign communities, are the parties.

"Second.—That these Sovereign parties have a right to judge each for itself, of any alleged violation of the Constitution by Congress ; and in case of such violation, to choose, each for itself, its own mode and measure of redress."

To show these propositions to be erroneous put Mr. Webster "up to all he knew," to use a phrase Mr. Webster got from an unlettered, hard-working boatman on a ferry-boat, on the Rivamer river, in Virginia, on his visit to ex-President Jefferson, in 1824. In the judgment of a majority in the North, he succeeded, and maintained the following counter propositions :

"First.—That the Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy, or compact between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities, but a government properly founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals.

"Second.—That no State has power to dissolve these relations, that nothing can dissolve them but revolution, and consequently there can be no such thing as secession without revolution.

"Third.—That there is a supreme law, consisting of the Constitution of the United States, Acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it and treaties, and that, in cases not capable of assuming the character of a suit at law, or in equity, Congress must judge of, and finally interpret, this supreme law, so often as it has occasion to pass acts of legislation ; and in cases

capable of assuming, and actually assuming, the character of a suit, the Supreme Court of the United States is the final interpreter.

"Fourth.—That any attempt made by a State to abrogate, annul, or modify an Act of Congress, or to arrest its operation within her limits, on the ground that, in her opinion, such law is unconstitutional, is a direct usurpation on the just powers of the general Government, and on the equal rights of other States ; a plain violation of the Constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary in its character and tendency."

Mr. Webster, in discussing Mr. Calhoun's resolutions and his counter propositions, made, as I think the ablest speech of his life, as a legal argument on the Construction of the Constitution. It excels his speech in reply to Mr. Hayne, in 1830, but not perhaps in popular estimation and in rhetorical beauty. He gave his imagination more play in his debate with Mr. Hayne. In this speech in 1833 he confined himself mostly to the legal question of the construction of the Constitution, not only from the language used by its framers, but from the debate in Convention. His statements were so clear in language, plain and simple, and his inferences so logical, as to be within the comprehension of unlearned people, and every one not educated in the science of law, could comprehend the force of his argument. This great debate in the Senate in 1833,

originated by the opposition of South Carolina, to a tariff tax on imported goods. That State in Convention November 24th, 1832, passed an ordinance, and the Legislature passed laws to carry it into effect. This ordinance declares all laws of the United States levying a tax on imported goods unconstitutional, and null and void, and makes it unlawful for the authorities of the United States to enforce the payment of such taxes. The law provides for the replevin of the goods without the payment of the duty or tax. The ordinance declares "that all judicial proceedings founded on the revenue laws shall be null and void, and declares that no appeal shall be allowed from the judgment of a State Court, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the replevin law makes it an indictable offense for any clerk to furnish a copy of the record, for the purpose of such appeal." This was nullification, forcible nullification, and if carried out could but lead to revolution or secession. The character of this ordinance will appear in a short extract :

"The people of this State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligations to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do."

RESCUED BY A BEAR.

A PIONEER STORY.

THE following incident which I find recorded in some of the old histories, shows what need, in pioneer days, even boys had for courage and hardihood in the simplest incidents of their daily lives. There were two lads living in a fort in the part of the country now included in Bath County, near Slate creek, and not very far from Licking river. Yates, who was the older of the two, came one day to ask his friend to go with him in search of a horse which had strayed off the evening before.

They wandered back and forth in every direction through the woods for the greater part of the day, but found no trace of the missing horse.

They came at last to a valley some distance from the fort. Here it was beautiful and picturesque, but wild and grewsome. Thickly wooded hills rose on either side, the giant trees on their summit almost shutting out the sun. Downing began to hear ominous sounds in the uncertain distance,—the smothered crunching of brittle twigs, as if under stealthy steps, and his imagination found a lurking danger behind every breeze-stirred bush. But his companion only laughed at his fears. Yates considered himself an experienced hunter, and had, per-

haps, in his youthful confidence, grown too callous to danger, and needed yet to learn that caution—prudence, in a life like theirs, is always the highest wisdom. Downing was no coward; nevertheless he could not help keeping his ears anxiously alert, and his eyes wide open.

He soon discovered that turn which way they would, these ill-boding sounds followed them, as if some invisible foe were dogging their steps. This, of course, increased his alarm, but Yates still ridiculed his anxieties, and would ask laughingly, if his scalp was getting restless? and offer to insure its safe return to the fort for a sixpence, and further proved his reckless sense of security by singing at the top of his voice a boisterous camp song.

Downing at length determined to satisfy his own mind in the matter at any rate.

As they neared the brow of a gentle knoll, he stooped to drink from a clear spring that bubbled up at the foot of a beech tree, and as soon as Yates had gotten a few steps ahead, slipped quickly behind a large huckleberry bush, which completely hid him from view, and watched and listened intently for a moment. Imagine his

terror when he saw the cane cautiously part at no great distance from him and two Indian warriors step out, looking eagerly after the figure of his friend just disappearing down the slope.

Naturally his first thought was of himself. Had they seen him dodge behind the bush? if so, he would be their first victim, and he might as well sell his life for one of theirs and leave only one enemy for the unconscious Yates to manage.

With this thought he raised his gun, but his hand was palsied with fright, his nerves had not yet been steadied by frequent encounters with these wily foes; so he missed his aim, his load was lost, and as he had now betrayed his whereabouts, nothing was left for him but flight. Yates had heard the firing, and turned back immediately to see if harm had come to his young friend, and no words were needed in explanation when they met, for the savages were now in full view. Yates might have outrun the younger lad, but would not leave him, and they ran abreast for some time, keeping well ahead of their pursuers until they came to a point where a diverging path branched off. Yates and Downing took the more beaten path, but the Indians, knowing the country better, took the other, and the lads soon found to their dismay their enemies had found the short cut across a kind of bend which would give them an immense advantage.

Nevertheless our young friends were fleet of foot, and were still in advance when they reached the junction of the two roads, but they had not gone much farther when they saw before them a wide deep gully extending too far in either direction to offer any chance of getting round it, so their only hope was to make the leap. Yates with one powerful spring landed safely on the other side, but poor Downing struck his chest where he had aimed to plant his feet, and fell prone into the bottom of the gully. He thought his end had surely come, and exhausted and despairingly he lay perfectly still for an instant, awaiting his fate. But seeing both the Indians jump across lower down, apparently without seeing him at all, he picked up himself and his gun and crept along through the gully, entirely protected for some distance by its depth, and not daring to rear his head above the sides, lest the Indians, or one of them should be lying in wait to greet it with a bullet. But alas, it grew more and more shallow, until it no longer offered him any shelter. When at last obliged to emerge on open ground once more, he perceived one of the Indians returning from the pursuit of Yates, and evidently in quest of the companion whom they had missed. Unfortunately, Downing had neglected while under shelter of the gully, to reload his gun. Of course it could be of no further use to him, so he

threw it down and gave his whole strength to the race. He was no longer as fresh as when he started, and he was bitterly conscious that the Indian was gaining on him. However the race is not always to the swift.

An immense poplar tree had been blown down, and lay in their path, stretching out its long, lifeless branches to some distance, while the heavy roots stood up high in the air, all matted with earth and leaves, and clinging moss.

Downing turned to the right with scarce energy or hope enough left to look and see if there were any difference. A moment later the Indian darted around the other side, already quite confident of heading off his victim at the farther end.

Downing almost felt the fearful scalping knife scraping his skull as he watched the tireless steps of his foe, now so near him. The wild yell of victory seemed already in his ears.

Now they were just opposite—now he was ahead—was there no way of escape?

A thunderous growl reaches Downing's ear—an Indian yell, but not of victory.

Right up in the roots of the fallen tree a monstrous mother bear had made herself a bed and a home for her cubs, and as the Indian, elated with having gained the race, turned to meet the doomed white, two great strong, shaggy arms clasped him in murderous embrace, and the fierce black mouth was ready with cruel greetings. It was a terrible sight. The Indian struggled desperately, stabbing right and left with his knife, but the ferocious beast still clutched him with unyielding grip. You may well believe Downing had no hesitation in leaving them to fight it out to their full satisfaction. Nor did he linger to gratify any curiosity as to the result of the tussle. He was only too well satisfied to leave his part of it to the bear, and made rapid march for the fort, to tell his tale. Yates also had outrun his Indian and reached the safety of the fort several hours before.

ANNIE E. WILSON.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

THE history of Tacoma, the chief city of the new State of Washington, is passing strange. Truth being stranger than fiction, the story of Tacoma is more wonderful than those associated with Aladdin's lamp. There are, to-day, ten-year old children in this now splendid city who can remember when the greater part of its site was an unbroken wilderness on which mighty fir trees stood in dense forests amid almost unpenetrable undergrowth, seldom explored by even the native Indians, and which were the home of wild beasts and birds. Tacoma is to-day the metropolis of the Puget Sound region with the most flattering promise of being the greatest city on the Pacific coast. It now has a population of about 35,000, and is crowded with excellent buildings, many of which are of exceedingly attractive and imposing architecture, while the culture of its population is as great, proportionately, as that of the oldest and most cultivated cities of the Atlantic coast.

On the 10th of September, 1873, Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Captain J. C. Ainsworth, director for the Pacific coast, who had been commissioned to explore the eastern shore line of

Puget Sound, for the purpose of discovering the most eligible place for the location of the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, then being constructed, filed their report with the Directory of the road, then in session in New York city. They recommended the southern side of Commencement bay, an arm of Puget Sound at the mouth of the Puyallup river, and the Board of Directors passed a resolution in accordance with the suggestions made by Rice and Ainsworth.

At the time mentioned there stood on the western shore of Commencement bay a saw-mill and a few wooden houses, the latter the abode of the men who worked at the mill, and a few other persons who carried on the small amount of merchandizing necessary to supply the workmen with the necessities of life, and a few of such luxuries as are peculiar to frontier settlements. This portion of the Tacoma of to-day, is now the First Ward of the city and is called "Old Town," in contradistinction to the present, or "New Tacoma," which occupies a great portion of the peninsula and promontory bounded on the east by Puyallup river and Commencement bay, on the north by Puget Sound, and on the west by "The Nar-

rows," a continuation of the waters of Puget Sound which runs in a south-westerly direction to the southern extremity thereof, where stands Olympia, the Capital of the State, twenty-six miles from Tacoma.

The Northern Pacific railroad had only reached Bismarck, Dakota, then, and was thus more than a thousand miles from Tacoma, with the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Range, and their spurs, to overcome, mighty rivers to bridge and great forests to penetrate: A monstrous task before which anything less than the indomitable spirit of the best American enterprise would have stood appalled.

The geography and topography of Tacoma and the adjacent region exhibited the fact that Commencement bay was, practically, at the head of navigation on Puget Sound; the nearest harbor on that great inland sea, the open way to which from the Pacific ocean and its vast trade in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, to be reached from the south, whereaway lie Oregon and California; the nearest harbor for the extensive agricultural and mining regions east of the Cascades, and here was to be built a brisk and beautiful city, the streets of which would climb the exalted bluffs overlooking the bay and Sound, up to and over the broad level lands at the top. Enterprising, venturesome, dauntless men saw this from afar, and they began to flock to Tacoma and to build a city.

The mill at "Old Tacoma" grew in

proportions, and capacity; a considerable village sprang up about it, and "New Tacoma" with a separate incorporation began to show itself among the timber a few miles southward. The growth of the place was slow, however, until the Northern Pacific reached the terminus, and even then it was not rapid until the great Stampede tunnel through the Cascades was completed in the Spring of 1888.

In the meantime, however, the Tacoma Land Company erected at New Tacoma, on the bluff overlooking the mouth of the Puyallup, and Commencement bay, a grand hotel, which even now would be a credit to any city on this or any other continent. The Company purchased a vast area of land, on much of which Tacoma now stands and employed a distinguished landscape gardener to lay off the city. The streets running north and south, terraced the hills to their top, and in 1888 the growth of Tacoma began in earnest. In 1889, the city increased in size and population unprecedentedly.

To-day Tacoma has more than 50 miles of electric and steam-motor street railways which ramify its thoroughfares and suburbs; and contracts have been made for many more miles of the electric lines and cable roads. Among the many imposing edifices of the city is the Tacoma Theater, which was lately completed and opened, and which is, beyond doubt, the most superb

building of its kind in any of the cities of the Pacific coast. It is imposing in exterior, and the interior is a series of harmonious and artistic triumphs. As an evidence of the culture which prevails in Tacoma, leading artists in grand opera and drama who have performed in the theater have declared, that in dress, port and appreciation they have never appeared before more brilliant audiences in any of the cities of the world than those of the Tacoma Theater. This they have more especially remarked, because in this far west, and in a city of only six years' growth they had expected more of frontier character among the people.

The schools and school buildings of Tacoma are the pride of the city, and these range in character and importance from the public schools, of which there are five, to an excellent university. In the public schools are enrolled over 2,000 pupils, out of a school population of 3,500. Nearly 1,500 of the children of school age, which comprises those not in attendance on the public schools, are the students of the Puget Sound University and those of Annie Wright Seminary. A prominent citizen, Hon. Walter J. Thompson, has lately donated \$20,000 for the founding of a manual training department in the public schools. Half of this sum is to be applied immediately to the purpose intended, and the other half will be forthcoming when the first has

been faithfully used. The good example thus set by Mr. Thompson will doubtless be emulated by other wealthy citizens, and thus the prospect of a manual training school for Tacoma equal to that of any city in the world has most flattering promise.

Tacoma has at present fifteen church edifices, many of which are imposing and picturesque structures, and they represent as many different religious denominations. Other magnificent church buildings are in course of construction. The first church established in Tacoma was that at "Old Town," which stands yet a land-mark and a curiosity. It was built plainly of vertical planks, battened at the joints, and was erected beside a huge fir tree, the top of which was sawed off about 50 feet above the ground, and on the top of this tall stump a belfry was built, surmounted by a cross, and in this belfry hangs the bell, which to this day calls the worshippers in the little congregation to service.

Tacoma will be richly blessed with parks when the city shall have grown to such dimensions that it will need these "lungs." The United States Government has ceded to the city a tract of land lying at the north of the peninsula, and which was originally the Point Defiance Military Reservation, now called Point Defiance Park. The ground is at present heavily timbered, but is capable of being

made, at little expense, one of the most beautiful parks in the world. Aside from the advantages of the ground itself which lies along the shores of Puget Sound, it affords views of distant scenery which extending all along the horizon, is a grand, unspeakable and never-ending poem. To the north the waters of Puget Sound, dotted with islands clad in evergreen, stretch away as far as the eye can reach.

To the northwest lies the white silhouette of the Olympic range, to the west and south the waters of the sound continue, and in the further distance southward the snow-covered peaks of Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens peep over the vast stretches of forest. To the southwest, stands Mt. Tacoma, only sixty miles away, but appearing to be less than a tenth of the distance; the huge sides and towering top covered with perpetual snow, loom up as if leaning over the city, which is seen glittering in courtly sheen at the Mountain Monarch's foot. Toward the west and northwest lie the Cascade range with here and there a white peak jaggling the horizon, and then bringing the vision back to the starting point come in view again the waters of the glorious inland sea, the Mediterranean of America.

Tacoma's manufacturing industries are great, varied and rapidly growing. There are iron-working establishments, furniture, sash and blind factories, flour, saw and planing mills, breweries, bakeries, brick and stone

yards, and hundreds of other enterprises of kindred character, which give employment to thousands, and which are multiplying so numerously that the city will shortly become famous for its manufactories. Besides these the great length of dockage and wharves, which will probably be doubled during the present year, and at which shipping from all other seas unloading from foreign ports, and loading the wheat, timber and other products of Washington State, make Tacoma a very important shipping point, and which importance will, in the near future be greatly enhanced by the establishment of a line of steamers, now being arranged for, between Tacoma and the ports of Japan, China, and indeed all the Orient. The distance from New York, via the Northern Pacific railway, and this line of steamers to Japan, will be several hundred miles shorter than by any of the present more southern routes, and hence it must become the route that shall be more generally used. Tacoma has the largest and most capable smelter for gold and silver ores on the Pacific coast, which having been erected at a cost approaching a half a million dollars, will be in operation at an early day. The syndicate which will operate the smelter expects to smelt 5,000 tons per month of Alaska ores, and will receive silver ore from the mines of South American Pacific Coast States, as well as from the mines of Washington and the Cœur

d'Alene, and the production of gold and silver bars which this mighty smelter will make will have much to do with making Tacoma very potent as a leading depot of the precious metals. In addition to its other manufactures, and its extensive shipping interests, Tacoma ranks first among the cities, not only of Puget Sound, but of the Pacific coast in the number, variety and extent of her wood working establishments. These include the Tacoma Mill Co.'s saw-mill, with a capacity of 250,000 feet every ten hours, but has cut as high as 435,000 feet in that time, the Pacific Mill Co.'s mill cutting 150,000 feet, the St. Paul & Tacoma mill cutting 150,000 feet, the Gig Harbor cutting 100,000 feet, the Tacoma Lumber and Manufacturing Co.'s mill cutting 75,000 feet, and twelve smaller mills whose daily cut aggregate 325,000 feet for ten hours, but many of which work night and day. This brings the daily output of lumber up to 1,035,000 feet, and as the mills run the year round, except when shut down for repairs, their running time may be safely given at 280 days, and the year's product at 289,800,000 feet. Even this large output will be materially increased very shortly, as two mills are in course of construction, one by Mr. R. Caithness, of the Ferry Mill Co., of Muskegon, Mich., which will cut 200,000 feet a day at least, and the other by the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., to cut over 300,000 feet

a day and which will be sawed almost exclusively for the foreign trade. This will bring the daily capacity up to considerably over a million and a half feet a day. Outside of the city there are a number of mills which may be said to be directly tributary to Tacoma, as their whole product is consumed in the city, but these have not been taken into account here.

On the flats in the east part of the city is the large sash and door factory of Wheeler, Osgood & Co., the largest on the coast. Nearly three hundred men are constantly employed by this firm, but their factory is only one among a dozen that are doing a large business in the manufacture of sash and doors, mouldings, blinds, frames and all kinds of interior finish. These factories in the aggregate employ over a thousand men, which added to the thousand men employed by the lumber mills, give a total of two thousand men whose wages will average \$2.50 a day, or an aggregate of \$5,000 per day, or about a million and a half of dollars annually paid out in wages. Nor must it be forgotten that the finest shingles in the world are also manufactured in this city from the celebrated Washington Red Cedar, a wood which will not rot with exposure to the weather. Over two hundred millions of these shingles were shipped East from Tacoma last year, and at least twice that number will be shipped this year.

The mention of the mills is, and ought to be, only incidental to a statement of the magnificent resources that Washington possesses in her forests. There are at least 300,000,000,000 feet of yellow fir standing to-day in her woods, according to the lowest estimate by any competent man and, from that upwards, the estimates rise to 800,000,000,000 feet, which is the estimate of the government officials. This yellow fir is the soundest and best timber in the United States. Easy of handling, it can be cut down as cheaply as white pine, though it rise to the immense height of two hundred feet (sometimes) without a limb, and to a height of often three hundred and fifty feet from the but, including the tops. At the base it frequently measures six, seven, eight, nine, ten and even twelve feet in diameter at the but where cut off for manufacture. No other timber will stand the same test whether these be of its tensile strength, breaking strain, shearing strength or resistance of the atmosphere, nor can anything

in the world be ever supposed to compare with it, as far as its tenacity is concerned. Once a spike is driven it remains until the most extraordinary power is applied. In every characteristic of value the yellow fir of Washington has proved itself the superior of the white oak of the East, and the marine insurance companies invariably rate a yellow fir vessel as the equal of the live oak of the East, and on account of the greater length of the timbers and other salient features, the shipowners and underwriters generally prefer the yellow fir strip or bark. This yellow fir is not the only forest product tributary to Tacoma. Millions of feet of cedar, billions of feet of spruce and hemlock, and immense quantities of valuable hard woods are also awaiting the axe of the woodman, and will ere long, become the great factors in building up the magnificent country, of western Washington, whose great city is Tacoma.

WILL L. VISSCHER.

HON. FRANK ALLYN.

TACOMA, the beautiful metropolis of the grand young State of Washington, has among her citizenship a remarkably large number, comparatively, of brilliant and noble men, and of those whom the people most delight to honor, stands conspicuously, Frank Allyn, Judge of the State Superior Court for Pierce County.

Judge Allyn is at this writing in the very prime of a glorious manhood. Having been born at Portsmouth, O., in 1849, he is now forty-one years of age, and if it be true, as the old song says, that "Nature's masterwork was man," she certainly had no 'prentice hand employed in the production of Frank Allyn, for he has "proved to

be no journey work." He is handsome, bravehearted and broad-minded, true and generous, instinct with the most exalted ideas of justice and all the impulses of a pure and Christian gentleman, and his native powers have been strengthened like steel and brightened like burnished gold by a liberal education and a rich experience.

His father, Thomas H. Allyn, was a man honored by public trust, who shortly after the birth of this son removed from Ohio to Iowa where for nearly twenty years he was treasurer of Lee County and, who having retired from active business, died at his residence near Keokuk in 1887, at the good old age of seventy-five, beloved and respected by all whom he had met on his journey through life.

Frank Allyn was educated, primarily, in the common schools of Keokuk, then at Denmark Academy, later at Griswold College, and graduated at Miami University, Oxford, O., entering the last named institution as a sophomore, in which he was identified with the D. K. E. (Delta, Kappa Epsilon) Society. This university, it will be remembered is the *alma mater* of President Benjamin Harrison, Secretary of the Interior Noble, Senator C. S. Brice, General Schenck and many others of the most distinguished of Ohio's sons.

After leaving the university young Allyn studied law in the office of Rankin & McCrary, the former of whom was afterward a partner, in his

profession, with Justice Miller, until that eminent jurist was appointed to the United States Supreme Bench, and the latter was once Secretary of War, and afterward ex-judge of the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Allyn was admitted to the bar in Keokuk in 1870. Previously however, he held, for a time, the office of Clerk of the United States District Court for the southern district of Iowa. During his active practice in Iowa, which continued from the time of his admission to the bar, up to his removal to the then Territory of Washington in 1887, he was several years city attorney of Keokuk, and attorney for the county in which Keokuk is situated, but had never held any other office than those mentioned. During this period he was also, many years, the attorney for all the river transportation companies doing business between St. Louis and St. Paul, and was also the attorney for the Keokuk Building and Loan Association, numerous banks, and other large corporations, and altogether enjoyed an immense and lucrative law practice, as large, perhaps, as that of any other attorney in the State.

On the 22d day of February, 1887, the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, a coincidence of which Judge Allyn, in his patriotism, is quite proud, he was appointed by President Cleveland Judge of the Second District of Washington Territory. In this high office Judge

Allyn served with such distinguished ability and with such a degree of satisfaction to the people that in the autumn of 1889, when Washington was about to be admitted to the Union, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention for Judge of the State Superior Court, for Pierce County, and was easily elected in the face of a Republican majority of more than one thousand. Indeed, in the matter of voting as to this office the people took no cognizance of politics, and while Judge Allyn made no personal canvass of his constituency, regarding his office as a non-political one, and despite the fact that his opponent did make a vigorous and active canvas, the people chose him by a handsome majority, notwithstanding that his opponent was an able man of high standing and professional acumen.

Judge Allyn was married in 1874 at St. Louis, Mo., to a daughter of Hon. George Turner, who was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Courts for Nevada, by President Lincoln. Miss Turner had just returned from a European

trip, having finished her musical education abroad, when the marriage occurred. She is a remarkably intelligent, brilliantly educated and charming lady, and is the mother of one son, a brave and handsome lad of fourteen years, Frank Allyn, jr.

In his boyhood Frank Allyn was an ardent, earnest and ambitious student, and his habits of study, then acquired, have adhered to him with great tenacity. In his manhood, and ever since assuming the stern duties of life, Judge Allyn has been a hard-working, active, industrious and conscientious gentleman, who has won great rewards in the confidence, admiration and esteem of his fellow-citizens wherever his lot has been cast, and being yet in the prime of life, with a clear, a brilliant intelligence, a healthy body, a strong soul, a brave heart, generous disposition, amiable turn and, withal, a well-deserved and firmly founded popularity, he will be called higher and higher, to other honors in the gift of the people of Washington.

WILL L. VISSCHER.

FAIR HAVEN, WASHINGTON, March, 1890.

EARLY SETTLERS OF SEATTLE.

THOMAS TAYLOR MINOR, M.D.

THE sad and sudden ending that, in 1889, befell Dr. Thomas Taylor Minor removed from a life of active usefulness one whom all the people of Seattle and Washington had come to love and honor. At the close of the year named he went with two friends on a duck shooting expedition and his body was never recovered from the waves. In him Seattle lost her foremost citizen and Washington one of her most distinguished men.

Dr. Minor's father was a distinguished Congregational minister, and served as a missionary to India for twenty years. In 1844 he was holding the position of United States Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, and it was there that Dr. Minor was born. He was brought back to America by his parents when he was twelve years old, and was placed in school at New Haven, Conn.

He was attracted to the study of medicine, and was engaged in it when the tocsin of war was sounded, and his patriotic spirit moved him, though but seventeen, to enlist as a private in the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel, now Senator Hawley. But his surgical and medi-

cal knowledge were far more necessary to the army than his services as a soldier, and he was told off for duty in the hospitals. In 1863 he became assistant surgeon in South Carolina, and his cheerful, kindly, affable manners won him the love and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was present at several important engagements, but his indefatigable attention to the sick and wounded was in the end too much for his strength, and he was mustered out of service on account of ill health.

On the restoration of his health he was sent to Nebraska by the government to attend to the Indians, and he was there when he was chosen a member of a commission organized by the Smithsonian Institute to visit Alaska. The expedition sailed from San Francisco for Alaska in 1868 on board a United States revenue cutter. On the way Puget Sound was visited, and Dr. Minor was wonderfully struck by the possibilities which that glorious inland sea offers for future commercial greatness. On his return from Alaska he resolved to make his future there, and he located at Port Townsend. He was for many years the Mayor of that city, and its leading and

most popular citizen, and a member of the Constitutional Convention that formed the organic law for the new State of Washington, in the summer of 1889. He was also a delegate to three Republican Presidential Conventions.

In 1882 he moved to Seattle, where he was then well known and highly esteemed, and he at once entered into a large and lucrative practice.

He possessed a rare facility of drawing to him the hearts of others, and in an incredibly short space of time he was the most popular man in the city. He was a fluent, eloquent and ready speaker, as well as a terse and forcible writer, and in every movement for the benefit of the city and the State the people appealed to Dr. Minor for aid, and never appealed in vain.

He was of tall stature, fine physique, light complexion, blue eyes, and wore a full beard. In speaking he was full of animation, and carried one away by the evident earnestness

and sincerity of the man. Hence he was a power in the Republican party, to which he was loyally attached. In religion he was a Congregationalist, but at the same time liberal and tolerant to the religious opinions of others. It may be truly said of him that he made thousands of friends and never lost one. In 1872 he married Miss Sarah Montgomery, of Pennsylvania. His untimely end in the midst of his useful and prosperous career, and in the prime of his manhood, was a source of grief to all, but to his accomplished wife and his two girls it was an unspeakable calamity. It took the light out of their lives and brought the deepest sorrow to the happiest fire-side in Seattle. The people of Seattle predict for it a glorious future, and call it the Queen City of the West. It may prove to be the phenomenal city of the century, but, come weal or woe, there is no name that will be more warmly cherished by the people of Seattle than that of Thomas Taylor Minor.

INTERNATIONAL ART GALLERY OF DENVER.

THE opening of the International Art Gallery, of Denver, Colorado, has done much to increase the interest felt in this growing western metropolis. There is no other city in the west that does so much for the education of the rising generation, or for the intellectual development of its population. The difficul-

ties which are encountered where there is a continuous influx of families from all parts of the country and Europe, are met by increasing the facilities and the standard of education; and the moral discipline of the common schools is a source of great pride to the residents.

It scarcely gives rise to any astonishment, therefore, that one of its citizens should conceive the plan of opening an Art Gallery, and to-day the place is patronized by all who seek recreation for the mind. There is nothing which seems to rest the mental faculties so much as a visit to an art gallery, and, delving beyond the canvas, grasping the motive which actuated the artist in his work; and thus it opens a new channel of thought and speculation.

This gallery, although it contains none of the old masters nor examples of the work of the *greatest* living masters, is very interesting, as it contains the best work obtainable from the studios of the most promising rising artists of this generation. In this selection the collector, W. B. von Richthofen, has shown excellent judgment, as this new metropolis should certainly reciprocate the feeling of encouragement extended to those who struggle hard in the early stages of life and existence.

Among the many artists represented at this gallery, the names of Kirchbach, Zuber, Fluegge, Proells, Bihari, Papperitz and Velten seem most familiar. Of the French school

Brisset, Bligny, Timmermans and Gilibert probably take the lead.

The great exhibition painting of the collection, "Bianca Capella," by Schram, is a huge canvas by this young artist, and though somewhat overloaded with detail work, is beautiful in composition and drawing, and well represents the end of the Duke and Duchess di Medici.

Goldman's "Bismarck, the Honest Broker," which was suppressed in Europe, occupies a place of honor in this gallery, and deservedly so, as it is undoubtedly one of the strongest pictures in the entire collection.

Kotschenreiter and Kraemer, the latter an American by birth, represent the life among the merry Friars of Europe in a quaint and droll manner, and their work never fails in forcing a smile upon the faces of the observers.

Well may the people of the west be proud of such an enterprise, for there are many cities of five and six times the population and as many times the age of Denver that cannot point to anything like it, and the courage of an undertaking of this description cannot be prized too high.

A. MUHR.

THE COLORADO MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

SINCE the founding of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, July 17th, 1889, the growth of that institution has surpassed that of any other corporate enterprise in the history of that State.

When the gentlemen who undertook to organize this exchange, started out to obtain subscriptions, they encountered many obstacles. They were, however, men of indomitable energy, and felt confident that a mining stock exchange, properly conducted, would succeed, that there was need of it, and they proposed to go on with the good work, even if they themselves had to furnish the funds.

The gentlemen who first conceived the idea of its organization, and who labored incessantly in the work, were Messrs. Charles E. Taylor, W. C. Wynkoop, George F. Batchelder, Isaac E. Blake, C. N. Badgley, A. H. Weber, M. E. Smith, E. F. Halleck, Henry E. Wood, O. P. Whitcomb, Joseph M. Marshall, T. H. Evarts, H. Van F. Furman, Henry Apple, William Weston, Otto Mears, Henry B. Gillespie and Frank A. Miller.

Among the original corporators are the names of a few gentlemen who never became members of the exchange. Their places were soon

filled, however, as applications for membership began to come in rapidly as soon as the exchange was opened, and they have been pouring in ever since.

THE INCORPORATORS' INTENTIONS.

The intention of the incorporators was, to issue five hundred certificates of membership at \$100 each, for the purpose of making the capital stock \$50,000. Some months ago, owing to the great demand for certificates, the above was amended and 150 members were admitted at the original price of \$100, and fifty additional members were taken in at \$150, and still later one hundred more were added at \$500 each.

The exchange, according to the articles of incorporation, is to exist twenty years.

Immediately following the filing of articles of incorporation, an election was held, which resulted in the selection of Mr. George F. Batchelder for president, Mr. C. E. Taylor, vice-president, Mr. John L. McNeil, treasurer, and Mr. W. C. Wynkoop, secretary.

Thirteen directors were also elected, who were to have control of the affairs of the exchange. The board was elected for one year, and consisted of the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Geo. F. Batchelder, John L. McNeil, Isaac E. Blake, O. P. Whitcomb, W. C. Wynkoop, Henry E. Wood, A. H. Weber, M. E. Smith, C. E. Taylor, H. B. Gillespie, E. F. Halleck, Frank A. Miller, and H. Van F. Furman.

Mr. W. C. Wynkoop held the office of secretary for about two months, at the end of which time he was compelled to resign, owing to a pressure of other business.

The board of directors elected Mr. D. H. McLelland to succeed Mr. Wynkoop, and the former remained in office until October 21st, when he also resigned, and Mr. J. M. Hogan was chosen to the vacancy.

Mr. E. F. Halleck some time ago tendered his resignation as a director, and Mr. George O. Keeler was elected to succeed him. The changes above noted are the only ones that have been made in the original list of officers.

The following properties have been listed :

The Emmons Silver Mine, of Lake and Park Counties ; Hon. George F. Batchelder, President.

Amity, Leadville ; Geo. O. Keeler, president.

May-Mazeppa, in Gunnison County, Col.; Charles E. Taylor, president.

Silver Cord, Leadville, Lake County; Gov. James B. Grant, president.

Bix Six, Leadville, Lake County ; S. C. Houck, president.

Pay Rock Silver Mine, Clear Creek County ; Hon. James H. Platt, president.

Argonaut Consolidated Mine, Clear Creek County ; G. D. Johnson, president.

Hard Money Mine, Gilpin County ; Hon. William Fullerton, president.

Alleghany Mining Co., Leadville ; J. T. Marshall, president.

John Jay Silver Mine, Boulder County ; A. J. Van Duren, president.

Read & National Mining Co., Lake County ; S. Vinson Farnum, president.

Cash Gold Mining Co., Boulder County ; Ralph Voorhess, president.

Diamond B. Silver Mine Co., Summit County ; A. F. Beattie, president.

Bates-Hunter Mining Co., Gilpin County ; Hon. Joseph M. Marshall, president.

Rialto Mining Co., Gilpin County ; J. L. Mullins, president.

Claudia J. Mining Co., Gilpin County ; B. H. Keck, president.

Puzzler Gold Mine, Boulder County ; Robert Duncan, president.

Denver Natural Gas and Oil Co. ; W. H. Bosworth, president.

Little Rule Mining Co., Pitkin County ; Col. D. W. Strickland, president.

Golden Treasurer Mining Co., Gilpin County ; Judge Harley B. Morse, president.

Morning Glim, Gunnison County ; W. R. Owen, president.

Big Indian, Clear Creek County ; Judge Harley B. Morse, president.

Matchless, Lake County ; Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, president.

Brownlow Gold Mining and Milling Co., Park County ; Hon. George F. Batchelder, president.

Mollie Gibson, Aspen; Col. H. B. Gillespie, president.

Potosi Consolidated, Boulder County; W. H. Nicholson, president.

Aspen United, Pitkin County; Wm. Langdon, president.

Whale, San Juan Co.; E. K. Smith, president.

Oro, Summit Co.; H. H. Loomis, president.

Clay County Mine, Gilpin County; Col. Geo. E. Randolph, president.

Calliope, Ouray County; D. C. Hartwell, president.

Bankok-Cora Belle, Leadville; D. S. Covert, president.

The objects of this exchange are set forth, in part, by the following editorial clipped from the *Mining Industry*, a paper ably conducted in the interests it represents:—

"For years the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and the Real Estate Exchange and the Manufacturers Exchange of this city tried to induce capitalists to invest money in boring wells here to prospect for gas or oil. The United States Geological Survey made a careful survey of this region of country, about 30 miles square, with Denver near the center, principally for the purpose of determining the chances here for finding gas, oil and an abundance of artesian water. The result of the survey which gave hopes for finding oil or gas, was published by the Colorado Scientific Society, and by the *Industry*. Following it the papers announced several times that companies

had been organized to bore such wells, and that work would immediately begin. But somehow the capital was not forthcoming, and work did not begin. But one day Mr. J. O. Bosworth, the president of the Denver Natural Gas and Oil company came to the editor of the *Industry* to ask about the possibility of raising necessary funds through the Mining Exchange. The result was that the stock of the company was listed, and in one day enough money was raised to sink several wells. In other words the Mining Exchange in one day did more to test the oil and gas resources about Denver than all other organizations and individuals have done in all the years since the agitation of the question began."

In a recent public address, President Batchelder said:

"The Mining Exchange is made up of business men, two hundred in number, most of them experienced miners. It is located at the converging center of daily and hourly railway, telegraph and telephone communication with the mining districts. It requires good, strong proof of titles, qualities and values before listing. If a property is not yet opened up as a mine, but has a perfect title, has discovered good ore, and gives good promise of paying dividends when developed, it is listed as a prospect and sales permitted on the Board only of that portion of the stock which will supply the cash needed for its development. The Mining Exchange has stimulated

work in many mining districts. It has caused the starting up of many idle shafts. It has changed burdensome properties into dividend payers. It has turned doubtful prospects into producing mines. It has put two per cent. per month into the hands of many investors who never saw a mine. It has given still larger profits to investors who bought and sold the stocks of mines and prospects on the Exchange, and it is the only investment offered anywhere that I know of where the capital can be re-

alized upon, withdrawn and reinvested in a day. This is done on the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange every day in the week, Sunday excepted. The Exchange has been crowded out of its rooms, too large and commodious at first, and now occupies and fills the Chamber of Commerce, the largest open floor in the city. We have bought a lot 100x125 feet, one block from the postoffice, at \$160,000, on which will soon be erected a \$250,000 building."

H. D. T.

HON. GEORGE F. BATCHELDER.

HON. GEORGE F. BATCHELDER, president of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, was born in the town of Bedford, Hillsborough County, N. H., January 16th, 1829.

His father, Otis Batchelder, (the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who was with Washington at Valley Forge,) removed in 1836 to Littleton, N. H., where he continued for many years in the mercantile business, an enterprising and highly respected citizen, until his death in 1869.

The son spent his boyhood until the age of seventeen, alternately attending school, and as clerk in the different stores in town, being usually called to the aid of any of the merchants who were going to market for their semi-annual supplies. At seventeen he entered the Academy at Johnsbury, Vt.; and when

eighteen accepted a position as clerk in a store in Montpelier. His employers, Messrs, Burbank & Langdon, were among the most prominent business men in the State. Mr. Batchelder lived in the family of Mr. Burbank. After remaining four years and declining an offered partnership, he went to Passaic, N. J., where he taught school for three years; this to acquire an opportunity for study. Returning to his old home in 1855, he then married Miss Amelia E. Beane, a niece of his former employer, and a member of the Burbank family when young Batchelder was there as a clerk. He started in the store on a capital of \$800, and settled down as a married man.

In 1856 he was president of the Fremont Club of Littleton. The next year Mr. Batchelder, with his

young wife removed from the quiet old town to Faribault, Minn., and for seventeen years was a prominent and successful merchant in that beautiful town. He held various offices, one after another, in that town and county,—Regent of State University, Trustee of Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutes, and member of the State Senate.

In 1874 Mr. Batchelder sold out and went to Chicago, and engaged in the machinery business: but times were dull, property was depreciating in value, and he saw the savings of his years of labor in Minnesota wasting away, till at last he voluntarily gave up all his possessions in settlement of his debts.

The discovery of carbonate ore at Leadville attracted his attention, and he went there in March, 1879. Having a good knowledge of surveying, he studied the formation, geography, and topography of the vicinity, and from his own surveys and maps discovered the direction and size, now so well known, of the Leadville mineral belt. Not having capital to purchase mines of known value, he bought his claims in the more distant portions of the belt, viz: Iron Hill, Iowa Gulch, and Horse Shoe Gulch. The Emmons Mining Company, of which he is president, now owns a large area of this property, to which Mr. Batchelder was piloted by Sloan Lee, in June, 1879. (This fact gave origin to the poem from the pen of

Mr. Batchelder, entitled, "Sloan Lee on the Mountain," which appeared in the January number of the *MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY*, 1890.)

Mr. Batchelder is also president of the Brownlow Mining Company, a gold mine near Alma, Col. Within a short time past the writer has seen two retorts from the Brownlow mine which brought \$2,200 each at the Denver Mint.

He is also an officer and director in several other mining companies, and though he has not derived much income from them, as yet, and calls himself mine-poor, yet he is regarded in business circles as a successful man.

In 1888 Mr. Batchelder removed with his family to Denver, and continued to look after his various mining interests in several counties from that point.

In 1889 he joined hands with a number of enterprising business men of Colorado and aided in forming this exchange.

His experience in mercantile and political life, and in dealing with business men and miners; his thorough study of mining and treating ores; his integrity and independence of character, have fitted him for the prominent and successful work in which he is now engaged, namely, President of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

THE MAY-MAZEPPA SILVER MINE.

COLONEL CHARLES EDMUND TAYLOR, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

FOUR of the oldest families of old Virginia—Thurston, Wright, Anderson and Taylor—have a worthy representative in Colonel Charles Edmund Taylor, now of Denver, and President of the famous May-Mazeppa Consolidated Milling and Mining Company, and Vice-President of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange. His highly esteemed father, Dr. Thomas W. Taylor, resides at Henderson, Ky. This son was born July 4th, 1847.

His grandfather, Charles Mynn Taylor, was born in Virginia in 1799, and removed to Kentucky in early life. His great-grandfather, Major Edmund H. Taylor, was in the Revolutionary war, and later in the Northwestern Army under General Anthony Wayne. His commission as ensign, is dated November 21st, 1793, and is signed by John Knox, Secretary of War. President John Adams commissioned him Captain, and afterwards Major in the old U. S. Army. The writer has seen these old commissions in the residence of Col. Taylor, where they are prized and priceless heirlooms, while they adorn his parlor walls as home pictures.

Major Taylor was in command of

the Territory of Indiana at one time, with headquarters at the point now known as Jeffersonville.

This warrior-ancestor married into the Thurston family, well known to be the Thurstons of England, who, because of their loyalty to Charles I., came to Virginia as Cavaliers, during the Protectorate, and founded a branch of that aristocratic family. President Zachary Taylor derived his lineage from the same source.

These facts are necessary to be understood to appreciate the leading characteristics of Col. Taylor—high mindedness and intrepidity. At fifteen he entered the Confederate army as a member of Company A, 11th Kentucky Regiment. From 1863 to the close of the war he was as courageous a Confederate as he is now an energetic business man, and the remarkably successful manager of immense mining affairs. Much of this determination of character was derived directly from his mother—an Anderson of Scotch-Covenanter stock that preserved Presbyterianism to England and America through the shedding of consecrated blood and martyrdom at the stake.

When the mother died the son was twelve years of age. Her dying

words "My son, lead an honorable, temperate and upright life," have never faded from his memory. On the contrary they have ever since been a rule of action to which his life has been steadily conformed, though so eventful and so chequered.

He commenced business in Uniontown, Ky., buying and selling grain on commission. In 1868 he engaged in the tobacco business. His first purchase amounted to \$15,000. He bought and sold this amount within one day's time, making in the transaction \$1,500. This business increased until he removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1870; the year following he built there a large warehouse. In 1872 he removed to New York City. There Col. Taylor founded the National Tobacco Inspection as W. J. Hoodes & Co.; next engaged in commission business on Broad street, as Squires, Taylor & Co., whose transactions amounted to \$1,000,000 annually.

Upon the death of Mr. Squires, Col. Taylor conducted the business alone until 1880, when he came to Colorado upon a hunting and fishing excursion. While on this pleasure trip he traveled over the Holy Cross Mountain region, mingling with miners and prospectors, and now and then locating a mine. After this he returned to New York, with new impressions regarding mining as a business—knowing that mining was not regarded in that city then as a legitimate business. Thenceforth he became friendly to the great and

leading industry of Colorado, and, indeed its avowed and powerful champion, even upon Wall Street. That it was and is a legitimate business and one of transcendent importance he was, and is, one of the most strenuous to maintain. Col. Taylor's friends in that city believing in his sincerity and admiring his enthusiasm, freely entrusted their capital to him for investment in his mining operations. Upon his return to Colorado, Col. Taylor opened up the Quartzite Gold Mine Contact, upon Battle Mountain; and became the manager of the Ground Hog Mining and Milling Company. The Treasure Vault Mine in the Holy Cross Region was also one of his great undertakings—concerning which there is much unwritten and intensely interesting history. All these experiences were necessary for the final success of Colonel Taylor, as evinced in his acquisition, development and management of the great May-Mazeppa Mine, of which he is now the President and General Manager. The *Mining Exchange Journal*, of Denver, has the following to say of Colonel Taylor and his mining operations:

"One of the originators, and the vice-president of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, is an aggressive man. He pulls ahead always; backward never. He has convictions and voices them fearlessly. Of generous impulses he wins many friends, and is noted for his loyalty to them and to any cause he may espouse. He

was among the first to comprehend the potency of an Exchange organized and conducted as this was and is, and his faith in the grandeur of its future has never wavered. Prompt and decisive in thought and in action, he quickly determines which of many paths to take, and takes it, on the instant. Last fall he became convinced that the Mining Exchange should have a local habitation, as well as a name, and, having arrived at that conclusion, he was not long in finding a way to accomplish that which others pronounced impossible. In the management of his mining enterprises he has been remarkably successful. The May-Mazeppa and the Morning Glim were capitalized by him, and through his instrumentality, were listed here. The opening price of the shares of the first mentioned was 28 cents and of the second 15 cents per share. The selling price of the first is now \$1.20, and the second is hovering around 50 cents.

"The editor of *Mining Industry*, W. C. Wynkoop, one of the most capable mine engineers of this State, has recently examined the May-Mazeppa, and his concisely written opinion is quoted as follows: 'Every drift shows ore for almost its entire length; the thickness of the pay ore ranging from two and a half to nine feet, where its thickness is determined. In one place two drifts, each over 100 feet long, are run in solid ore that carries over 40 per cent. lead.

How thick the ore body is there, is not known. It is impossible to tell how much ore is in sight. There are certainly thousands of tons that contain from 15 to 40 ounces of silver per ton and 35 to 40 per cent. lead. It is entirely free from zinc and is treated without any smelting charge. The mine is dry in the present workings, free from slacking or swelling rock, and is cheaply worked. In the bottom of the 325-foot incline, the ore body is four and one-half feet thick. A yellow oxidized ore composing about one-half the body, assayed 69 ounces of silver and 55 per cent. lead. Small pieces of antimonial silver ore assaying 6,000 to 8,000 ounces per ton, are found in this part of the property. In all its characteristics the mine is like those of Aspen. The ore is like the heavy lead ore of that camp. The brown, or short lime is exactly like that at Aspen, and the green, or copper stained ore is rich alike in both places. Every prediction of a brilliant future of this mine, which was based upon its geological character, is being more than fulfilled. Work so far has been devoted to development. The dividend stage will be reached during the coming summer.'"

Col. Taylor married at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15, 1868, Miss Nora Berry, also a descendant of two old Virginia families, and both now prominent and influential in Kentucky—the Berrys and Blackburns. Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, U. S. Senator from

that State, is her cousin. Mrs. Taylor is a lady of much cultivation, and admirably represents in Colorado the women of Kentucky, so universally

admired for their worth, accomplishments and personal beauty.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD.

THE RAILROAD BEGINNINGS OF CHICAGO, CONTINUED—THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE SYSTEM; SOME SCRAPS OF SOUTHERN RAILROAD HISTORY.

THE first annual report of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, as presented by President William B. Ogden, under date of April 5th, 1848, throws some valuable light upon this stage of progress in Chicago's pioneer railroad history. "The Michigan Central Railroad Company," he declares, "decided to terminate their road at New Buffalo, in July last, and steps were taken preparing the way for an extension of their road to Chicago about the same time. Upon this your directors proceeded at once to announce their intention of opening books of subscriptions to stock; for the extension of their continuous line of railroad from Chicago westward to Galena. Books were accordingly opened at Chicago and Galena, and at the towns intermediate, on the 10th day of August last, and about \$250,000 of stock were then subscribed. The first expectation of this board was to obtain a general subscription from the citizens of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin residing along the lines of the contemplated road, and in its vicinity, as indicative of their faith in the profitable character

of the road when constructed, and of the general interest of the people in its construction; and with the aid of this subscription, to open negotiations with and solicit other subscriptions or loans from eastern capitalists, sufficient in amount to justify the commencement of the work. The amount subscribed, however, on the opening of the books, was so liberal, and the feeling manifested along the lines so ardent and so universal, that it was quite apparent the country and the people immediately interested in the construction of the road, were able to, and would increase their subscriptions to an amount sufficient, in connection with the credit on iron and engines then offered us, to build the road from Chicago to Elgin at once, and own it ourselves. Experienced parties in the East, largely interested in railroad stock, and decidedly friendly to the success of the Galena & Chicago road, were consulted and made acquainted with the particulars of our position at this juncture, and with the proposed plan of obtaining the additional means at the East, necessary to secure the completion of the road to

Fox river. They were clearly and decidedly of the opinion that the wisest and surest way to accomplish the speedy extension and completion of the entire route to Galena, was for the inhabitants along the line of the road to raise means themselves for its commencement and completion to the Fox river and Elgin, forty-one miles, when there was everything to assure us that the comparatively small cost of construction, and extreme productiveness of the country tributary to the road, would secure such large returns as would enable us to command capital from any quarter, or loans or increased subscriptions to stock, for the extension of the road to Rock Island and Galena, without delay. This course was adopted, the object explained and approved by subscribers, and further subscriptions solicited and obtained on this basis of operation, to an extent exceeding altogether the sum of \$350,000 (about \$10,000 of stock subscriptions have since been added), and the work was commenced in earnest. A corps of engineers was then (September last) immediately employed to survey and locate the line from Chicago to the Fox river, and prepare it for letting. The time occupied in doing so, has somewhat exceeded what was at first supposed to be necessary, and the road, except the first seven miles, was not prepared for letting until the first of March last, when the grading and bridging of the first thirty-two miles, inclusive of the seven miles let last

fall, was put under contract, and on very favorable terms."

This has been quoted so fully, in demonstration of the determination of the people to rely upon themselves, and showing how the scheme took on proportions as it advanced.

A meeting of the stockholders was held under the provisions of the amended charter of 1847, on April 5th, 1848, and the following directors were elected: William B. Ogden, president; Walter L. Newberry, Charles Walker, James H. Collins, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, John B. Turner, Thomas Dyer, Benjamin W. Raymond, and George Smith, of Chicago; Charles S. Hempstead and Thomas Drummond, of Galena; and Allen Robbins, of New York. Francis Howe was elected secretary and treasurer.

The steps taken for the completion of the line were marked by energy and a determination of success. President Ogden and Director Scammon crossed the country in company, from Chicago to Galena, holding meetings at all principal places, and soliciting subscriptions. Subsequent canvasses were made by others, and in 1848 John B. Turner and B. W. Raymond paid a visit to the East for the purpose of securing subscriptions of stock, where success crowned their efforts to the extent of \$15,000 subscription of stock, and a loan of \$7,000. "This money," says a Chicago historian, "completed the road across the marsh to the foot of Cot-

tage Hill. Again, they purchased two locomotives from the Baldwin Works. In the meantime, Mr. Ogden, then a member of the Common Council, had introduced an ordinance into that body which was voted down, proposing to grant the right of way to the roads from the west into the city on a line with Kinzie street, with the necessary privileges of constructing tracks, drawbridge and depots. Notwithstanding which, the contract for the first thirty-two miles of road from Chicago was let March 1st, 1848, the first sixteen miles to be finished by August 1st, and the balance by October 1st, 1848. John Van Nortwick had been appointed engineer. George W. Waite, assistant engineer, drove the first grade peg near the corner of Kinzie and Halstead streets, in June, 1848, then a point outside the city limits. The Council had refused the entrance of the road to the city, but granted leave to build a temporary track east to the river, so that one of the two engines could be brought to the head of the road.

"In September the management purchased a locomotive of the Tonawanda (N. Y.) Company, and also one of the Albany & Syracuse Company. These were fitted up with new gearing and boilers, and the first one was placed on the section between Chicago and the Desplaines river, in November. The 'Pioneer' arrived on the brig Buffalo, October 10th, 1848. The engine was taken off the

boat on Sunday by Redmond Prindiville, Wells Lake, George W. Waite, George C. Morgan and John Ebeet, the engineer. When the Desplaines river division was in working order the rolling stock consisted of six old freight cars and the 'Pioneer.' By November 1st the engine was running daily on the ten miles of completed road, west of Chicago, conveying materials and laborers to carry on the work. The day previous received the first wheat ever transported by rail! Upon the invitation of the board of directors, a number of stockholders and editors of the city took a flying trip over Chicago's system of railways, then extending ten miles west to the Desplaines river. A couple of baggage wagons had been provided with seats, and at about four o'clock P. M. the train, bearing away about one hundred persons, moved from the foot of North Dearborn street, where a crowd had collected to witness the novel spectacle. On the return trip a load of wheat was transferred from a farmer's wagon to one of the cars, and this was the first grain transported by rail to Chicago. This fact soon became known to the farmers living west of the city, and the company made arrangements to accommodate the expected increase of their business. They at once placed covered cars upon the track, and about a week after the line was open to travel, the business men of Chicago were electrified by the announce-

ment that over thirty loads of wheat were at the Desplaines river waiting to be transported to the city. The expected receipts of the road would amount to fifteen dollars per day for the winter, and wheat buyers were informed (partly with a view of increasing the passenger traffic) that they must now take their stations at the Desplaines river instead of at Randolph street bridge."

Various points of general interest may be gained from the first two or three years of the building and operation of the pioneer Chicago road. There grew up a suspicion in Galena, which subsequent events proved to have been well founded, that Galena was not to receive a benefit from this road commensurate to the efforts she was making for its advancement; and to remove that impression a resolution was passed in the stockholders' meeting of April 5th, 1849, declaring that Galena was the true terminus of the road, and that any diversion "would be a violation of good faith, a fraud on the stockholders, and an illegal perversion of the charter."

The commissioners appointed to secure a right of way through Cook County, went at their task in a spirit that showed that they considered the road a benefit to any section through which it might pass; for they offered the sum of six cents to each land-owner along the route—a sum that was immediately and practically accepted by all concerned.

In the early days of 1850, the main line had been extended to Elgin, forty miles west of Chicago, and Galena still cut off from railroad communication, "her ambition, finally, was not to be realized through the instrumentality of the road which she was helping to build."

The advance and business of the new line may be learned from the following figures: The total earnings from the commencement of business in January, 1849, to December 1st, 1849, were \$23,763.74. From December 1st, 1849, to December 1st, 1850, \$104,559.62. The rolling stock owned on May 1st, 1850, was as follows: One ten-ton locomotive, three fifteen-ton locomotives, thirteen double covered freight cars, sixteen double platform freight cars, three single covered freight cars, six single platform freight cars, eleven gravel repairing cars, four hand cars, two new and two old passenger cars, two baggage and accommodation cars. The number of passengers carried over the road from June 1st, 1849, to April 30th, 1850, was 37,524.

In writing of this enterprise, at a later day the late J. Young Scammon used these words: "The road was pushed and completed to Elgin. It did not cost much money in those days to build a flat railroad on mostly level land. Yet to obtain the small amount necessary, required at that time more courage and perseverance than is now required to build a road across the continent. The careful

economy exercised in the building of this forty miles was nevertheless very conspicuous. We had money enough only to build the track, with very few accessories. It was a single straight line—hardly more. Station-house, sidings, turnouts and turntables had to be, for the most part, deferred to the future."

The subsequent facts in the early history of the Galena & Chicago Union may be briefly stated. The construction as far as Elgin, placed the road upon a paying basis from the start, and gave to the stockholders a comfortable dividend as early as 1850. A drawbridge was constructed over the north branch in 1851, and the tracks laid through new North Water street. In November a pas-

senger depot was constructed on North Water, west of Clark street. "The rewards which waited on the projectors were fully earned," says one Chicago historian. "A railroad conceived, equipped, and successfully managed during those early years, without aid from the State or general Government, pointed out its projectors to be men at once self-reliant, energetic, enterprising, and intelligent. Michigan, Illinois, and in fact all States and private companies, that entered on such enterprises, were driven to the verge of ruin, the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company alone making this enterprise successful from the moment work was begun."

EDWARD L. EAMES.

THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE SYSTEM.

THE railroad is playing a mighty part in that commercial and industrial development of the South, that has become so marked a feature of the age, and will result in wonders of which the generations before the war never dreamed. Systems have grown up that rival in length, usefulness, far-reaching influence, appointments and machinery, the older lines of the North; and the new railway owners and managers of the South have all the courage and resource of their brothers of the North, and also an equal faith in the future of their own section of the Union. To illustrate

these facts, let us consider for a time that wonderful system that has added line after line to one control, until it covers with a network all that eastern half of that vast empire between the Mississippi and the lower Atlantic coast, that binds the great cities of the South together, and has done so much for Atlanta, Birmingham, and those other industrial centers that have almost had their very being in the enterprise that has developed since the war. The Richmond & Danville company has been an historic figure for many years of railroad history of the past; as it and

its dependencies and possessions are certain to be for many more years of the future. Hard fortunes, evil days, and many discouragements were among its adventures in those early days, before the high tide of good fortune carried it onward to the success of the present.

The Richmond & Danville was one of those many roads, of both North and South, that came into being near the middle of the century, when actual demonstration had proved that the railroad was to be the great method of transportation in the future and investors had recovered confidence after the disasters which had found their culmination a year before. It was chartered on March 9th, 1847, while it was not formally opened for operation until May 16th, 1856; the actual work of construction commencing in 1848, and being pretty generally ended by 1852. The State, in those early days, was more lenient and paternal in the treatment of this form of internal improvement than has often been the case in later years; and as a result of that liberal spirit, the Richmond & Danville charter especially declared that the line should be free from taxation, "a concession," says one railroad writer, "which has alike benefited both the State and the railroad, inasmuch as it secured to an important section the benefits of easy and rapid transportation to the market, and encouraged capital to engage in providing these benefits."

The completed line had been open for less than a half a dozen years, and was beginning to return to the general commonwealth and its projectors those benefits which its location and advantages promised, when the great civil war came, to disarrange its plans, retard its prosperity, and throw it into years of labor with little result, and a gloomy outlook for the future. Although it played a most important part in the military operations of the East, and was invaluable in its aid to the Confederate Government by keeping a steam highway open between Richmond and the further South, it suffered in a thousand ways the fortune of war, and was the loser in all financial and material ways. The road-bed, rolling stock, and bridges became greatly run down, not receiving the attention and repairs required; while it was compelled to transport enormous quantities of military supplies without remuneration, and to the damage and neglect of its general business. Although these injuries were entailed upon the line by the temporary disarrangement of war, its great value of location could not be destroyed, and it was one of the first of the railroad properties of the South, to feel the reviving and prospering influences of peace; and it was also one of the first to show the spirit of enterprise, courage, and hope that had come to animate the heart of the new South. "Through these, and other difficulties," as one railroad writer has well said,

"the road has, by the rigid economy, patriotic devotion, and determined pluck of its management, emerged into the sunshine of prosperity. From a small beginning, and in spite of obstacles which would have discouraged almost any other organization of men, it has grown to be one of the most important railroad systems of the South."

Not only was this main line put into first-class shape and made a property of which any railroad management might be proud, but it has also extended its connections and dependencies until, as said above, it is one of the great railway systems of America. A glance at these lines, as enumerated in the official records up to the early days of 1889, will give some idea of the power and extent to which it has grown.

The Richmond & Danville itself runs from Richmond, Va., to Danville, Va., a distance of 140 miles; while small branches, like Belle Isle, Coalfield, etc., add to that 12 miles more. The Piedmont Railroad, from Danville to Greensboro, N. C., 48 miles, although nominally leased, is owned and operated in connection with the main line. The Northwestern North Carolina, from Greensboro to Salem, N. C., 25 miles, is held under lease; the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake, from West Point to Richmond, 38 miles, is leased in perpetuity, from July 1st, 1881; the North Carolina Railroad, from Greensboro to Charlotte, N. C., 23

miles, was leased on September 11th, 1871, for thirty years, from October, 1871; the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line, from Charlotte to Atlanta, Ga., 269 miles, with branch roads of 80 miles, making 349 miles in all, was leased on March 26th, 1881; the Milton & Sutherlin, from the Richmond & Danville Junction to Milton, N. C., 7 miles, is owned by the Richmond & Danville, which has operated it since July, 1882; and the State University Railroad, from the Richmond & Danville Junction to Chapel Hill, N. C., 10 miles, has been operated by the Richmond & Danville since February, 1882, which aided in its building, and holds a large number of shares of stock.

In addition to the above, on April 15th, 1886, the Richmond & Danville leased that great and important railroad line the Virginia Midland, with its 430 miles, extending across the most important portions of the South; on October 30th, of the same year it leased the Washington, Ohio & Western, 50 miles in length, and has also made operating leases with the following:

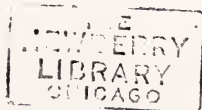
On May 1st, 1886, with the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, 373 miles.

On May 1st, 1886, the Columbia & Greenville, 296 miles.

On April 30th, 1886, the Western North Carolina, 290 miles.

On June 14th, 1886, the Northwestern of Georgia, 61 miles.

This made a total length of 2,287



miles, owned and leased by the Richmond & Danville at the beginning of 1884. The Richmond & Daville also owned the Baltimore & Chesapeake Steamboat Company, operating between Richmond and West Point, Va., and Baltimore.

A yet more recent addition to this great system, is the Georgia Pacific Railway, from Atlanta to Arkansaw City, Ark., crossing Georgia, Alabama

allied with it as to make the two practically one. The Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company was organized on March 8th, 1880, in the interest of the Richmond & Danville for the purpose of acquiring roads not directly connected therewith, as the charter of the Richmond & Danville at that time debarred it from owning stock in any but connecting lines, a need-



PINNACLE OF THE BLUE RIDGE, WESTERN N. C.

and Mississippi, with a total length of 518 miles; 459 in the main line, and 59 in branches. This enterprise is one original with the Richmond & Danville, both as to inception and construction.

Even a brief glance at this system of Southern roads would not be complete without reference to yet another commercial power that is so closely

less obstacle that the extra conservatism and caution of early railroad legislators imposed, but that has since been removed. On November 19th, 1886, the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company acquired the controlling interest in the Richmond & Danville by the purchase of 25,001 shares of capital stock; and it continued to purchase stock until in

May, 1889, when the Terminal Company made arrangements to purchase all of the Richmond & Danville stock, and has since become the sole owner thereof.

It will be a matter of interest to the student of American railroad history to look into the early days of some of the roads incorporated in the system above described, where it will be discovered that some of the old historic roads now appear in new guises and in the fulfilment of more extensive missions than was planned for them in the beginning. For instance, the North Carolina Railroad was chartered on January 27th, 1849, and opened January 30th, 1856. The Richmond, York River & Chesapeake was chartered as the Richmond & York River, on January 31st, 1853, but was not fully completed and opened until 1869, and even then did not meet with the good fortune that its long endeavor deserved. It was sold under foreclosure in 1872, reorganized and purchased by the bondholders under the present title. The Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta is a result of the Charlotte, & South Carolina, chartered in 1846, and opened in 1852; and the Columbia & Augusta was chartered in 1865 and opened in 1869. The Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio was completed in 1860; in 1863, when the demand for railroad iron was in excess of the supply its rails were taken up and used for the Piedmont Railway, but were relaid in June, 1871. The Columbia

& Greenville, comes of the Greenville & Columbia, which was chartered in December, 1846, and fully opened in December, 1853. The Blue Ridge Railroad was chartered in 1852 and opened in 1859; the Laurens Railway, chartered in 1849, and opened in 1854.

In the Virginia Midland may be found the old Orange & Alexandria, chartered March 22d, 1848, opened to Gordonville in 1854, and from Charlottesville to Lynchburgh in 1859. This line and the Manassas Gap railroad, chartered March 9th, 1850, and opened in 1854, were consolidated under the name of the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas, on April 24th, 1867, and finally, by the demands of the times and the evolution of circumstances, acquired its present form and name. The Washington, Ohio & Western was chartered as the Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire, on March 15th, 1853; construction began February 16th, 1855, and opened to Leesburgh, 37 miles from Alexandria, in 1858. The name was changed to the Washington & Ohio in July, 1870, and authority granted to continue on to the Ohio river at Mt. Pleasant, W. Va., a total distance of 325 miles. The line was continued to Round Hill in 1874, sold under foreclosure in 1882, and eventually came into the possession of the Richmond & West Point Terminal, which had acquired all the capital stock.

The importance to which the Richmond & Danville system has attained

may be readily seen from a glance at the map, which shows it traversing the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, besides its direct connection with all the other States of the South, embracing within its territory the rich tobacco and cotton growing sections of these States, and passing through the capital cities and many of the most thriving towns of each of these

pendent for the Northern press: "There was probably no display on the grounds that was at once so suggestive and instructive, so comprehensive and yet so detailed, and at the same time of so much practical importance to the South as a whole, as the exhibit made by the Richmond & Danville railroad. It shows almost at a glance the immense resources of the South, and,



ROUND KNOB, WESTERN N. C.

States. A striking illustration of the varied sources of wealth, and chances for industrial development which it touches at various points, was furnished in the International Cotton Exposition, held at Atlanta, Ga., in 1881, where the exhibit made by the Richmond & Danville was one of the best and most striking ever made in the departments it covered. To quote the language of one corres-

studied in connection with the other Southern exhibits, demonstrate beyond all question that the field of profitable investment in this section is practically boundless." The truth of this latter observation, the development of the nine years that lie between that exposition and the present, has most amply and generously shown.

While the system above described

is remarkable for the extent to which it aids in the commercial and industrial development of the South, it is equally renowned for the facilities it extends to those of the North and East who are seeking for rest and health in the mountains or upon the sea-coast of the South. Some idea of the wonderful scenery that it opens to the view of the traveler, can be understood from the several illustrations that accompany this sketch. In its long, direct route of nearly one thousand miles, the Richmond & Danville encounters an almost unbroken series of health and pleasure resorts, toward which an endless stream of people continually passes. The impressions made upon one investigator, an editor of the *Railway Age*, who recently set out to discover for himself the reason for this continual southward rush, convey in ampler form the results of that investigation, than could be explained in any language of our own. "There is," said he, "a portion of the United States to which the great majority of travelers for pleasure and health are as yet strangers but which comprises so many attractions of climate, scenery, and enjoyable living that those who have once visited it wonder why everybody does not go there, while they declare that they themselves will often revisit it. This charming region is in the 'sky land' of southwestern North Carolina, on the borders of Tennessee and Georgia. The train system of the Piedmont

Air Line (the popular name for the Richmond & Danville system), is so complete and the time made is so good that it is now a very easy and pleasant matter to slide from a northern latitude down into the southern land of sun, and the trip requires but a very few hours. Taking one of the new and luxurious Pullman sleepers with which the road is equipped, and which start from the station of the Baltimore & Potomac in the heart of Washington city, the journey begins at 11 p. m. While the traveler sleeps the train pushes south through Alexandria, Manassas, Charlottesville, Lynchburg and other historic and beautiful places of Virginia and at breakfast time he finds himself at Danville, near the southern border of the old Dominion State. The day's ride that follows, through the green and fertile fields of northern North Carolina by way of Greensboro and Salisbury, and thence over the Western North Carolina railroad division up and over the Blue Ridge and alongside of the charming French Broad river, made famous by pencil and pen, is one long to be remembered. If the traveler is destined for New Orleans or Florida he will continue on by the great main line of the Richmond & Danville through Charlotte to Atlanta, or deflect over the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta branch by way of the South Carolina capital. If he has not before, or within a comparatively short time,

journeyed over the Richmond & Danville and if he commences his trip with the still not uncommon impressions that southern railways are far in the rear, in respect to character and equipment compared with those of the north, he will be constantly filled with surprise. He will be surprised at the solidity of the roadway and the smoothness of the track with its heavy steel rails; at the substan-

summer travel northward; and at the high speed of the trains, which compares favorably with that made on the best roads of the east and west. On further investigation the traveler will find that the Richmond & Danville system consists of a great backbone line extending from Washington via Atlanta and Birmingham, on to the Mississippi river, with branches to Richmond, Va., Ral-



VIADUCT NEAR HENRY, N. C.

tial character of the iron and steel bridges; at the tasteful appearance of many of the station buildings; at the length of the passenger trains and the freshness and elegance of the cars; at the number of through sleepers of latest design, the appearance of whose occupants indicates this to be one of the great highways of winter travel southward as well as

eight, Goldsboro, Asheville, Hot Springs, and other points in North Carolina, and with a dozen arms reaching out to principal points in South Carolina, and altogether forming a system covering the central portions of four great States, with an aggregate of 3,451 miles."

THEODORE JOHNSON.



John H. Inman

THE RAILROAD MEN OF AMERICA.

JOHN H. INMAN.

THE NEW SOUTH, that has been built upon that substratum of natural ability, courage, and tenacity of purpose that the civil war, which swept away so much, could not destroy, came not by accident or the self fulfilling decrees of fate, but has been erected by strong and willing hands; and one of the facts which every lover of our land must prize, is that, in this long labor, men of the North and of the South have worked together, and that among those who have wrought the best and accomplished the most, can be found those who gave their all to the "Lost Cause," and who, when they saw that it was lost, turned hopefully to the new future that had dawned upon both North and South, and labored for the common good of a common country, and the glory of the flag that stands now as the one representative of the nationality of all.

Among these men, John Hamilton Inman deserves, and is by all accorded, an honorable place.

Mr. Inman was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., on October 23d, 1844. His father was a banker and a farmer in that section, and the son was early trained in business principles, and those higher moral precepts without which the really highest business success cannot be attained. He left school at fifteen years of age,

and became a clerk in a bank, in Georgia, of which an uncle was president. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate Army, although then not eighteen years of age. He served faithfully from the beginning to the end of that struggle, and when it ended he found that four years of that period of preparation for the real struggle of life had passed almost for naught, that the family fortunes had been utterly sunk in the chances of war, and the hopes he had once held for advancement gone with them. But his best possession, his courage, had neither been lost in the wreck, nor surrendered with his arms, and he commenced life anew with a determination that is best described by its results. He came to New York in September, 1865, where he made his beginning on the lowest round of the commercial ladder, but by devotion to business and a marvelous natural ability, he so rapidly climbed that he was soon enabled to look down on his starting point, and to feel the stimulation for greater efforts, which successful endeavor is sure to arouse.

He first obtained employment in a cotton house already established, and by 1868 had so distinguished himself for business capacity that he was admitted to full partnership; and in 1870 this resulted in his founding

the now important house of Inman, Swan & Co., his former partners composing the firm. The business increased with remarkable rapidity, the financial prosperity of the house keeping pace with a steadily widening reputation, until it long since became one of the best known of New York houses, with a name familiar to two continents.

So great was Mr. Inman's success, that in a few years he had amassed a fortune of several million dollars in the cotton trade, which was attracted to New York largely through his activity and talents. He turned his attention to the development of Southern resources, and, in association with other capitalists, who relied upon his judgment, invested over \$5,000,000 in the enterprise of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, including the bituminous coal mines at Birmingham, Ala., the blast furnaces in that city, and at Ensley City, near here. He has so well worked for the interests of the new Industrial South, that he has induced the investment of over \$100,000,000 in Southern enterprises; while something of the extent of his personal part therein may be discovered in the fact that he is a director in companies that embrace over ten thousand miles of railroad. Mr. Inman is now president of the Richmond & Danville, and West Point Terminal Railroads, historically described in the foregoing, and a director and officer in many important New York institutions and corporations.

While Mr. Inman has already accomplished so much, he is only in the prime of his strength, and greater and even more useful labors may be expected from him in the future. "While Mr. Inman," as one has said, "is devoted to his vast business interests, and is constantly engaged in gigantic operations of finance, he is in no sense open to the charge of making money his god; on the contrary, he is a strict and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church."

In bodily vigor and strength, Mr. Inman is what one might expect from his industry, strength of character and the position he has won among men. A little over six feet tall, he is admirably proportioned and his stalwart physique suggests great powers of endurance, while a ruddy glow of health in his face is the excellent sign of the good care he takes of himself. He is extremely temperate and scrupulously regular in his habits. In temperament he is confident, but never visionary nor over sanguine. He weighs all matters of moment deliberately, and then stands resolutely by his convictions. He fortifies his judgment so powerfully with facts and figures that he generally dominates men with his views. He is naturally a man of high temper but has it under such perfect control that it rarely exhibits itself beyond the bounds of positiveness. By this excellent government of himself he is always well poised in dignity and reserve. Broadminded and of enterprising spirit, he works out his many

mighty plans with clear judgment, inflexible purpose and unswerving integrity. To his friends he is frank, generous and kind, and to all men fair and just. He is very domestic

and finds great happiness and rest in the innocence of his children, and the loving companionship of his wife, to whom he is always indulgent and tender.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY for February, 1885, contained a partial list of the various historical societies of the United States and of Canada. It was originally prepared by General Charles W. Darling, corresponding secretary of the Oneida Historical

Society, who has recently corrected the list and made many additions, and by his kindness we are permitted to publish it. We shall be pleased to note any additions that may be made, either of newly formed organizations, or those that may have been overlooked.

STATE.	NAME.	CITY.
Alabama	Alabama Historical Society	Tuscaloosa
Alaska	Alaska Historical Society	Sitka
Arkansas	Arkansas Historical Society	Little Rock
California	Society of California Pioneers	San Francisco
California	Territorial Pioneers of California	San Francisco
Colorado	State Historical Society	Denver
Connecticut	New Haven Colony Historical Society	New Haven
Connecticut	American Oriental Society	New Haven
Connecticut	Connecticut Historical Society	Hartford
Connecticut	New London County Historical Society	New London
Connecticut	Tolland County Historical Society	Tolland
Connecticut	Fairfield County Historical Society	Bridgeport
Connecticut	Westport Historical Society	Westport
Delaware	Delaware Historical Society	Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia	Columbian Historical Society	Washington
Dist. of Columbia	Philosophical and Historical Society	Washington
Florida	Historical Society of Florida	St. Augustine
Georgia	Georgia Historical Society	Savannah
Illinois	Chicago Historical Society	Chicago
Illinois	Historical Society of Joliet	Joliet
Illinois	Illinois State Historical Society	Springfield
Indiana	Indiana Historical Society	Indianapolis
Indiana	Historical Society of the County of Vigo	Vigo County
Indiana	Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society	Vincennes
Indiana	Madison County Historical Society	Anderson
Indiana	Borden Institute Historical Society	New Providence
Iowa	Iowa State Historical Society	Iowa City

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—Continued.

STATE.	NAME.	CITY.
Iowa	Academy of Natural Science.....	Davenport
Iowa	Haw Eye Pioneer Association of Louisa County.....	Wapello
Kansas	Kansas State Historical Society.....	Topeka
Kansas	Marshall County Pioneer Association.....	Marshall Co'ty
Kentucky.....	Historical and Scientific Society.....	Maysville
Kentucky.....	Historical Association and Filson Club.....	Louisville
Louisiana	Louisiana Historical Society.....	Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Maine Historical Society.....	Portland
Maine.....	Gorges Society.....	Portland
Maine.....	Maine Genealogical Society.....	Portland
Maine.....	Sagadahoc Society.....	Portland
Maine.....	Bangor Historical Society.....	Bangor
Maryland.....	Maryland Historical Society.....	Baltimore
Maryland.....	Johns Hopkins University.....	Baltimore
Maryland.....	American Historical Association.....	Baltimore
Massachusetts ...	Numismatic Society.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	Archæological Institute of America.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	Massachusetts Historical Society.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	New England Historic-Generalogical Society.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	New England Methodist Historical Society.....	Malden
Massachusetts ...	Military Historical Society.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	Bostonian Society.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	Boston Memorial Association.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	Webster Historical Society.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	Universalist Historical Society.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	Boston Memorial Society.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	Essex Institute.....	Salem
Massachusetts ...	Historical and Antiquarian Society.....	Dorchester
Massachusetts ...	Dedham Historical Society.....	Dedham
Massachusetts ...	Old Residents' Historical Society.....	Lowell
Massachusetts ...	American Congregational Historical Society.....	Chelsea
Massachusetts ...	Pilgrim Historical Society.....	Plymouth
Massachusetts ...	Old Colony Historical Society.....	Maunton
Massachusetts ...	American Antiquarian Society.....	Worcester
Massachusetts ...	Antiquarian and Historical Society.....	Newburyport
Massachusetts ...	Historical Society.....	Deerfield
Massachusetts ...	Pecomtuck Valley Memorial Association.....	South Natick
Massachusetts ...	Historical Society.....	Deerfield
Massachusetts ...	Dorchester Historical and Antiquarian Society.....	Dorchester
Massachusetts ...	Society of Antiquity.....	Worcester
Massachusetts ...	American Congregational Association.....	Boston
Massachusetts ...	Historical Society of Watertown.....	Watertown

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—Continued.

STATE.	NAME.	CITY.
Massachusetts	Historical and Library Society	South Natick
Massachusetts	Danvers Historical Society	Danvers
Massachusetts	Old Residents' Historical Association	Lowell
Massachusetts	Plymouth Society	Plymouth
Massachusetts	Berkshire County Historical Society	Pittsfield
Michigan	Michigan State Pioneer Society	Lansing
Michigan	Michigan Historical Society	Detroit
Michigan	Wayne County Pioneer Society	Detroit
Michigan	Houghton County Historical Society	Houghton
Michigan	Muskegon County Pioneer and Historical Society	Muskegon
Minnesota	Minnesota Historical Society	St. Paul
Mississippi	Mississippi Historical Society	Jackson
Missouri	Missouri Historical Society	St. Louis
Montana	Historical Society	Helena
Nebraska	Nebraska State Historical Society	Lincoln
Nebraska	Nebraska University Historical Association	Lincoln
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Historical Society	Concord
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Antiquarian Society	Contoocook
New Hampshire	Nashua Historical Society	Nashua.
New Jersey	New Jersey Historical Society	Newark
New Jersey	Passaic County Historical Society	Paterson
New Jersey	Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society	Vineland
New Jersey	New England Society	Orange
New Jersey	New Brunswick Historical Club	New Brunswick
New Mexico	Historical Society of New Mexico	
New York	American Archæological Council	New York
New York	New York Historical Society	New York
New York	Genealogical and Biographical Society	New York
New York	American Philological Society	New York
New York	American Numismatical and Archæological Society	New York
New York	Linnæan Society	New York
New York	Ethnological Society	New York
New York	Huguenot Society of America	New York
New York	New York Academy of Anthropology	New York
New York	The Grolier Club	New York
New York	The Holland Society	New York
New York	United States Catholic Historical Society	New York
New York	Albany Institute	Albany
New York	Long Island Historical Society	Brooklyn
New York	Buffalo Historical Society	Buffalo
New York	The Oneida Historical Society	Utica
New York	Cayuga County Historical Society	Auburn

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—Continued.

STATE.	NAME.	NAME.
New York	Genessee County Pioneer Association	Batavia
New York	Waterloo Historical Society	Waterloo
New York	Ulster County Historical Society	Kingston
New York	West Chester Historical Society	White Plains
New York	Historical and Forestry Society	Nyack
New York	Livingston County Historical Society	Mt. Morris
New York	Chautauqua Historical Society	Jamestown
New York ..	Historical Society of Newburgh Bay	Newburgh
New York	Onondaga Historical Society	Onondaga
New York	Jefferson County Historical Society	Watertown
New York	Rochester Historical Society	Rochester
New York	Mohawk Valley Historical Society	Baldwinsville
Ohio	Toledo Historical and Geographical Society	Toledo
Ohio	Society of ex-Army and Naval Officers	Cincinnati
Ohio	Ashtabula County Pioneer Association	Jefferson
Ohio	American Pioneer Association	Cincinnati
Ohio	German Pioneer Society	Cincinnati
Ohio	Pioneer Society	Madisonville
Ohio	Geauga County Historical Society	Chardon
Ohio	Mahoning Valley Historical Society	Youngstown
Ohio	Pioneer Society	Marietta
Ohio	Firelands Historical Society	Norwalk
Ohio	Ohio Archæological and Historical Society	Columbus
Ohio	Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio	Cincinnati
Ohio	Western Reserve Historical Society	Cleveland
Ohio	Early Settlers' Association	Cleveland
Ohio	New England Society of Columbus	Columbus
Ohio	Licking Co. Pioneer Historical and Archæological Society	Newark
Ohio	Western Pioneer Association	New Carlisle
Ohio	Maumee Valley Pioneer Association	Toledo
Oregon	Pioneer and Historical Society	Astoria
Oregon	Oregon Pioneer Association	Butteville
Pennsylvania	Historical Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania	Franklin Institute	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania	Presbyterian Historical Society	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania	American Baptist Historical Society	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania	International Scientific Association	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania	American Philosophical Society	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania	Friends Historical Society	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania	Library Company Historical Society	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania	German Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—Continued.

STATE.	NAME.	CITY.
Pennsylvania	Bucks County Historical Society	Doylestown
Pennsylvania	Dauphin County Historical Society	Harrisburg
Pennsylvania	Lutheran Historical Society	Harrisburg
Pennsylvania	Lackawanna Institute of History and Science	Scranton
Pennsylvania	Linnæan Historical and Scientific Society	Lancaster
Pennsylvania	Moravian Historical Society	Nazareth
Pennsylvania	Bradford County Historical Society	Towanda
Pennsylvania	Wyoming Historical and Geological Society	Wilkes-Barre
Pennsylvania	Historical Society of Franklin County	Chambersburg
Pennsylvania	Lutheran Historical Society	Gettysburg
Pennsylvania	Historical Society	New Port
Pennsylvania	Hamilton Historical Society	Carlisle
Pennsylvania	Montgomery Historical Society	Norristown
Pennsylvania	Historical Society of Pittsburgh and Western Penn.	Pittsburgh
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Historical Society	Providence
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society	Providence
Rhode Island	Newport Historical Society	Newport
South Carolina	South Carolina Historical Society	Charleston
Tennessee	Historical Society of Tennessee	Nashville
Texas	Historical Society of Galveston	Galveston
Vermont	Vermont Historical Society	Montpelier
Vermont	Middlebury Historical Society	Middlebury
Vermont	Rutland County Historical Society	Rutland
Virginia	Southern Historical Society	Richmond
Virginia	Historical Society of Roanoke College	Salem
West Virginia	West Virginia Historical Society	Morgantown
Wisconsin	State Historical Society	Madison
Wisconsin	Old Settlers' Historical Society	Racine
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Pioneer Club	Milwaukee
Canada, etc.	Historical Society	Quebec
Canada, etc.	Historical Society of Nova Scotia	Halifax
Canada, etc.	New Brunswick Historical Society	St. John
Canada, etc.	Prince Edward's Island Historical Society	Pr. Edward's I.
Canada, etc.	Canadian Institute	Toronto

EDITORIAL] NOTES.

THE contemporary Club Lectures on American History, were given during March and April, in the Unitarian Church of Madison, Wis. It is needless to say that this third season was as successful as were those preceding. The general theme considered was "Crossing the Alleghanies," and the various lectures, with dates, as follows: March 4th, "The Land and the People," Frederick J. Turner, Assistant Professor of American History in the State University; March 11th, "Kentucky Pioneers," Prof. James D. Butler, LL. D., vice-president of the State Historical Society; March 18th, "George Rogers Clark and the Conquest of the Northwest," Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society; April 8th, "East Tennessee and King's Mountain," Prof. A. O. Wright, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reform; April 15th, "Robertson and Sevier as Commonwealth Builders," David E. Spencer, Instructor in History in the State University.

FROM a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Press*, we learn that the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution have taken action on two points that must prove of particular interest and importance. It was decided to undertake the erection of stone tablets to mark the scenes of Revolutionary battles in the country about Philadelphia, and also to secure copies at least of all accessible papers and documents of value bearing upon the time of the Revolution. "Both these movements must prove of great value. All about Philadelphia, extending through several counties, there is most interesting historical ground. The Continental Army fought over a considerable portion of the territory, and

was particularly active in Chester County, but there has never been anything to mark these operations in that definite way that is desirable."

THOSE who are fond of tracing current political expressions back to their source, must go farther away than 1863 to learn the origin of a "dark horse," as applied to an unknown or reserved political candidate. In Thackeray's "Adventures of Philip," may be found the following, direct to the point: "A gentleman united to our family, by the closest ties will offer himself as a candidate for your suffrages—

"Why, who is it? He is not going to put in Uncle Twysden, or my sneak of a cousin?"

"No," says Mr. Bradgate.

"Why, bless my soul! he can't mean me," said Philip. "Who is the *dark horse* he has got in the stable?"

"Then Mr. Bradgate laughed. Dark horse you may call him. The new member is to be Greenville Woolcomb, Esq., your West India relative, and no other."

THIS does not supply the origin of the expression, but it traces it back some thirty years. We can, however, give the origin of that other current phrase, "fixing his fences," as having reference to some wary statesman who has gone home to see that his political plot is in good order. Some twelve or fourteen years ago, Frank G. Carpenter, now a Washington correspondent, was at his home in Mansfield, O., where Senator John Sherman had gone, to look after his canvass in a pending senatorial election. As Carpenter was the Mansfield correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader*, he was directed to

interview Mr. Sherman as to the cause of his errand, but all the response he could obtain from Mr. Sherman was that he had come on to look after his farm, "some of his fences needed fixing" etc. Mr. Carpenter faithfully reported him, the press of the country took it up, and the phrase and the suggested idea have been inseparable since.

At the April conference of the Mormon church, Wilford Woodruff, the seer, revelator and prophet in spiritual things, and the president in things temporal, made a startling declaration. He announced that there would be no more spiritual revelation to this age, as God had given enough light to the world already for its guidance and salvation. This means that the Mormon leaders hereafter are to avoid the embarrassments of the past, and are not to be expected to have special spiritual directions in their management of the church. From the day of Joseph Smith until the present, the church has taught the doctrine of divine guidance as declared in especial revelation through the mouth of the leader and prophet of the church. The later presidents, Taylor and Woodruff, have been far more sparing of the use of this weapon of power than was Smith, while Brigham Young practiced it only upon great occasions. Hereafter it is not to be used at all. The fact is significant. It shows that Mormonism must take its chance hereafter with other creeds, and that its greatest superstitions are falling away before the light.

THE power that Woodruff thus relinquishes was claimed by him in abundance in the early days of his church labors. It not only embraced the gifts of healing and blessing, but went in one case even to the raising of the dead. This is no Gentile invention, as the story is told in his own words in that "Little Leaves from my Journal," that he has published for the guidance of the Mormon youth. It was back in 1838, when the

now president was young and full of zeal if not yet of knowledge. He had been preaching with power and result upon the islands of the coast of New England, and followed by fifty-three willing converts, was on the long road from Maine to the Mormon gatherings in Missouri and Illinois. His beloved wife—in those days the Saints were each confined to one—was taken ill in the wagon in which they were laboriously moving forward through slush and snow and freezing weather. He moved her to the shelter of a house by the roadside. He laid hands upon her and prayed over her. She soon revived and slept some through the night. A day passed; she seemed to be gradually sinking, and in the evening her spirit apparently left her body—and she was dead. "The sisters gathered around her body," continues the narrative, "weeping, while I stood looking at her in sorrow. The spirit and power of God began to rest upon me, until, for the first time during her sickness, faith filled my soul, although she lay before me as one dead.

"I HAD some oil that was consecrated for my anointing while in Kirtland. I took it and consecrated it again before the Lord for anointing the sick. I then bowed down before the Lord and prayed for the life of my companion, and I anointed her body with the oil in the name of the Lord. I laid my hands upon her, and in the name of Jesus Christ I rebuked the power of Death and the Destroyer, and commanded the same to depart from her and the spirit of life to enter her body. Her spirit returned to her body and from that hour she was made whole; and we all felt to praise the name of God, and to trust in Him and to keep His commandments. While this operation was going on with me (as my wife related afterwards) her spirit left her body and she saw it lying upon the bed, and the sisters weeping. She looked at them and at me and upon her babe; and while gazing upon this scene two personages came into the room carrying a

coffin, and told her they had come for her body. One of these messengers informed her that she could have her choice: She might go to rest in the spirit world, or, on one condition she could have the privilege of returning to her tabernacle and continuing her labors upon the earth. The condition was, if she felt that she could stand by her husband, and with him pass through all the cares, trials, tribulations and afflictions of life which he would be called upon to pass through for the gospel's sake unto the end. When she looked at the situation of her husband and child she said, 'Yes, I will do it.'

MANY other miracles were performed by this modern worker by the gift of faith. The wife of a friend was sick of a fever. He placed his hands upon her, and commanded her to walk. "She arose, and was healed from that instant, and she walked down to the sea, and I baptized her." The husband of this same woman, Ebenezer Carver, a resident of one of the Atlantic islands above mentioned, was converted to Mormonism by a miraculous fish, or, more properly, a fish moved by some spiritual power. He had been investigating the doctrines preached to him by the Apostle Woodruff, and in search of truth, walked down to the sea shore, wishing for a physical manifestation. "The passage of scripture came to his mind that there would be no sign given 'but the sign of the prophet Jonas,' and while this thought was in his mind a large fish arose to the top of the water, a distance from him in the sea, and suddenly sank out of sight. He much desired to see it again, and soon it arose to the top of the water, accompanied by another fish of about the same size, and one of them swam on the water in a straight line towards Mr. Carver, as he stood upon the shore. It came as near to him as the water would permit, and then stopped and gazed at him with a penetrating eye, as though it had a message for him. It then returned to its mate, in the ocean, and swam out of sight."

Of course Mr. Carver was convinced from that hour, especially because, as the writer adds, "this was at a season of the year when fish of that size are never known upon those shores or seas; and they are never, at any season, known to come ashore as in the case mentioned."

THE contests between Satan and the Apostle, for Mr. Woodruff was counted at an early day as worthy to be classed as one of the Prophet Smith's chosen Twelve, were frequent, and always ended with victory for the last named. Once, while in Manchester, upon his mission to England, he was informed that one of the Mormon sisters was possessed of a devil, and was urged to speedily cast it out: "I went to the house where the woman lay, in the hands of three men," the Apostle tells us, "in a terrible rage, and trying to tear her clothing from her. If I acted upon my own judgment I should not have attempted to administer to her with the company present, but as I was a stranger there, and Brother Clayton presided over the branch, I joined him in administering to the woman. But the unbelief of the wicked present was so great, we could not cast the devil out of her, and she raged worse than ever. I then ordered the room to be cleared, and when the company left the house, except the few attending her, we laid hands upon her, and I commanded the devil to come out of her, in the name of Jesus Christ. The devil left her, and she was entirely cured and fell asleep." These examples are but one or two of the many, for Mormon theology has made much of the very things which the church now declares have gone by for ever, for this age, at least.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the formal dedication of the Garfield Memorial structure, at Cleveland, O., on Decoration Day. Ex-President Hayes, the president of the association, has issued the following explanatory announcement: "The Garfield

Memorial Association purpose to dedicate, by appropriate public services, the memorial structure erected in honor and memory of the late President Garfield at Lake View Cemetery, in this city, on national Memorial Day, May 30th next. The trustees of the association respectfully solicit and cordially invite all organized bodies in the United States, including military, Masonic and civic, and ex-soldiers and citizens generally, to honor the occasion by their presence and to participate in the ceremonies. Arrangements are being perfected with railroad companies for reduced rates of fare, information of which may be obtained at principal stations."

THE monograph published some weeks ago by the Hamilton Bank of New York city, presenting the story of the Burr-Hamilton duel as told in the newspaper accounts of 1804, has attracted a degree of attention that illustrates the interest still felt in that tragic and lamentable event. Several scores of letters have been received at the bank asking for the pamphlet or commenting upon the facts therein presented. One writer in the course of his comments, says: "A gentleman connected with the Schuylers and Hamiltons closely by marriage, and with whose friendship I was long honored, once told me, 'I am the only man living who knows the real cause of that duel, and I shall carry my secret with me to the grave,' which he did. My mother, only daughter of Nathaniel Pendleton (Hamilton's second in the duel,) often told me, 'Father did not, I think, wish Gen. Hamilton to fight with Burr. He felt certain that Burr would kill him. Burr was a dead shot; the general was a very poor one.' Of Burr my mother always spoke with the most undisguised scorn and contempt. She told me often, 'I have seen him walking the streets of New York, often

—a little decrepit, shabby, mean-looking man, two poor to pay his way across the ferry.'" Another venerable correspondent writes: "I was nine years old when the duel occurred, and remember the event very well. The country was greatly excited, threatening to hang Burr. In some respects he had his deserts. He was despised, an outcast from society. I have seen him twice, the last time the morning after his last marriage. He and his wife went on the New Haven steamboat in New York. He was a very small man, but every person would notice his remarkably bright black eyes." Says another writer: "My great-grandfather, Theodore B. Valleau, signed as a witness to Gen. Hamilton's will, and his son was at that time a student at law in Hamilton's office. To him the general had given his last words of direction about his business affairs on the afternoon previous to his meeting with Col. Burr. Of course, no intimation was then given of what was to follow." In Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr" a statement is made that the marble monument erected by the St. Andrew's Society of New York, of which Hamilton was president, upon the spot in Weehawken where he fell, was broken down and carried off by vandal hands and that "the slab which bore the inscription was preserved until recently," but "upon searching for it" it was discovered "that even that last relic had disappeared in the same mysterious manner as the rest." The publication of this monograph has thrown light upon that mystery, for one of the letters above referred to, from a member of the family, to which that historic spot belongs, says: "The duel was fought on my father's property, and he now has in his house the slab that the St. Andrew's Society erected to mark the spot."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC."

TO THE EDITOR.—In a paper entitled, "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," by W. H. Perrin, in the March number of your magazine, it is stated that "Pontiac hastily collected a large assemblage of (Illinois Indians) and told them 'he would consume them as the fire consumes the dry grass on the prairies, if they hesitated in lending him their assistance.'"

There is no authority for this piece of savage oratory except A. Chouteau's journal, in which it is put into the mouth of the chief. Chouteau was not in the Fort Chartres region when Pontiac was there, nor is there evidence of the presence of a Frenchman at the so-called Indian Council thereabouts; or, in fact, of such a council having been held. The dialects of the five Illinois tribes were not the same, and there is not proof that the Ottawa chief could communicate orally with them.

In his confused and almost unintelligible account of the Chickasaw campaign in 1736, Chouteau invented a person called Prudhomme as the leader of the French, and gets up an unseemly wrangle on the battle-field between this leader and Peter St. Ange, pompously designated M. de Bellerive—though none of the St. Anges, except Louis, the youngest, ever used or were known by this assumed title—and in a series of speeches fired at each other as they march to the fight, makes the superior display exceeding pride and ignorance, St. Ange insolence and insubordination—all coined out of his own brain. On another occasion he imagines and puts into Laclede's mouth much twaddle as a speech addressed to Missouri Indians, not one word of whose language Laclede understood. He attributes acts and motives to

Neyon de Villiers, commandant at Fort Chartres, which are related to truth somewhat as the smell of Limburg cheese is to the odor of violets. His so-called journal was not a contemporaneous record of events as they occurred, but written some time during the present century. I do not doubt he invented the Pontiac speech.

Mr. Perrin closes with the statement, that "during a drunken debauch in St. Louis, . . . Pontiac was enticed across the river into the swamps of Illinois, and there treacherously murdered," which, in the main, is made from the sort of cloth the fairies weave. There is not a tittle of authority for an Indian debauch at St. Louis at any time during French days. Personally, I do not believe Pontiac was at St. Louis at all; and in a critical review of the part of Parkman's narrative, which relates to this visit, I have given reasons to justify this disbelief.

All that is known of the Ottawa brave being on the west side of the Mississippi in 1769, comes from Peter Chouteau, orally communicated to Nicollet, and later retold with variations, to Parkman. Not a word is found in either to warrant even a conjecture that Mr. Perrin tells the truth as to the chief's conduct in the village; on the contrary, both writers agree that it was orderly, dignified and worthy his best days. So far from justifying the thoughtless assertion that he was "enticed" across the river, they tell us Pontiac went against St. Ange's advice, a reported gathering of Indians at Cahokia the inducing motive.

There are no "swamps of Illinois" opposite St. Louis. Pontiac was assassinated in the village of Cahokia, according to Father

Meurin, the priest serving the locality ; in the adjoining forest, according to Parkman. The debauch, if there was one, began and ended at that post, American traders, it is said, at the bottom of it. A century ago there were cultivated fields and woods around Cahokia, the oldest settlement in the Illinois district, as there are now ; but the swamps

are an addition of Mr. Perrin's. We, who live within sight of the old place, prefer that its topography should remain as nature formed it, and that Mr. Perrin reserve his imagined swamp for some place that desires to possess one,

OSCAR W. COLLET.

St. Louis, March 18, 1890.

NOT "STATE LIBRARIAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY :—My attention has been called to the reappearance (through inadvertance, doubtless) in the April MAGAZINE, of the absurd report circulated last February by the Associated Press, to the effect that I had been appointed "General Librarian of the State of New York," with headquarters at Utica, etc. Of course there is no such position in existence, and I have received no State appointment. I came here in February as a graduate student in history at the Johns Hopkins University for purposes of special research in the State Library. As long ago

as February 22d, the *Critic* of your city, contained a correction of the Associated Press dispatch and a statement of the facts. I do not know why my personal affairs should be of any interest to the general public, but in justice to Mr. Melvil Dewey, the efficient director of the State Library, it is proper to state that his office remains unchanged, his headquarters being still at Albany.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM BRISTOL SHAW.

State Library,

ALBANY, New York, April 12.

REEDER, AND THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY :—The enclosed letter is a copy of a letter in my possession, which I do not think has ever been published. I have just been reading the article in THE MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY on the "Early History of Kansas," and thought that perhaps it might be a link in the chain of events in that history. It is a correct copy of the original except as to some of the spelling which I have corrected.

WM. L. RANSOM.

LITCHFIELD, Conn April 8.

The letter referred to is as follows :

LECOMPTON, K. T. 4 May, 1856.

My Dear Sir :—As yet I have introduced no witnesses and shall not until Reader is through. The Committee (S. & H.) are black

hearted dogs, and are doing all in their power to aid Reader & Co., who they are the mere tools of. They admit all sorts of hearsay evidence. Their witnesses are trained and tell their tale with as much promptness and pride as a boy does his Sunday school lesson. In addition, they have twenty or thirty reporters in addition to their abolition clerks, who are engaged in manufacturing public opinion. I shall be able to produce some good things on them. The great misfortune is, our friends won't work like theirs. We have quite an excitement here, but I don't think we will have an outbreak for some time, but I fear it is inevitable.

Yours Truly

J. W. WHITFIELD.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

"JAMES G. BIRNEY AND HIS TIMES: THE GENESIS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF ABOLITION MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH BEFORE 1828." By William Birney, ex-brevet Major-general United States Volunteers. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Whether General Birney had uppermost in mind an answer to the recent "Story" of the life of William Lloyd Garrison, as "Told by his children," or merely the proper presentation to this and succeeding generations of a life-sketch of one of the great anti-slavery leaders in the field of active politics, he has certainly accomplished both purposes in the book before us. The life of Birney was full of notable events, and was passed upon a conspicuous arena, in notable times. A native of Kentucky, the "son of a slaveholder, and an owner of slaves himself until past the age of forty, when, in 1834, he emancipated the human chattels held by him, and embraced the cause of immediate emancipation," he was from this time forward, until the completion of his political career in 1845, a consistent Abolitionist, who was opposed to secession or the disruption of the Republic, and believed that Congress had no power in time of peace to abolish slavery in the South. In a letter on the political obligations of Abolitionists, written in 1839, seventeen years before the formation of the Republican party, he put forth substantially the same views on the slavery question as were formulated by the convention which nominated Gen. Fremont for President and until his death in 1857 he voted first with the Free Soil and afterward with the Republican party. Driven out of Kentucky he went to Ohio, and as editor began his noble work as a crusader in freedom's cause. Unlike Garrison, he did not live to see the War, but died, after twelve years of invalid life, in 1857. His work was nobly done. "He had aroused the moral sentiment of that vast portion of Bible-loving Christian people, who feared, despised and rejected the Garrisonians, and who yet hated slavery. Mr. Birney was a patriot of the

noblest stamp, who believed that under the teachings of Christianity, and in the proper outworkings of the ideas on which this nation was founded, slavery would be speedily abolished. Holding to convictions which the editor of *The Liberator* railed at, he accomplished a work as great and as morally sublime as that wrought by the great denouncer of the Constitution." General Birney has shown unusual aptitude, in so arranging his material as to make a strong argument, and at the same time an interesting story. After the relation of the usual facts concerning ancestry, youth and college life, we see Mr. Birney as a lawyer, a planter and a politician; follow him in his visit to the free States; learn of his experience as an agent of the Colonization Society in 1832 and 1833; his advent from a belief in colonization to abolition; his removal to Ohio; his work as an editor; his connection with the Free Soil and Republican parties, and his subsequent life, ending with a summary of his character that is filial yet just. Much of contemporaneous American history appears in connection with this story. There is also much of a polemic nature, that seems almost a necessity in view of the Life of Garrison above alluded to, and, as one has said upon that point: "In the volume before us the son defends the policy of his father with abundant and powerful evidence and with what, to those unacquainted with the moral and political position of the two men, might seem unnecessary acrimony. In view of the facts General Birney could have taken no other course. A long standing, though now nearly forgotten charge against Mr. Birney is, that in the Presidential campaign of 1844, by running as the candidate of the Liberty party, he defeated the election of Henry Clay, who was the life-long friend of his father, an Irish emigrant and an old-fashioned Whig of the Clay stamp. To those who read this book and consider the political position which Mr. Birney assumed more than half a century ago, this charge will appear weak and childish."

MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY.

Vol. XII.

JUNE, 1890.

No. 2.

THE SWEDES ON THE DELAWARE.

THE English claim to that part of North America in which Pennsylvania is situated, was based upon the voyage of Sebastian Cabot in 1498. In that voyage Cabot discovered the Island of Newfoundland, and then directing his prow southward, he skirted the Atlantic coast as far as Charleston harbor in South Carolina. In August, 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India Company, discovered Delaware Bay, and spent a day in its exploration. Upon this fact the Dutch based their claim to the adjacent regions. In the summer of 1610, Lord Delaware, on his way to Virginia as Governor and Captain-General of that ill-regulated colony, entered the bay which has borne his name almost ever since. In 1623, Captain Cornelius May, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, entered the bay and sailed up the river as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill. He assigned to the Capes at the entrance of the bay his

own name—the southern one he called Cape Cornelius, and the northern Cape May. The latter still retains the name he gave it; the name of the former was soon changed to Cape Henlopen. The Dutch called the Delaware river the South river, to distinguish it from the North river at New Amsterdam, now New York; and the bay they called the South Bay, a name soon changed to Godyn's Bay, after the patroon Samuel Godyon, who, in 1629, received a patent for a large tract of land there.

In the early part of the year 1638, Peter Minuit,* who had some years before been the Dutch Governor of New Netherlands, but now in the Swedish service, arrived within the capes with two vessels from Sweden, the Key of Colmar and the Bird Griffin, both vessels "laden with people, provisions, ammunition, and

*This man figures variously as Menewe, Menuet, Minuit, Minuits, and Minnewitz.

merchandise suitable for traffic, and gifts to the Indians." These Swedish colonists landed near the place where Lewes, in the State of Delaware, now stands. They called the place Paradise Point. They at once purchased land from the natives, extending from Cape Henlopen to the falls in the Delaware, at what is now Trenton, New Jersey, and stretching indefinitely westward. They do not seem to have made a permanent settlement at Paradise Point, but at the mouth of Christiana Creek, near the site of the present city of Wilmington, where they built Fort Christina. The Swedes tacitly admitted the claims of the Dutch to the eastern side of the bay, but allowed them no right to the western side. The latter, however, had occupied the western side some years before the coming of the Swedes. In 1631 they had built a fort and formed a settlement, called Swaanandael, on Cape Henlopen; but in the same year the Indians attacked and destroyed the place and killed the inhabitants. The Dutch of New Netherlands looked upon the Swedish settlement at Fort Christina with distrust and alarm. Governor Kieft promptly sent a protest to Minuit, in which he says: "The whole South river of the New Netherlands, both above and below, hath already, for many years, been our property, occupied by our forts, and sealed with our blood; which was also done when you were in service in the New

Netherlands, and you are, therefore, well aware of this. But whereas you have now come among our forts to build a fortress to our injury and damage, which we shall never permit: as we are also assured that Her Royal Majesty of Sweden has never given you authority to build forts upon our rivers and coasts, nor to settle people on the land, nor to traffic in peltries, nor to undertake anything to our injury: we do, therefore, protest against all the disorder and injury, and all the evil consequences of bloodshed, uproar and wrong which our Trading Company may thus suffer: and that we shall protect our rights in such manner as we may find most advisable."* For the present, however, the Dutch confined themselves to protest, and the Swedish colony prospered under the care of Minuit. He continued to preside over their affairs for above three years. Acrelius says he died at Fort Christina; but Dr. Reynolds, in a foot note, says that Minuit returned to Sweden, and disappeared from the further history of the colony. He was succeeded in the governorship by Peter Hollendare, who continued in that position for about a year and a half.

Hollendare was followed by Governor John Printz, who sailed from Stockholm in August, 1642, and ar-

*"A History of New Sweden," by Israel Acrelius. Translated, etc., by Wm. M. Reynolds, D.D., Philadelphia, 1874. pp. 26, 27.

rived at Fort Christina in February, 1643. Six months was not an usual length of time in which to make the passage from Europe to America in those days, and it does not seem surprising when we consider the old tubs in which they floated across, and the roundabout course which they pursued. Printz sailed on this occasion with three vessels, the *Fama*, the *Swan*, and the *Charitas*, all "laden with people and other necessaries." Acrelius says that he sailed along the coast of Portugal and Africa, then directly across, leaving the Canary Islands far to the north. They landed at Antigua, one of the West India Islands, and then turning northward, they skirted the coast of North America as far as Cape Henlopen. In view of this "long route," Acrelius thinks that six months' time was "quick enough" for the voyage. We should incline to the same opinion.

Governor Printz upon sailing was supplied by the Swedish Council of State with a paper of "Instructions," according to which he was to "regulate himself, as well during his voyage as upon his arrival in the country." The preamble affirms that "Her Royal Majesty approves and finds this, their undertaking and voyaging not only laudable in itself, but reasonable, and likely, in the course of time, to benefit and strengthen Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish Throne." He was instructed to endeavor to cultivate a good understanding with all his neighbors,—the

Hollanders, of New Netherlands, the English of Virginia, as well as with "the Wild Nations." There is an undertone of doubtfulness in the paper, in reference to the people of New Netherlands. The Dutch and Swedes made counter claims to both sides of the South river. The latter claimed that they had purchased from "the wild inhabitants of the country" the whole of the eastern side of the river, from Cape May northward to Raccoon Creek. The Dutch had possession of the eastern side, and had a fort called Fort Nassau, at the mouth of Timber Creek, where Gloucester, New Jersey, now stands. These people, according to Printz's Instructions, "also make pretensions to the whole western side of the aforesaid South river, and consequently to all that of which our subjects aforesaid have taken possession, which they have seized, relying upon their Fort Nassau, whereby they would take possession of the whole South river, and of the whole country situated upon both sides of the same river." Such extravagant claims and pretensions Printz is instructed to resist,—first by remonstrance and admonition, and if these will not do, then he is to "repel force by force." He is further instructed to provide a suitable place for a fortification, such as will enable him to close up the South river, "having it commanded by the same fortress," but if Fort Christina should be found sufficient for his purpose, noth-

ing more was necessary in that direction. The governor saw fit to establish himself upon Tinicum Island, in the Delaware, about nine miles below the present site of Philadelphia. He chose this place mainly because Fort Nassau "lay some miles over against it, to which he could thus command the passage by water." He called the fortification which he erected here New Gotheborg. It was a place of strength, and was furnished with considerable armament.

Troubles with the Dutch were not long in developing. The doughty Peter Stuyvesant became Governor of New Netherlands in 1646. Various attempts were made by the Hollanders to get a legal footing in the coveted territories, but Governor Printz had for many years succeeded in frustrating their efforts. In 1651, however, they purchased, or pretended to have purchased from the Indians a tract of land on the western shore. This was a portion of the land that the Swedes in the time of Minuit had already purchased. Acrelius says, "It is therefore unreasonable to believe that the true owners of the land subscribed that bill of sale." At all events, shortly afterwards the Dutch took possession of the region, and built a fort, which they called Fort Casimir, on the spot where New Castle, Delaware now stands. To all this Governor Printz strongly objected, but he does not seem to have had the means of making his objec-

tions effectual. As an offset to this enterprise on the part of the Dutch, Printz erected, at what is now Salem Creek, in New Jersey, a fort which he called Elfsborg. The Swedes had forts also at Passayunk, Manayunk, and Upland. By the fort at Elfsborg the Dutch vessels passing up the river were intercepted and compelled to lower their flags. This, says Acrelius, "stuck very hard in their maw." The Dutch chronicler Adrian Van der Donck, quoted by Acrelius, complains of the proceedings of the Swedes. "The Swedish governor," he says, "thinking that now is the right time, has built a fort called Elsingborg. There he holds a high hand over each and all, even over the vessels of our Trading company, and all those who sail up into the South river, compelling them to strike their flags, without exception. He sends two men on board to inquire where they come from, which is scarcely better than searching us, to which it will come at last." This fort, however, was afterwards abandoned by the Swedes and destroyed, as it was found to be almost impossible to live there on account of the *gnats*. Many people since then have become familiar with the size and activity of the New Jersey mosquitoes; but this is perhaps the only instance on record where that lively insect has succeeded in capturing a fortified post and driving the garrison away.

Van der Donck relates another case of outrageous proceeding on the part

of the Swedes. "At Sankikans," he says, "the arms of their High Mightinesses were erected, in consequence of Director Kieft's orders, as a token that the river and all its parts belonged to the dominion, and were the property of the States. But what advantage had we from this? Nothing else than shame, and a diminution of our honor; for the Swedes, in their intolerable haughtiness, threw them down, and now, whilst we keep quiet, they think that they have performed a heroic exploit. Although we have protested against that and various other trespasses, they regard it no more than if as a crow should fly over their heads."

In the year 1652, Governor Printz, after an administration of ten years, returned to Sweden. He appointed his son-in-law, John Papegoija, to be vice-governor in his place. Although, as we have seen, Printz had carried things with a high hand on the Delaware, he began to apprehend that a day of reckoning with the Hollanders might come. As Acrelius puts it,— "He looked upon New Amsterdam as a place from which a sudden thundering and lightning might burst forth." He had asked for reinforcements from Sweden, but these had been delayed so long that he had given up in despair. After his return to Sweden he was made a General, and afterwards Governor of the district of Jonkoping. He died in 1663.

Printz was succeeded in 1654, by

John Claudius Rising. The new governor was prompt enough. Immediately upon his arrival in the South river he appeared before Fort Casimir. A detachment was sent up to the works to demand their surrender. Some delay was made by the commandant of the place, when Rising landed thirty men, against whom the garrison was not sufficient to defend it. The Dutch gave a somewhat different account of the affair. Rising, they claim, under the guise of friendship, appeared before the fort. He fired two salutes and then sent a party of men ashore, who were welcomed by the garrison as friends and neighbors. "But when they saw the weakness of our garrison they did not treat our few soldiers as friends and neighbors of the Crown of Sweden, but as declared enemies, though they belonged to the States General and the West India Company."* The result was that the fort was delivered up to the Swedes, and as the transaction had taken place on Trinity Sunday, the name of the fortification was changed to Fort Trinity. The people in the fort were left at liberty either to go away or stay, and to take with them everything belonging to them, whether public or private property. After this gallant exploit, Governor Rising applied himself at once to strengthening himself with the Indians, and in connection with

*The Dutch account is quoted by Acrelius, page 71.

his assistant, Peter Lindstrom, to a strict investigation of the condition of the country, its fertility, products, minerals, and so forth.

But the Hollanders, we are told, could not digest the affront put upon them by the capture of Fort Casimir, and their dislodgment from New Sweden. Every reader of Knickerbocker must remember that veracious historian's account of the wrath of Governor Stuyvesant upon hearing Dirk Schuiler's report of the affair. "On receiving these direful tidings," says he, "the valiant Peter started from his seat, dashed the pipe he was smoking against the back of the chimney, thrust a prodigious quid of tobacco into his left cheek, pulled up his gallingaskins, and strode up and down the room, humming, as was customary with him when in a passion, a hideous northwest ditty." But the gallant governor did not allow his fury to vent itself in mere bluster.

Acrelius, a less enthusiasatic historian than Diedrich Knickerbocker, says that from that day the Hollanders began to collect their forces, though they did not at once show what they had in view. In the meantime, a Swedish vessel, the *Golden Shark*, Captain Deswijk, entered the Raritan river in quest of a pilot to conduct him to the Delaware, when he was joyfully seized by the Dutch as a good prize. This was only preliminary. In the early autumn of 1655, the "sudden thundering and

lightning" which Governor Printz had apprehended would some time break forth from New Amsterdam, now lit up and shook the skies of New Sweden. In the early part of September in that year, Governor Stuyvesant, with seven vessels and from six hundred to seven hundred men, appeared in the South river. He at once began the siege of Fort Trinity, and demanded the surrender of the place. He himself best tells the story in his journal, which is copied into Acrelius. "The commandant desired leave to consult Governor Rising," says he, "which was refused. In the meantime, the road to Christina was occupied by fifty men, and the commandant, Sven Shute, sent a messenger to ask a parley with us. But we advised him not to wait for a salute from our guns, lest the shedding of blood should be charged upon him. He again desired to confer with us, which was granted, and took place in a valley about half way between the battery which we were commanding and the fort. He insisted that he should send an open letter to his Governor, which was denied him. Then he went away dissatisfied. Our troops advanced down into the valley, and our works began to rise up above the bushes. The last summons was delivered, and then the commandant desired a delay until the next day, which was granted him, inasmuch as we could not have our batteries ready before that time. On Saturday morning the commandant came out and

capitulated at discretion. At noon our troops marched into the fort." Soon afterwards appeared Factor Elswyk from Christina, who inquired "in a polite manner" as to the reason of Stuyvesant's coming, and then "with polite representations" advised him to be satisfied with what he had done, and not attempt to proceed any further in his hostile purposes. But all this complaisance was thrown away upon the redoubtable Peter, for almost immediately he marched to Fort Christina. That fort, in a few days, without a shot being fired, also capitulated.

With the fall of Fort Christina the rule of the Swedes on the Delaware came to an end. By the terms of the capitulation Governor Rising and his men were allowed to march out of the fort with all military honors,— "with drums and trumpets playing, flags flying, matches burning," etc. They were first to be conducted to Tinicum Island, and there embarking on board the ship *Waegh*, they were to be conveyed to Sandy Hook, near New Amsterdam. By a secret article of the treaty, Governor Rising and Factor Elswyk were afterwards to be landed upon the shore of either England or France.

Acrelius specifies the causes of the downfall of the Swedish colony. The Dutch had a large force in the field, and were able to draw reinforcements if needed from New Amsterdam, which was near at hand. Sweden was far off; besides, the

kingdom was involved in the long wars of Charles X. The ships of Sweden could not venture upon the ocean, for Spain, which was in alliance against Charles, was scouring the waters and siezing Swedish vessels whenever she could find them. Thus it was that the Swedes in America were cut off from all assistance from the mother country, and the fair settlements on the banks of the great South river passed into the hands of the Hollanders.

The Swedes on the Delaware had been prosperous. The limits of the colony, as we have seen, were from Cape Henlopen along the river front northward to the Sankikan, or falls at Trenton, and westward they were to have as much land "as they pleased." The colony in fact thus embraced a great part of what is now the State of Delaware, and wholly or partly the counties of Delaware, Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, in Pennsylvania. The colony was most favorably situated. The climate is moderate, the soil is rich. The country was covered with forests of the most valuable timber, and watered by innumerable streams. The woods abounded with game, the rivers with fish. The number of the Swedes settled here is perhaps not easily ascertained; but they were never very numerous, and they were widely scattered about. They had settlements and fortified posts at Christina, Tinicum, Manayunk, Passayunk, Upland, Kingsessing, Karakung, and at

other points. Their principal industry was no doubt agriculture. Governor Printz had been instructed to "urge forward agriculture and improvement of the land." He was also directed to look after the interests of wool growing, the peltry trade, salt making, lumbering, and the fisheries. But "above all things" he was to look after the interests of religion, "and to that end all proper care shall be taken that divine service be zealously performed according to the unaltered Augsburg Confession, the Council of Upsala, and the ceremonies of the Swedish church; and all persons, but especially the young, shall be duly instructed in the articles of their Christian faith; and all good church discipline shall

in like manner be duly exercised and received."* The Swedish government had all along carefully fostered the religious character of the colonists. The Rev. Reorus Torkillus had come over with Minuits, and ended his days in Fort Christina, September 7th, 1643. The Rev. John Campanius came to the colony about the year 1642, and returned to Sweden in 1648. After him came the Rev. Israel Holgh and the Rev. Peter. The Rev. Lars Lock remained in the country after the fall of the Swedish colony, taking care of "the poor and scattered Swedes" until his death, which occurred in the year 1688.

T. J. CHAPMAN.

A FREE NEGRO OF THE SOUTH.

THE story of the slave has been told by many, while the free colored man of the South, who was usually as much of a bondsman in fact as his brother who was held in legal chains, and suffered all the wrongs of slavery while nominally his own master, has had few biographers.

For years there moved about among the people of Cleveland an old man whose skin was as black as his soul was white, and who furnished in his own life and labors a fitting representation of the class above mentioned. John Malvin was the son of a free woman, whose husband was a slave,

and was born in Prince William County, Va., in the closing years of the last century; and of the many remarkable things he has narrated to the writer, the most wonderful in the eyes of the old man himself, was that he should finally be honored with a seat in the jury-box of an Ohio court, a privilege that he made use of on all possible occasions. No hero of the Revolution ever felt that he had bought his citizenship at greater cost, and no statesman ever held his rights with more jealous and loyal affection.

*Acrelius, page 39.

Free black children were not allowed to grow up hap-hazard in the South in those days, and when John was but seven years of age he was bound an apprentice to one Henderson, the owner of his father. He was treated almost in all respects as a slave, receiving for clothing each year one pair of shoes, two pairs of tow trousers and one of cotton and a cotton jacket ; while his food consisted of one peck of corn meal per week, with sometimes a little salt. At times he was tied up and unmercifully whipped in regular slave fashion. In 1813 Mr. Henderson died, and the boy was permitted to return to his mother.

Naturally bright, he was filled with an intense desire to learn to read, and finally accomplished his ambition with considerable trouble and some danger. A superannuated slave lived in a lonely cabin three miles away ; and by some means the old man had learned to read and was willing to teach John. The boy would go into the forest after an armful of pine knots, and when they were aglow in the fireplace a well-thumbed Bible would be brought out, and the difficult task commenced. All conversation was carried on in a whisper, for there was no telling who might be about. When he had mastered this accomplishment he felt called into the ministry, and joined the Baptist church ; but when he applied for a license to preach, he found that the laws of Virginia made his color a bar, although the church gave him a verbal

commission, under which he preached some years, and even solemnized marriages among the slaves.

In 1827, when about thirty-two years of age, he was possessed of a desire to visit Ohio. As no colored man was permitted to move about Virginia as he pleased, John was compelled to obtain a certificate of free birth from the county clerk, and with that document, and one shirt in addition to the clothes upon him, set out upon his travels. He traveled on foot until reaching the Ohio river at Marietta, where he boarded a flat-boat and worked his passage to Cincinnati. He had an impression that when he reached a free State he would encounter little prejudice because of his color, but to his dismay discovered that he was treated but little better than when in Virginia. He found upon the statute books of Ohio a law which declared that no negro or mulatto could emigrate to the State, or settle there, without first entering into bonds of five hundred dollars, with approved security that he would never become a town charge, and would keep the peace ; while other laws declared that no negro or mulatto could testify in a court where a party in the pending cause was white ; that he could not enter any charitable asylum nor infirmary of the State, nor could his children receive any benefit from the school fund.

After a short residence in Cincinnati, where he assisted several fugitive

slaves on their way to Canada, Malvin removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was arrested upon a charge of being a runaway, but upon proving his freedom, was released. He then removed to Cleveland, where the remainder of his life was spent. He had difficulty in getting work on account of his color, but being ingenious and willing, found employment in a mill, where he soon learned to run an engine, and made fair wages. In a year he opened negotiations for the purchase of his wife's father, who was sixty years of age, and could be bought for four hundred dollars, one hundred down, and the remainder on time. He went among the anti-slavery people of Cleveland, raised the hundred dollars, gave his notes for the remainder with good indorsement, and sent his wife to Kentucky, from whence she brought her father, a free man. John eventually paid the notes.

When in Cincinnati, Malvin had obtained a license to preach, from a Baptist church, and after coming to Cleveland occasionally filled a pulpit in the city or surrounding towns. He was an earnest advocate of the right of his people, and plead and labored for them upon every possible occasion. When the First Baptist Church building was erected, there was a question raised as to which portion of the structure should be set aside for the use of the colored people. The first proposition was to seat them in the gallery, then to block off a corner of

the house, but because of opposition of Malvin and others, this last plan was abandoned and the gallery chosen; but this arrangement did not last long, as Malvin kept the matter in agitation until white prejudice was worn out, and the colored members were allowed to obtain pews wherever they chose.

The next question to which Malvin turned his attention, was the lack of educational facilities in Cleveland, for the colored youth. In 1832 he called his friends together, and laid the matter before them. The result was the establishment of a school, at an expense of twenty dollars a month, which the colored people themselves paid. Then came a call for a State convention having the same end in view, and a meeting was held in Columbus, in 1835, the eventual result of which was the organization of the School Fund Society, and the opening of schools for colored children in Cincinnati, Columbus, Springfield, and Cleveland. These schools were kept in operation for two years. Mr. Malvin and several of his friends in this movement, then set afloat that agitation, which, at a later date, resulted in the expurging from the books of Ohio all those odious "black laws," with the exception of that which kept the colored children out of the public schools.

While Malvin's position hardly entitled him to the title of conductor upon the famous "underground railroad" that ran across Ohio in the

days of slavery, he was certainly a willing and efficient helper in all the ways that lay within his power. While living in Cincinnati, he aided in the rescue of a slave woman from a boat en route to a market in the far South, taking her off in a boat by night, at a great personal risk to himself; and afterwards found means by which three others escaped from the same craft. In 1842, while residing in Cleveland, an escaped slave came to his door by night, and asked for protection and shelter. "I dared not harbor him in my house," to quote Uncle John's own language, "so I took him to the woods five or six rods off, and had him climb a tree till I could find a place of safety. Deacon Hamlin was building a one-story brick house on Prospect street, which was enclosed but not finished. I got some comforters and buffalo robes, and placed them in the building, and then I went back to the woods after Williams, but I had lost track of the tree he was in, and wandered about, afraid to call, lest I should be heard by some one. After considerable search I found the tree, had him come down, and took him to the building, and kept him there for several days. He was a light mulatto, so I made a

composition, and painted all the visible parts of the man, and made a very black man of him, so that he boldly walked the streets, and no one recognized him." He afterwards made his way safely to Canada.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Malvin aided in a call of the colored people of Cleveland for a mass meeting, at which the project was broached to raise a regiment of colored men to aid the cause of the North; but when a committee of that meeting called upon the governor of Ohio to confer upon the advisability of the plan, he discouraged it upon the ground that the sentiment of the North would not at that time favor it. All through the war, "Uncle John" favored the cause of his people in all ways within his power, rejoiced at the victory, and lived to see his race endowed with all the rights of citizenship. He saw the direct hand of Providence in it all; and, when called away, near a half score of years ago, declared that his eyes had indeed seen a salvation beyond the wildest dreams of his youth, or the most aspiring hopes of his early manhood.

JAMES HARRISON KENNEDY.

ILLINOIS IN 1847 AND 1848.*

ELECTION OF GEN. SHIELDS TO THE SENATE—"STATE POLICY"—RAILROAD
AND BANKING LAWS.

II.

ONE of the first things claiming the attention of the legislature after its organization was to pass resolutions endorsing the Mexican war and eulogizing its heroes; the next in order was to ratify the choice of a Democratic caucus in the election of a United States senator. There had been three candidates, Judge Breese to succeed himself, General James Shields, the battle-scarred hero of Cerro Gordo, and John A. McClernand, then a member of Congress. The contest was exceedingly animated and close, Judge Breese having largely the advantage at the start, but as time wore on the General forged ahead and secured the prize upon the second ballot. He received seventy-one votes in the joint session on January 13th, to twenty-six cast for

General W. F. Thornton, who had been nominated by the Whigs.

General Shields and his friends celebrated his triumph in a grand supper and ball, but as it afterward befell, his ambition "had overleaped itself," the refrain to his anthem of joy turning into a dolorous discord.

Upon arriving in Washington he found that a question had been raised in regard to his eligibility. Having been born in Ireland, he had come into the State when under age, and claimed that he became a citizen by the naturalization of his father; but a question as to the correctness of this position having been raised, although he had been a voter and officeholder in the State for many years, he concluded to make his final declaration and take out his papers regularly under the clause permitting minors to do so who had resided three years in the State previous to their arriving at full age. This was on October 21st, 1840, which at the time of his election left him eight months short of the nine years of citizenship required by the constitution for eligibility to a seat in the United States senate.

*We publish, by permission of Hon. John Moses, secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, still further extracts from the second volume of his remarkably interesting and well written History of Illinois, now in press. The series of articles will run through several numbers of the Magazine, and will give to the public for the first time many exceedingly interesting historical facts and reminiscences.

The General concluded at once that his opponent, Judge Breese, whom he was in a few days to succeed, was the originator of the objection to his eligibility; and thereupon wrote him an exceedingly hot, imprudent, and ill-advised private letter, in which among other foolish things he stated "that if I had been defeated by you on that ground [want of citizenship], I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success, and depend upon it, I would have kept that vow regardless of consequences." He concluded his angry effusion as follows: "If, however, you persist in your course of injustice toward me, and refuse this request, I give you fair warning—let the consequences fall on your own head—I shall hold myself accountable both before God and man for the course I shall feel bound to pursue toward you."

The sober, second thought of General Shields told him he had been hasty and injudicious in penning such a letter, and he authorized two senators to call upon the Judge and ask for its withdrawal. But to this the latter would not consent, and on February 26th, published the letter with his comments in the *National Intelligencer*. The General published a card in reply, in which he endeavored to explain that the warning which had been construed into a threat of assassination, merely meant an exposure of character.

He having failed to establish the

fact of his naturalization while he was yet a minor, the committee of the Senate to whom his credentials had been referred, were not long in coming to a conclusion that he was ineligible to his seat, and their report to that effect was brought in. Thereupon General Shields tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted by the Senate, but the resolution declaring him ineligible was adopted after a long debate without a division, March 15th.

The legislature having adjourned, an interesting controversy arose in the public press in regard to the power of the governor to fill the vacancy. Governor French decided not to make any appointment, but to call the legislature together again for the purpose of choosing a senator. That body was convened October 22d, by which time the disability of General Shields had been removed through the lapse of time. The contest between the three candidates, which had been sufficiently warm in the first instance, was now renewed and soon became exceedingly bitter; the hostility to Shields being greatly aggravated by the publication of his intemperate letter to Judge Breese. The candidates were not far apart in the caucus, the first ballot giving Shields 28 votes, Breese 21, and McClernand 18. The General, however, succeeded on the twenty-first ballot, which stood, Shields 37, Breese 20, and McClernand 12. Of course his election by the general assembly followed in due time.

The prolonged and exciting discussion growing out of the new acquisitions of territory under the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo began at this session, and the opponents of the extension of slavery succeeded in adopting a joint-resolution, by a vote of 14 to 11 in the Senate and 38 to 34 in the House, instructing our senators in Congress, and requesting our representatives, to use all honorable means to procure the enactment of such laws by Congress as should contain the express declaration "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territories, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The resolution was supported by all the Whigs and a sufficient number of Democrats in each house to carry it.

Another subject which occupied the attention of the legislature was the controversy between Gov. French and the authorities of St. Louis in regard to the construction of a dike from Bloody Island to the Illinois shore. The formation of sandbars in the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis threatened the diversion of the channel of the river to its left bank and the destruction of the harbor of that city. Congress had been invoked and had made an appropriation to improve and protect the harbor, and St. Louis determined in pursuance of the plans of the government, as was alleged, to construct a dike which would force the current of the river

to the St. Louis side. The Governor was induced to regard the work as an infringement upon the rights of the people of Illinois. The papers of the period were full of the controversy, and proceedings were held in the courts to enjoin the prosecution of work. The matter being brought before the legislature and duly considered, the controversy was finally adjusted by the passage of a resolution, mutually satisfactory to the parties concerned; providing that the city of St. Louis should be authorized and empowered to complete the works then in progress upon condition that it should guarantee the construction of a safe and commodious highway over the dam or dike, the full right of way over which should be secured to the public, and that said city should provide for the St. Clair County Ferry Company a landing on Bloody Island, free from all expense or damages. The work was completed by February 1st, 1851, as stipulated. And thus it happened, that the city of St. Louis constructed at its own expense, within the jurisdiction of Illinois, a costly work of internal improvement—primarily for the benefit of its own citizens but ultimately, as the result proved, greatly to the advantage of the people of this State, not only without the consent of the latter but in the very teeth of their active executive and legal opposition, for to this dike is due the growth of the thriving and important city of East St. Louis.

It was at this session of the legislature that the course was adopted in reference to the internal improvements, which soon became known and defended under the name of "State policy." This was to refuse the granting of charters for the construction of railroads unless the contemplated line began and ended at some prominent town or city in the State. The question arose upon the presentation of a resolution of the Indiana legislature requesting that Illinois would incorporate a company for the building of a railroad, to be called the Ohio and Mississippi, which was to have its starting point on the Ohio river at Cincinnati and terminate on the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis. A long and exciting contest grew out of the question of the adoption of such a policy, which was participated in not only by the people living along the route of the proposed railroad, but by the press and capitalists of this and other states as well. Meetings were held, at which the exclusive policy was denounced in strong terms, and the Governor was requested to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting a general railroad-law, which had failed of passage at the regular session. Immense meetings were also held in the interest of "State policy"—the one at Hillsboro being attended by 12,000 people.

At the special session a general railroad-law was passed, but it con-

tained so many defective and objectionable provisions as to render it practically inoperative. At the same time, the joint-committee on railroads made a formal report which was adopted by a vote of 43 to 27 in the house, and with but two dissenting votes in the senate, in which this peculiar doctrine was set forth, as follows: "that the prosperity of a state consists not only in the virtue and intelligence of a brave and energetic people, in the richness of her soil and natural resources, but also in the number and extent of her flourishing towns, cities, and villages."

"That any internal improvement tending in its operations to impede the growth and prospects of cities, towns, and villages, within our own borders, ought not to be encouraged."

"That a railroad commencing at our eastern boundary and terminating opposite St. Louis and also uniting with continuous lines of railroad extending eastwardly through our sister states would be immensely advantageous to St. Louis, at the same time that it would impede the growth and prosperity of the cities, towns, and other localities on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river."

In the mean time, Judge Douglas and others of our public men with a clear vision had urged upon the people a more liberal and comprehensive view, and showing that while preference should be given to our own towns and cities, without doing injury or injustice to others, the great

interest of our State was agricultural, and that must not be sacrificed for the smaller interests of localities. So that when the legislature of 1851 convened, the friends of the project succeeded in passing the charter of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Opposition still continued, however to the proposed line from Terre Haute to St. Louis *via* Vandalia, and the advocates of a more liberal policy were not finally successful in securing the desired legislation until 1854.

The laws of general interest passed at the first session were as follows: to establish the Illinois Institution for the Blind; to regulate elections and provide for a return to the mode of voting by ballot; for the loan of money at such rate of interest, not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, as the parties might agree upon; for the construction of plank-roads; for the establishment of telegraphs; to provide for township and county organization—being the first law enacted on the new departure in this direction.

The general assembly adjourned after sitting precisely the forty-two days prescribed by the constitution, and the members received the commendations of their constituents and the newspapers generally for the satisfactory work accomplished by them in so short a time. But it was not long before it was discovered that a much longer time might have been profitable spent in needed legislation; and the legislature was accord-

ingly called to meet in special session, October 23rd—the Governor specifying no less than eleven different subjects requiring action, in addition to the election of a United States senator. Its action has been already partly anticipated. In addition to the act to provide for a general system of railroad incorporations, others of general interest were passed as follows: an act to enable the auditor to prosecute claims in favor of the State; to establish the jurisdiction of the circuit court; and amendatory of the revenue laws. The extra session was a short one, lasting only from October 22d to November 7th.

The census of 1850 gave Illinois a population of 851,470, an increase of twenty-nine per cent. over 1845, and of nearly eighty per cent. over 1840. She had advanced in point of numbers at least from the fourteenth State to the eleventh. The Illinois and Michigan Canal, instead of being a tax upon her resources, had been completed and was earning a revenue of over \$40,000 per annum toward the discharge of the debt created for its construction. She had two lines of railroad, the old Northern-Cross, now called the Sangamon & Morgan, from Meredosia to Decatur; and the Galena & Chicago Union, from Chicago to Elgin. The revenue laws were producing a fund for the liquidation of the State debt, and for the first time in over twenty years, auditor's warrants were nearly at par, the ordinary revenue being sufficient to

meet the current demands upon the treasury. The electric telegraph, with its miraculous speedy flashes of intelligence, began to affect the operations of business by the introduction of new methods, stimulating new enterprises, and greater efforts all over the country.

The only State officer elected in 1850 was John Moore, State Treasurer, to fill a vacancy.

The seventeenth general assembly met on January 6th, 1851. John M. Palmer, Joseph Gillespie, John Wood, Peter Sweat, and Andrew J. Kuykendall were among the new members elected to the Senate. In the House Wesley Sloan, Orville Sexton, Zadoc Casey, Wm. Pickering, U. F. Linder, Richard G. Murphy, Wm. Thomas, Ninian W. Edwards and Robert F. Barnett, were all the old members, or those who had previously served therein, returned. Among those serving for the first time were Isaac N. Haynie, Sidney Breeze, John E. Detrich, Wm. H. Snyder, Philip B. Fouke, Samuel A. Buckmaster, Charles D. Hodges, J. C. Winter, Nathan M. Knapp, James C. Conkling, Oliver L. Davis, Charles Emmerson, Anthony Thornton, Ozias M. Hatch, James W. Singleton, Joseph Sibley, John Hise, Jesse O. Norton, and Aaron Shaw.

The Democrats had maintained their ascendancy in both houses, and Sidney Breeze, having received the nomination in caucus over A. G. Caldwell, as a recognition of past

services in the Senate, to which he had failed to be renominated, was elected speaker; Isaac R. Diller was chosen clerk, Wm. A. J. Sparks assistant clerk, and Samuel B. Smith door-keeper—all by acclamation, the Whigs not deeming it worth while to make any opposition. Wm. Smith was re-elected secretary of the Senate and Edward A. Bedell, sergeant-at-arms.

The Governor, in his message, referred to the short time allotted for the session and the large amount of legislative action demanded. He stated the amount of the State debt, which had been nearly all funded under the act of 1847, to be \$16,627,509. No general assembly can be credited with a greater amount of important and far-reaching legislation than the seventeenth.

To begin with its political action; after no little debating a series of resolutions was adopted early in the session approving the adjustment measures passed by Congress on the slavery question, and especially rescinding the one embodying the Wilmot proviso adopted at the last session. The principal acts passed were as follows: to exempt homesteads from sale on execution—the first law on this subject; to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating drinks—a prohibitory law for the sale of liquors in less quantity than one quart, for the entire State; remodeling and re-enacting the township organization act; to establish a general system of banking, which was in its main features a

copy of the New York free-banking law providing for a deposit with the auditor of United States or State stocks as a security for their circulation under certain restrictions and limitations. Three bank commissioners were provided for with power to examine into the management of the free banks, and required to render quarterly sworn statements regarding their condition to the auditor.

In accordance with the requirement of the constitution, this law was submitted for popular approval at the November election of 1851. It was adopted by a vote of 37,626 in favor of, to 31,405 against the law—not half the votes of the State, however, being polled.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic party had been opposed to banks, all the Governors since 1834 having made that opposition a prominent feature in their messages, and although the Democrats had control of the legislature by a preponderance of two to one, the measure was introduced by a Democrat and received the support of a majority of Democratic members. As many Whigs, in proportion to their numbers, voted against it as Democrats. The bill was returned by the Governor with his objections, in which he very clearly set forth its weak points, as they were subsequently admitted to be after the law went into practical operation.

As a system of legitimate banking, it was without proper checks and re-

quirements relating to location, capital and redemption, but as a system for furnishing a safe circulating medium, it was well guarded and proved a success up to the time of the rebellion in 1861. Although frequently called upon to put up margins to make good the depreciated stocks deposited as a security for their circulation, they so uniformly responded that out of the one hundred and ten banks in operation at the close of the year 1860, but fourteen had gone out of existence either by voluntary withdrawal or forfeiture under the law. And of these the securities had been found ample to redeem their notes dollar for dollar in specie, with one exception, where there was a loss of only three per cent.

By January 1st, 1857, fifty banks had gone into operation, with a circulation of \$6,480,873, and by 1860 there were one hundred and ten banks, with a circulation of \$12,320,964, secured by stocks of the par value of \$13,979,973.

The leading argument in favor of the ratification of this law by the people was the fact that the only currency in circulation was that from other States, whose value could not be so readily and certainly ascertained as that of banks which should be supervised and whose issues should be guarded by our State officers. And whatever the ultimate event, it must be conceded that these institutions furnished a currency which was no small factor in promot-

ing facilities for trade during the unwanted period of prosperity upon which the people of the State now entered. The law was subsequently amended in important particulars, and curtailed of many of its objectionable features; and it may be stated in its defense that the present system of national banking—the best that financial skill has been as yet able to devise—is the outgrowth, with its defects eliminated, of this free, stock-banking system.*

The financial revulsion of 1857, which followed upon the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, while it exhibited the worthlessness of the greater portion of the Illinois institutions as banks of business, did not result in any material losses to the people on their circulation. Over \$9,500,000 of the \$14,000,000 of stocks deposited to secure their circulation in 1860 were those of Southern

States, principally Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia; and when the National crisis of 1861 came, they at once began to depreciate. Twenty-two banks were called upon in November, 1860, to make good their securities. The agitation of secessionists and apparent determination of several Southern States to withdraw from the Union gave rise to a feeling of financial uncertainty with resulting disorders throughout the land. Only the bills of those banks which were based upon Northern securities passed current, and these were rapidly withdrawn from circulation, while those less favorably secured passed from hand to hand with "a nervous precipitancy which showed the general distrust in their value." Those bills which were quoted bankable one day were thrown out the next, and no one could tell when he laid down at night whether or not he would have enough current money in the morning to pay for his breakfast. It was a trying time for bankers, especially those who held large deposits, the payment of which was variously compromised by a discount of ten to thirty per cent. By November, 1862, only twenty-two solvent banks were reported, while ninety-three had suspended or gone out of business. The banks in liquidation had paid on their circulation all the way from par to as little as forty-nine cents on the dollar, the average being about sixty, involving a loss of nearly \$4,000,000. But this was so gener-

* It was found, however, that the circulation of the Illinois banks did not afford a sufficient volume of currency for business wants. To avoid inconvenient presentation of the bills for redemption, they were sent into, and so far as possible circulated in, other States, while the bills of other States, for the same reason were brought here. The great variety of currency afloat in 1855-56 is shown in the amount received by a railroad conductor on the C. B. & Q. R. R. during one trip. The total sum was \$203, which came from twenty-three different banks, of which Georgia furnished \$115, New York \$11, Iowa \$5, Virginia \$5, Tennessee \$5, Indiana \$5, Wisconsin \$6, Ohio \$10, Michigan \$10, Connecticut \$5, Maine \$5, Illinois \$21. —Andreas' "History of Chicago," I. 547.

ally distributed and was so amalgamated with current trading as not to work any particular hardship or retard the prosperity of the people.

To return to the legislature of 1851: It was not only responsible for the banking law having so important an influence upon the financial interests of the State, but on the other hand was entitled to credit for that act, pregnant with vastly more momentous results, the incorporation of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The facts and events which preceded and led up to this action form an exceedingly interesting chapter in the history of the State.

The building of the Illinois Central Railroad was first suggested by William Smith Waite, an old and valued citizen of Bond county, and given to the public in a letter setting forth its importance and feasibility from Judge Sidney Breese to John York Sawyer in October, 1835, and there had been no time since the collapse of the internal-improvement scheme of 1837, of which it was a part, during which its construction had been entirely abandoned. In March, 1843, the Great Western Railroad was incorporated, having for its object the building of the road as originally contemplated on certain conditions specified in the charter: but the incorporators being unable to effect any satisfactory arrangement looking toward successful results, although some work was done and considerable money expended, the enterprise

was abandoned and the law repealed in 1845. It was in response to a memorial from the Great Western Company that the first bill in congress was introduced on the subject by Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, senator from Michigan. It granted to this company not only the right of way, but the right of pre-empting the public lands through which the proposed line was to pass. It was championed by Judge Breese, and passed the Senate May 10th, 1844. Having been sent to the House, the Illinois delegation, headed by Judge Douglas and General McClelland, refused to support it, on the ground that the grant of lands, in whatever shape made, should be conferred upon the State and not upon "an irresponsible private corporation."

At the next session of Congress, Judge Breese introduced a bill granting the right of pre-emption to the State of Illinois instead of to the company; but it being the short session, the bill failed to pass.

On January 15th, 1846, Judge Breese, having in the meantime been appointed chairman of the committee on public lands, introduced a bill granting to the State certain alternate sections of public lands to aid in the construction, not only of the Illinois Central but the Northern Cross railroads, in favor of which he made an able and interesting report, but did not urge the adoption of the measure, owing, he said, to a lack of sympathy on the part of the Illinois

House members, with the exception of Hoge and Baker.

At the next session, 1847, Judges Breese and Douglas were in the Senate together, when the former again introduced his pre-emption bill, insisting that capitalists preferred that kind of cession rather than an absolute grant to the State. A conference between the Senators failed to reconcile their views—one preferring the pre-emption, the other, the donation plan. On January 20th, 1848, Judge Douglas, failing in his efforts to persuade his colleague to make the proposed changes in his bill, introduced his own for a grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of a railroad from Chicago to the Upper Mississippi, and from Cairo to Chicago. The latter bill passed the Senate by a large majority, Judge Breese foregoing his own plan and yielding his support to his colleague's bill for the sake of harmony. It was, however, defeated in the House by two majority, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the Illinois members—Robert Smith, John A. McClernand, Orlando B. Ficklin, John Wentworth, Wm. A. Richardson, Thos. J. Turner, and Abraham Lincoln—to secure its passage.

At the next session—December 20th, 1848—Judge Douglas again introduced his measure, which had failed of passage in the House at the preceding session; but the original bill having been reinstated on the calendar of that body, its passage was not

urged in the Senate. While the contest was going on in the House, Judge Breese again presented his pre-emption scheme, to which Judge Douglas gave his reluctant consent, inasmuch as, he said, he was satisfied that in no event could it be carried through the House. It passed the Senate without serious opposition, but when reported in the House it was so violently assailed by Samuel F. Vinton of Ohio, that the Senate was induced to recall it and no farther action was taken in regard to it; this ended Judge Breese's connection with the subject as a member of Congress.

In the meantime the promoters of and parties interested in the Great Western Railroad Company were not passive observers of these several efforts to secure congressional action in favor of a grant of Illinois lands, and supposing that the bill which had passed the Senate in 1848 would certainly succeed in the House, proceeded to envoke legislative action at home. On February 9th, 1849, the old charter was renewed and extended to the Cairo City and Canal Company. This was known as the Holbrook charter, and the object of the incorporators was to secure the benefit of whatever land-grant Congress might make to the State. The act was passed on the very day on which the vote was taken upon the land-grant bill of Judge Douglas in the lower house of Congress, its defeat not being anticipated. Senator Douglas visited Springfield soon after,

and upon an examination of the manuscript of the law, it having not yet been printed, he discovered the fact that a clause had been surreptitiously inserted into the bill conveying to the company all the lands which should be granted to the State of Illinois to aid in the construction of railroads. Upon being interrogated by the Senator, the Governor, secretary of state, and members of the legislature all denied any knowledge of the clause in the act, and it has always remained a mystery how it came to be interpolated. Douglas denounced the act in unmeasured terms, and at the next session of Congress, upon being urged by Holbrook to reintroduce his bill,

threatened unless his company released its charter he would offer a bill providing for an entirely different route, and make it a condition that the grant should not inure to the benefit of any railroad company then in existence.*

All rights under the Holbrook charter were duly released and surrendered to the State by the president of the company, December 24th, 1849; and subsequently, at the session of 1851, this release was accepted by law, and the former act of 1843 repealed.

*Judge Douglas' statement in "The Public Domain," 262.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF CHICAGO.

EARLY HOMŒOPATHY IN CHICAGO.

VIII.

THOSE who can look back fifty years can well remember the reception which was given the doctrines and practice of Hahnemann, by the adherents of the then dominant school of medicine. It was rather puzzling to outsiders, for the adherents of the new school, in those days, had graduated from the same colleges as the adherents of the allopathic,* and were considered in every respect their peers till they learned something new and better than what they were formerly taught. Then their former professional brethren could hardly find any indignity too great to put upon them, or any name too low by which to characterize them.

To students of medical history, however, this was not surprising, for

* This will be as good a place as any to say that the word "allopathy" and "allopathic," are not here used as terms of opprobrium. The word "allopathy" was devised by Hahnemann, a competent Greek scholar, and was adopted by Sir John Forbes, in his essay entitled "Homœopathy, Allopathy and Young Physic." Dr. Forbes was a man of mark in his day, one of the editors of the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, editor of the *British and Foreign Medical Review* and physician to her Majesty the Queen. What was good enough for such a man, surely need not be deemed opprobrious.

most discoveries in medical science and art met the same reception. Many instances could be adduced, did space permit. We need only refer to the treatment which Harvey met when he gave the world his theory of circulation, or Jenner when he proposed to vaccinate rather than inoculate.

Such was the fate of homœopathy whenever and wherever introduced, and such fate it met when first introduced into Chicago by Dr. David S. Smith. The doctor was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1836, and practiced as he was taught at his *alma mater*, several years. During some of these years, however, he had been weighing homœopathy in the balance, and in 1843, being satisfied of its superiority to allopathy, he became a pronounced advocate of the new school, and opened an office for its practice in Chicago early in the summer of that year.

Dr. R. E. W. Adams was associated with Dr. Smith while practicing allopathy, and continued his old practice for some time after the doctor's change of base, but, seeing the results of Dr. Smith's practice, as well as those of his own experiments, he soon became an avowed disciple of Hahne-

mann. He remained in Chicago till the spring of 1845. His subsequent course in Springfield, and in St. Louis, where he occupied the chair of practice in the Homœopathic College, gave him a deservedly enviable reputation.

Dr. Aaron Pitney followed Dr. Smith to Chicago, in the fall of 1843, and held the fort with Dr. Smith till October, 1846, when the writer was added to their number. The city then had a population of from 14,000 to 16,000 inhabitants, and, like most western cities, was liberally supplied with allopathic physicians. The homœopaths, however, made or found room for themselves, and it was soon acknowledged that a very liberal share of the most intelligent and influential citizens were under their care.

Of course, all this did not happen without engendering strife. The allopathists did not surrender their lucrative places without a struggle; some of them sought solace in an endeavor to attach to their opponents various untidy epithets, while others deserve credit for a very liberal treatment of those with whom they could not always agree.

In these contests, the press of the city, to a great extent, was a willing and valuable ally. Among our helpers Hon. Z. Eastman may be gratefully mentioned. Being then editor of the *Western Citizen*, he published the address of William Cullen Bryant on Homœopathy, delivered before

the New York State Homœopathic Society in 1841. Mr. Eastman was, by the appointment of Mr. Lincoln, our consul in Bristol, England, during the civil war, and was, to his last day, a firm friend of homœopathy. T. A. Stewart and John L. Scripps, of the *Tribune* were always ready to lend a hand, or space in their columns, in aid of the good cause.

With all this help, however, it seemed desirable that a professional advocate should be found to enlighten the public on the merits of homœopathy, and to defend it against its opponents. To this end, the writer commenced the publication of the *Northwestern Journal of Homœopathia* in October, 1848, and carried it on four years, mostly at his own cost. At the end of four years a medical friend at the East offered to pay the expense of publication four years more, but the editor, thinking that what was not worth paying for was not worth having, declined the kind offer.

THE CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Sometime in 1854—two fires having destroyed so many records, the exact date cannot be given—Mrs. John Wright, a wealthy Christian lady, in our midst, and the widow of one of our early settlers, wished the writer to open a homœopathic hospital in this city, and agreed to give \$1,000 per annum for three years for that purpose. Of course such a handsome offer was promptly ac-



David Smith M.D.

cepted, and a three-story brick house on Kinzie street, east of State, was hired at low figures and fitted up. It was not long before our borders were too narrow, and the adjoining house was taken, and, as the house had been a long time vacant, it was had rent free.

Associated with the writer was H. K. W. Boardman, M.D., as surgeon, and R. Ludlam, M.D., as physician. The hospital closed its doors May 1st, 1857. The death of our much lamented friend, Madam Wright, was the main reason; add to this the fact that business had taken a great change, as to locality, and a rent of \$1,000 was demanded for premises which we had been enjoying rent free.

Of the number treated, and the success attending the treatment, no record has been preserved. The burning of the writer's dwelling, from which little was saved but his wife and children, may account for that. A detailed account of receipts and expenditures was rendered to Mrs.

Wright's heirs and was received as satisfactory. They carried out their mother's purpose to the end of the three years, but did not feel bound to sustain the hospital any longer. It is doubtful if the hospital could have been sustained, even with the \$1,000 per annum, as the physicians in charge had paid, from their own pockets, \$500 at least during the last year. No mention would have been made of this latter fact had it not been for an inuendo published by an allopathic doctor, in the *Democrat*, not long after the closing of the hospital, that the physicians in charge had used, for their own purposes, money from Mrs. Wright's estate, and also from the proceeds of a Fair given by friends of the hospital.

As regards the status of the hospital in the minds of our fellow citizens, it is quite fair to draw an inference from item "Third" in the petition to our common council which will be found on a following page.

GEORGE E. SHIPMAN.

DR. DAVID S. SMITH.

THE father of Homœopathy in the West, or properly speaking, perhaps, the father of western homœopathy, is Dr. David S. Smith, of Chicago.

There is nothing new about this statement, to those who have had occasion to refer to the biographical dictionaries of the medical profession, nor to those who have even a limited

knowledge of the growth of the different schools of medicine in the middle western states. Neither is there anything new about it, to those who have been about the city of Chicago long enough to become at all familiar with the names of those men, who have been most prominently identified with the growth of the

great city, which came into existence within the lifetime of men not yet old.

In Chicago everybody knows or knows of Dr. Smith. Throughout the State of Illinois, he is as well known to the masses of the people as any of the men in public life, with the exception of a half-dozen or so of those most prominent just at the present time. Outside of his own city and State, he is known to the medical profession of the country generally, and to no small number of people outside of that profession.

During the late presidential campaign, he was brought prominently before the public at numerous political demonstrations and through the press, as the president of "The Old Tippecanoe Club," that famous organization of the veterans who voted for the first Harrison in 1840, which set the "Old Tippecanoe" ball rolling throughout the United States.

Of their usefulness in the campaign, the *Chicago Tribune*, in an editorial published soon after the presidential election of last year said: "The old men over sixty-nine who infused into the recent campaign something of the spirit of 1840, contributed in a great degree to the election of General Harrison. At a moderate estimate, at least fifty thousand men who voted in 1840, survived to cast their ballots at the late election. The old Harrison men were solid for young Tippecanoe, and they brought into line thousands of their old associates, who voted for

Van Buren in 1840, but made amends in 1888 by throwing their ballots for the second Harrison. * * * *

The old Tippecanoe voters gave to the recent campaign many of the most interesting features—they introduced again into the political field the log cabin, the historic coon, the cider barrel and some of the songs of 1840. Most of the Tippecanoe veterans have passed the age for active electioneering, but they had great influence and they used it well. These old men were the founders of families—big and old-fashioned families—and they could appeal to sons, sons-in-law and grandsons as no one else could. Shouldering a crutch to show how fields were won, they would point out the untimely death of 'Old Tip,' which cheated them of their victory and caused the Whig party to be Tylerized, and for this reason they begged the younger men to help them put in 'young Tip,' so that a Harrison might yet fill out a presidential term, and the veterans could depart in peace after their eyes had seen the salvation of the Lord. The appeal of the old men was a telling one, and they influenced thousands of doubtful and even Democratic voters."

Whether President Benjamin Harrison owes his election to the Tippecanoe veterans, or whether they did or did not exert the great influence which it is claimed they exerted in the above-quoted editorial, is a matter of no particular consequence in this connection, as it is certain that theirs

was one of the most prominent organizations of the campaign, and one of its features which will be longest remembered.

Wherever the Tippecanoe club of Chicago made its appearance, it aroused the enthusiasm of the masses, as the appearance upon the battlefield of the famous "Old Guard" aroused the enthusiasm of the French soldiery.

People stood on tip-toe, in the great crowds which thronged the streets of Chicago and Indianapolis, during the political demonstrations at which the club made its appearance, to catch a glimpse of the white-haired and white-bearded veterans. When they made their trip to Indianapolis to call upon General Harrison, crowds of people flocked to every railroad station to see the men, who had four decades prior to that time, participated in one of the most memorable presidential campaigns in the history of the United States. The people not only wanted to see the members of the famous club, but they wanted to hear some of them talk, and so there were innumerable calls for the president of the club, which could not be ignored. The venerable president of the organization was quite equal to the emergency, and he responded to their calls in a manner which demonstrated that had he been less devoted to his profession, the people of Illinois might have had in him a distinguished public servant. Politics has, however, never been his trade, and outside of taking a lively

interest in promoting the fortunes of the Republican party since its organization, and before that of the Whig party, Dr. Smith has never figured in any sense as a politician.

It is as a physician, who has wrought day in and day out, for more than half a century, to elevate the standard of the medical profession; who has studied and toiled early and late to build up its educational institutions; as a kind-hearted, amiable gentleman and a broad-minded public spirited citizen, that he will be remembered in the West, and particularly in the city of Chicago.

David Sheppard Smith was born in Camden, N. J., on the 20th day of April, 1810. His father was Isaac Smith, who was born in Salem County, N. J., and his mother's name prior to her marriage was Wheaten, her family being of Welsh origin.

His father was in comfortable circumstances, and both father and mother were noted for great force of character, for more than ordinary culture and for their full appreciation of the advantages which are derived from a thorough and systematic education. The early aims and ambitions of their son, were aided and encouraged to the fullest extent, and he received in his boyhood days the instruction necessary to the highest mental culture. The natural bent of his intellect was toward the study of the healing art, and at the age of seventeen, he entered the office of Dr. Isaac S. Mulford as a student of medi-

cine. While pursuing his studies under the direction of Dr. Mulford, he attended three full terms of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, then as now, one of the foremost medical schools on the continent. From that institution he graduated in 1836, when he was but twenty years of age. Having received his diploma, the matter which next engaged his attention was the selection of a location, presenting a promising field in which to engage in the practice of medicine. He was ambitious, and like many another ambitious youth of that day, he had noted the fact that "the star of empire" was wending its way with wonderful rapidity toward the west. His eye followed the star until it rested upon Chicago, and here he decided to try his fortune. Chicago was then a puling infant, wrapped in the swaddling clothes of its babyhood, and the only thing at all attractive about it, was its vigorous constitution, and its lusty efforts to impress upon the world the fact of its existence.

Into this straggling frontier village the young Camden doctor found his way in 1836, and began the practice of medicine, in accordance with the approved methods of the school in which he had been educated.

A year later he returned to Camden to visit his parents, and perhaps a sweetheart as well, and while there his attention was attracted for the first time to the Homœopathic School of Medicine. He became interested

in the subject, and notwithstanding the fact that his education and training had been entirely in the allopathic school, he determined to thoroughly investigate the system of practice which originated with the renowned Hahnemann, and with this object in view, he brought back with him to the west, all the books he could find relating to homœopathy. For five years after this visit to the east, he pursued his studies of Hahnemann's methods of treating the numerous diseases of the human family, before he was fully persuaded of their efficacy in the general practice of medicine, and not until a year later, did he decide to cut loose from the allopathic school and announce himself a homœopathic practitioner.

It was in 1843 that he made this announcement, and that was the date of the introduction of homeopathy west of the Lakes. It grew in favor, and as the system itself increased in popularity, the young physician's practice grew, until he was unable to respond to the demand for his professional services. Other practitioners followed Doctor Smith's example, in changing their allegiance from the old to the new school of medicine, and in the course of a few years the advocates of the homœopathic system formed a body of medical men, who have made their impression upon all the vast western country, while the growth of their system of practice has been proportionate to the development of the western half of the continent.

These gentlemen determined, after a time, that there should be an educational institution established in the west, for the propagation of the doctrines of Hahnemann, and that that institution should be located in Chicago. Dr. Smith was the head and front, the brains and spirit of this movement, although his efforts were ably seconded by other physicians who were strongly entrenched in popular favor.

At the session of the Legislature of Illinois, held in 1854-55, Dr. Smith headed a delegation which asked that body to charter a new medical college, to be located in the city of Chicago, and known as the Hahnemann Medical College. He was called upon to prepare a draft of the charter asked for, and he repaired to the law office of one of his intimate friends, and wrote out what he thought should be in that document. That was the original draft of the charter of Hahnemann College, now known pretty much all over the world, and the law office in which it was written, was that of Abraham Lincoln.

When the organization of this now famous educational institution was to be perfected, there was no question about who should stand at the head of it. Dr. Smith was unanimously selected by his associates to fill the position of president, which he held until 1871. His successor, Dr. Small, held the position until his death, when Dr. Smith was again called to the presidency of the institution, which

he still retains. His professional brethren of the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois, have not been alone in honoring "the father of western homœopathy." In 1856 the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, O., recognized his eminent services in behalf of his profession and the homœopathic school of medicine, by conferring upon him an honorary degree. In 1857 he was made secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the year following he was passed along to the presidency of the same national organization. In 1865 he was again honored by the Institute of Homœopathy by being elected to one of its offices, that of treasurer of the association being the position he was called upon to fill.

While his professional labors have been so arduous that he has been twice compelled to abandon his practice and seek rest and recreation, he has returned to work each time with renewed energy and zeal. One of these much needed vacations he spent in Europe, where he received marked attention and distinguished consideration from some of the eminent and learned practitioners of the old world.

It is fifty-three years, three years more than half a century, since David Sheppard Smith, M.D., came to Chicago. One year after he came here, and as soon as he had gotten fairly settled in the practice, he returned to Salem, N. J., and when he came back to his western home, he brought with

him as his bride, Miss Rebecca Anne Dennis, of the old town of Salem. For fifty-two years they have lived together in the city of Chicago, and here two of their four children grew to womanhood. Both these daughters are married, one of them to Major F. F. Whitehead, of the United States Army, and the other to

Mr. J. L. Ely, of New York city. Major Whitehead is now stationed at Washington, D. C., and the venerable physician and his wife spend a considerable portion of their time each year, at the national capital and the eastern metropolis.

HOWARD L. CONARD.

JOSEPH SIDNEY MITCHELL A.M., M.D.

AT the twenty-fifth annual session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Wisconsin, held in Racine in May last, a distinguished physician of Milwaukee delivered a carefully prepared address on the "Progress of Surgery." In the opening sentence of that address the speaker stated that he should only call attention to some of the more important advances made in surgery during the year which had elapsed since the last meeting of the Society, and in the next sentence he mentioned as most important of all the discoveries made within the year, in the domain of surgery, that of a Chicago physician.

He declared, that after watching with intense interest, the experiments of the Chicago physician, he was satisfied that a cure had been discovered for that dreaded malady, which robbed the German people of the idolized "Emperor Fritz," and the American people of their greatest military chieftain, General Grant.

He asserted that prior to the dis-

covery to which he alluded, no known remedy was of any avail in the treatment of malignant cancer, that no system of practice brought the desired relief, and that the hapless victims of the scourge could do little better than pray for death to relieve them from the keenest and most excruciating suffering. He then went on to say that if, as he believed, a cure had been discovered for what physicians generally had come to look upon as a necessarily fatal ailment, in the years to come it would be fitting that a monument should be erected to the discoverer, higher than that which perpetuates the memory of him, who first made known to the world, the means of averting the small-pox plague.

Whether or not the Chicago physician's method of dealing with those deadly tumors, which have heretofore seemed to baffle the skill of the most distinguished surgeons of all countries, is all that is claimed for it by the gentleman whose public utterances concerning it have been sum-

marized above, and whether or not, as many of its friends believe, it is to revolutionize the methods of treating cancerous affections, it is certain that his discovery has attracted the attention of the medical fraternity throughout the country, and brought into still more prominent notice, one who had before occupied a position in the front rank of those engaged in the active practice of medicine in this country.

The gentleman who has thus attracted to himself the attention, not only of the medical journals and his brother practitioners, but that of a deeply interested general public as well, is Dr. Joseph Sidney Mitchell, President of Chicago Homœopathic College, and one of the men of recognized high standing in the medical profession of Chicago.

Dr. Mitchell was born in Massachusetts on the 9th day of December, 1839, and the old town of Nantucket was his birth place. His father was Hon. Joseph Mitchell, a prominent citizen of the grand old Commonwealth, which has contributed so many men of brains, energy, splendid business qualifications, and high scholastic attainments, to aid in building up the great West.

Joseph Mitchell was one of those men who thoroughly appreciate the value of a liberal education, and his son was given all the advantages necessary to fit him for his chosen calling. He first attended the grammar school of his native town, and

in due time was passed along to the English high school of Boston. In 1859, when he was twenty years of age, he entered Williams College, and in 1863 graduated from that institution.

Then he went to Bellevue Medical College of New York, and graduated from there in 1865, at the end of a two years' course of study. This ended what Dr. Mitchell considered his preliminary course of study, but was the beginning of a long course of careful and well directed research, which has continued up to the present time, and the results of which are seen in the building up of a large practice, in his contributions to medical and scientific journals, and in the honors bestowed upon him by the various medical societies, educational and other institutions with which he has been connected.

Immediately after his graduation from Bellevue, he decided to locate in Chicago for the practice of his profession, and a few weeks later, a young man, scarcely less noted for the charming geniality of his disposition, his polished manners, and his personal magnetism, than for his scholarly attainments, his broad knowledge of everything pertaining, not only to the theory but to the practice of medicine, and his clear, concise and forcible way of stating a proposition, became a member of the medical fraternity of the city.

Before six months had elapsed his services as a medical instructor were

in demand, and he was appointed to the lectureship of "surgical anatomy" in Hahnemann Medical College.

A year later he was elected to the chair of physiology, and three years afterward was advanced to the chair of "theory and practice" in the same institution.

At the time of his selection to fill the important position last named, he was but thirty-one years of age, and in "Cleave's Biographical Cyclopedia of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons" the statement is made, that he was probably one of the youngest men ever selected for the professorship of "theory and practice of medicine."

In 1876 Dr. Mitchell withdrew from Hahnemann College, and was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Chicago Homœopathic College, of which he has since been the recognized head.

In building up this institution his magnificent enthusiasm and his admirable personal qualities have not only drawn around him an able corps of collaborators, but are every year attracting to the college many of the brightest and most promising young men of the country, who have an ambition to distinguish themselves in the practice of medicine. As a lecturer he has the happy faculty of presenting his statements so clearly and concisely, that even a layman cannot fail to comprehend their meaning, and few men filling similar positions understand how to be at the same time so entertaining and so instructive.

As a writer he is not less interesting and attractive than as a lecturer and conversationalist. He presents his views, as one of the medical journals recently remarked, "with clearness and an honesty and modesty which are exceptional and refreshing." Dr. Mitchell has been the recipient of some distinguished honors at the hands of his professional brethren, having been a delegate to the International Medical Congress, which held its session in London in 1881; President of the Illinois State Homœopathic Association; Dean of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; Honorary Member Massachusetts and Indiana State Medical Associations.

In 1867, two years after he commenced the practice of medicine, the now widely known Chicago physician, surgeon, writer and educator, was married to Miss Helen S. Leeds, of Philadelphia, a lady whose culture and intelligence admirably fitted her to be the companion of such a man.

While her husband has been devoting himself to his profession, she has made his home the center of culture and refinement, and when his professional cares are temporarily thrown aside, he finds in the family circle that restfulness which fits him for renewed effort.

Still in the prime of life, and better fitted to-day, in many respects, than ever before for important work, the city with which he is identified, the medical profession and the public generally, have a right to expect



G. A. Hall

even more important results from Dr. Mitchell's labors in the future, than have crowned his efforts in the past.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

DR. GEORGE A. HALL.

"In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there's no such word as fail."—*Lytton*.

THE modern Richelieu—that is, the stage Richelieu—thunders this sentiment from behind the footlights, and we applaud it to the echo, because we feel that it is particularly applicable to the American youth. When we look about us and note the fact that the men who are to-day making the history of the country, the men who occupy the front rank in business and professional life, with comparatively few exceptions, have clambered up to the proud positions in which we now find them, over obstacles which might well have been considered insurmountable, we are inclined to endorse, without any sort of mental reservation, the inspiring sentiment to which Lord Lytton first gave utterance.

It may or may not be easily accounted for, but it is nevertheless a fact, that by far the greater number of the American citizens who could sit down to-day, and draw private checks, calling for a million or more of dollars, which would be duly honored, are men who have seen the time when they looked upon a few hundred, or possibly a few thousand dollars, as a fortune. The men who are to-day the greatest exponents of the law, are those who followed the plow and tilled the soil in early boyhood; many

of the most eminent physicians and surgeons are those who earned not "their own bread" alone, but the educations which fitted them for professional life, "in the sweat of the brow," and in many other callings, those who have achieved the greatest distinction have started out in the race of life carrying the heaviest burdens.

The self-made man is not a unique American production, but rather a product which seems to be indigenous to our country and its institutions. Nevertheless, stories of the lives of those who have carved out their own fortunes, cannot be too often told, or kept too prominently before the youth of the land, because they must necessarily prove the strongest incentives to honest endeavor and continuous effort.

Among the eminent professional men of Chicago, there are none, perhaps, who have achieved a greater measure of success, from whatever standpoint it may be considered, than Dr. George A. Hall, one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons of the west. Of his professional standing it is only necessary to say, that his field of operations as a practitioner, stretches away beyond the city limits of Chicago, crosses the state lines in various directions, car-

ries him frequently hundreds of miles away from home, and in a single instance has necessitated his traveling four thousand miles to meet the imperative demands made upon him. With professional ability, he has combined that business sagacity, which turns to good account the rewards of labor, and the acquisition of a comfortable fortune has followed as a natural sequence. The simple statement of these facts, conveys to the readers of this sketch, a correct idea of the estimate placed upon his skill and ability by an intelligent and discriminating public, and leaves to the biographer, only the pleasant task of tracing his career from a struggling boyhood, to professional eminence in middle life.

George Alexander Hall was born June 5th, 1834, near the town of Sheridan, Chatauqua County, N. Y. His father was Alexander Hall, an eminently respectable and well-to-do farmer, and his mother, Sophia Bronson (Lusk) Hall, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Halls are of English descent, but the American genealogical tree took root long since, and at the present time its branches probably extend to every State in the Union.

George A. Hall and George M. Pullman, the sleeping-car magnate, were school-fellows and playmates in the little town of Portland, in Chatauqua County, that town having been the birthplace of Mr. Pullman. Pullman's father was a "house-mover," and the two boys, who spent a great

deal of their time together, found an agreeable pastime in watching the slow moving "houses on wheels," neither of them ever dreaming then, that the time would come when one of them should be the owner of hundreds of "palaces on wheels," which should travel from one end of the land to the other over and over again.

George Hall, as he was always called by his country neighbors, attended the "district schools" a portion of each year from the time he was old enough to go to school, until he was twelve years of age. He then obtained his father's permission to attend the noted academy at Fredonia, of which F. A. Reddington, now of Chicago, was at that time the principal, and Rev. Wm. Durling, now of Madison, Wis., the assistant principal.

When the twelve-year-old boy left home to begin his struggle for a liberal education, the understanding which he had with his father was, that he was to take care of himself, the elder Hall entertaining the old-fashioned notion, that boys only have a thorough appreciation of that which it costs them an effort to obtain. The expenses of board and tuition were to be met, and just how it was to be done was a question, when Luther Tarbox—afterwards somewhat prominent as a southern banker and financier—then a young school teacher, came to his assistance with a proposition which he accepted. Tarbox, who had been his instructor for one or more terms in the "district school,"

and was anxious to see him enter the academy, proposed that he should go with him to the home of his uncle, farmer Burr Golden, who lived three miles from Fredonia, and meet the expenses which it was necessary he should incur in attending the academy, by doing farm work when not in school. Under this arrangement he attended school during the day, and each morning and evening milked five cows, took care of two horses, and did other similar "chores" to pay for his board. With this amount of manual labor to perform, and a six mile walk in going to and returning from school every day, he had little time for ordinary boyish diversions, and life with him was at that time as real, as earnest, and as much of a struggle as it has ever been since.

He remained with farmer Golden during the first year at the academy, but the second year he was able to make a more advantageous arrangement. "Miller" Colburn, who operated the Fredonia flouring mills, wanted a strong, active boy to deliver goods and work about the mills, and young Hall was given employment, with the understanding that he was to serve his employer faithfully when not in school, "board and washing," as the phrase went, being his only compensation.

At the close of his second year at Fredonia he went to Westfield, Chatauqua County, and entered the academy at that place, finding a home with Rev. Reuben Tinker, one of the

most profound and eloquent ministers of his day in the State of New York, noted for his ability and eccentricity. The venerable minister had been for many years a missionary among the Sandwich Islanders, and five of his seven children had been born in Honolulu.

A small amount of money, accumulated by working on his father's farm during the preceding summer vacation, enabled the young student to pay for his board while he remained with the ex-missionary, and gave him an opportunity to devote all his time and energy to his studies, in which he made rapid progress.

At the close of the fall term of school that year, he visited his father during the short holiday vacation, and as the small amount of money with which he had commenced the school year was exhausted, he was advised to teach school during the winter to replenish his funds.

While he disliked the idea of falling behind his classes at the academy, he finally consented to make an effort to obtain a situation as the teacher of a country school, and at the suggestion of his father set out for the town of Villenovia, some miles distant from his home, where no teacher had yet been secured in what was known as the "Denison District," although most of the "district schools" had been in session for something like a month.

When he reached the schoolhouse he found it a small dilapidated building, the sills of which had rotted

away, allowing the floor to settle some ten or twelve inches lower than it had been originally, and altogether the most cheerless and uncomfortable looking hovel, that he had ever seen utilized for educational purposes. The building stood on one of the four corners formed by the crossing of two country roads, and Messrs. Dennison, Clark and Loomis, three rural gentlemen who were charged with the important responsibility of looking after the educational interests of the district, lived respectively on the other three corners.

He found these three directors at the schoolhouse making repairs, which consisted of filling the crevices in the rickety old building with mud, and tacking on a piece of board here and there, where the cheaper material would not answer the purpose. He informed the officials that he had heard they wanted a school teacher, and had come to offer them his services in that capacity. Although he had now squarely made the proposition to engage as a teacher, the forbidding aspect of the school building and its surroundings, was such that he sincerely hoped his proposition might not be accepted, and when the directors remarked about his youthful appearance, he took no pains to conceal the fact that he was but fourteen and a half years of age. When asked what compensation he expected for his services, he promptly replied, "twenty-five dollars per month." This brought out a chorus of laughter from the

school directors, at what they considered the presumption of the inexperienced youth, who wanted one dollar less than twice as much per month for his services as they had been in the habit of paying teachers. They assured him that the school was small, that the scholars were mostly young, and that his labors during the winter would be so light that the salary which he demanded would be preposterously large. They finally tendered him, after a vast amount of "dickering," eighteen dollars per month, and he accepted the proposition, more for the purpose of gratifying his father, who was exceedingly anxious that he should teach a school, than anything else.

The following Tuesday morning, having in the meantime passed an examination and secured a teacher's certificate, in company with his only brother, he drove to the schoolhouse, and was at once surrounded by a multitude of children, who seemed to look upon the new "master" as a sort of natural curiosity. When they entered the schoolhouse, every inch of available space seemed to be filled, and the teacher had little more than standing room in a space near the stove, when he called the school to order. A little inquiry developed the fact that the scholars had no text books, and not a pupil had come prepared to enter upon any course of study, or having any other object in view apparently, than to see the "master." He made the further dis-

covery, that the cause of this paucity of text books was, that for three years no teacher had been able to remain at the head of the school longer than two weeks after his term commenced, and in consequence the district had been without a school. Instead of the "small school" which he had expected, he found himself called upon to deal with sixty-eight scholars, many of them so much older and larger than himself, that governing them by means of physical force was out of the question, and he felt that he had been imposed upon by the board of directors, in a way that he was under no obligation to submit to. With the promptness which has been a distinguishing characteristic of the man through life, he dismissed the school, telling his pupils to remain at home until further notice, and sought an interview with the school directors. He informed them that they had misrepresented the extent and character of the work which he had been employed to do. That he was therefore under no obligation to abide by the contract which he had made, and that he proposed to abandon the school, if a new contract which would secure to him compensation more nearly commensurate with the labor to be performed, was not entered into. The dickering school officials, who had placed themselves in an embarrassing position, finally agreed to increase his compensation to twenty-five dollars per month, provided he completed a four months' term of school, and the

scholars were again called together. Text books were secured, the school was thoroughly organized and its success was now entirely dependent upon the ability of the teacher to maintain his authority.

As has been already stated, government by the exercise of physical force was not to be thought of, and he undertook to accomplish through diplomacy, what his predecessors had failed to accomplish, by the means more generally employed in dealing with unruly schoolboys in those days.

A stalwart country youth, named Seth King, since a successful and well-known government surveyor, was the leader of the turbulent and mischievous element in the school, but it was not long before the scholars found him as zealous in the work of assisting the new teacher to preserve order and discipline, as he had been before that time in stirring up trouble and breeding disturbances. It became apparent that the "master" had been diplomatic enough to capture their leader, and the element which had been disposed to be unruly, quietly submitted to proper restraints and devoted themselves to the business in hand, that of acquiring an education.

After teaching four months, in accordance with the terms of his contract, young Hall returned to Westfield and again entered the academy, making his home with Dr. Lorenzo M. Kenyon, at that time a prominent country practitioner of the old school, and later a well-known homœopathic

physician of Buffalo. Dr. Kenyon had a large practice, and was at the same time postmaster of the village, so that Hall found an opportunity to make himself useful as office boy and assistant-postmaster, while he was putting in another year at school.

The following summer he spent his last vacation on the farm, and signalized it by laboring with two farm hands and a neighbor's boy, somewhat older than himself, who without any other assistance, harvested fifty-two acres of grain and ninety-seven acres of hay, when mowing machines and reapers were unknown, and the "cradle, the scythe and the hand-rake," were the harvesting implements in general use. As he had determined to study medicine, he was anxious to begin his professional studies at once, and with this object in view he went to Berkshire, Mass., and entered Berkshire Medical College. This was an institution which was under the control and management of the Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of Bellevue, New York, and the course of lectures began at that time late in the summer and was completed in the early winter months. This gave him the opportunity to attend the course of lectures and return to Westfield in time to teach school during the following winter.

In the meantime he kept up with his classes at the academy, and when he was seventeen years old, he was prepared to enter Yale College as a freshman, but concluded to continue

the study of medicine, feeling that the four years which he would have to spend at Yale to secure a diploma, could be devoted to professional study to better advantage, by one situated as he was at that time. He again taught a term of school in Villenovia, where a new and handsome school-house had been erected, as a result of the impetus which he had given to educational matters during his first term as a teacher in that district, and continued to read medicine, with Dr. Kenyon as his perceptor, until he was twenty years of age.

He then added to the small amount of his savings a sum of money borrowed from a neighbor who wanted to encourage his aspirations to become a physician, and went to Philadelphia, where he first attended Jefferson Medical College, and later "the Homœopathic College of the State of Pennsylvania," now "Hahnemann Medical College." Dr. Kenyon having become a convert to the homœopathic system of practice, advised him to graduate at the latter institution, and he did so, but took a special course at Blockley Hospital, for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of operative surgery.

In the spring of 1856 he received his medical diploma, and returned to Westfield, where he became the successor of Dr. Kenyon when the latter removed to Buffalo. His first year's practice in a country town, where the prescription fee was twenty-five cents, and a "visiting fee" within a distance of five miles fifty cents, netted him

fourteen hundred dollars, and within a few years he had built up an enormously large country practice, which taxed his powers of endurance to the utmost extent. At the end of sixteen years devoted to this arduous work, he determined to relieve himself of a portion of his professional burden, by establishing at Westfield, a sanitarium, which would bring at least a class of his patients to him, and obviate the necessity of his making long and tiresome rides to reach them. The proposed enterprise involved a large outlay of money, and New York capital was interested to a considerable extent, but the people of Westfield, who had proposed to donate lands worth forty thousand dollars, as a site for the sanitarium, were slow about making good their promises. About this time Riverside, a promising suburb of Chicago, made a bid for the location of the proposed sanitarium, which was accepted by Dr. Hall, and in the spring of 1872, he came here for the purpose of forwarding the enterprise as rapidly as possible.

The failure of the Riverside Land and Town Company, occasioned by losses sustained in the Chicago fire, again interfered with the carrying out of his sanitarium project, and in the fall of 1872, he located in Chicago and began the practice of medicine. During the first year of his residence in Chicago, he lectured in Hahnemann College on "Surgical Anatomy and Institutes of Surgery." The following year he was called to a new chair

in the curriculum of that institution, and it was while filling this position—the professorship of "obstetrics and diseases of children"—that he organized the first obstetrical clinic ever held in the State of Illinois.

When the unfortunate split in the Faculty of Hahnemann College occurred in 1876, Dr. Hall was one of three members of the Faculty who remained with the institution. He had occupied neutral ground between the contending factions, and for this reason he was able to render an invaluable service in the reorganization of the Faculty and rehabilitation of the college. He was made its business manager, and to his financial ability the institution is largely indebted for its subsequent magnificent prosperity. From 1876 to 1888—when he resigned the position to give attention to his private practice—he was surgeon-in-chief and professor of operative and clinical surgery of Hahnemann College and Hospital, and during a portion of the same time, he was surgeon of the Woman's National Temperance Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the Home of the Friendless.

Under all circumstances an eminently practical man, he organized in 1880 the Chicago Surgical Institute, a hospital designed for the after-care and treatment of those compelled to submit to surgical operations. It is devoted, as its name indicates, exclusively to that class of patients who require surgical treatment, and here

they receive, after the knife has done its work, the attention of trained nurses and that careful after-treatment, upon which the success of all surgical operations so largely depends, and which it has been demonstrated at this institution greatly diminishes the rate of mortality.

For nine years Dr. Hall has been the chief surgeon of the institute, and within that time he has performed some of the most noted operations on record. One of these operations was the removal of a full set of false teeth which had lain three weeks in the pyloric orifice of a farmer's stomach, and in two other instances, portions of sets of false teeth were removed from the cavity of the stomach. In each instance the indigestible "store teeth" were successfully removed through the œsophagus, by means of a peculiar pair of forceps, imported from Germany, having eleven joints, and "built," as Dr. Hall jocularly

avers, "after the style of a Kentucky rail fence."

The removal of portions of the illium and colon, removal of the prostate gland, nephrotomy—removal of stones from the kidney—and nephrectomy—removal of one of the kidneys—are other operations, testing to the fullest extent the skill and ability of the surgeon, which the records show Dr. Hall to have performed successfully, although with the modesty which seems to be a characteristic of eminent surgeons, he has taken pains to conceal from all but those directly and professionally interested, rather than to make public the facts in connection with the operations.

Socially he is the most companionable and entertaining of busy men, a pleasing conversationalist, a dry wit, and a man of broad general information.

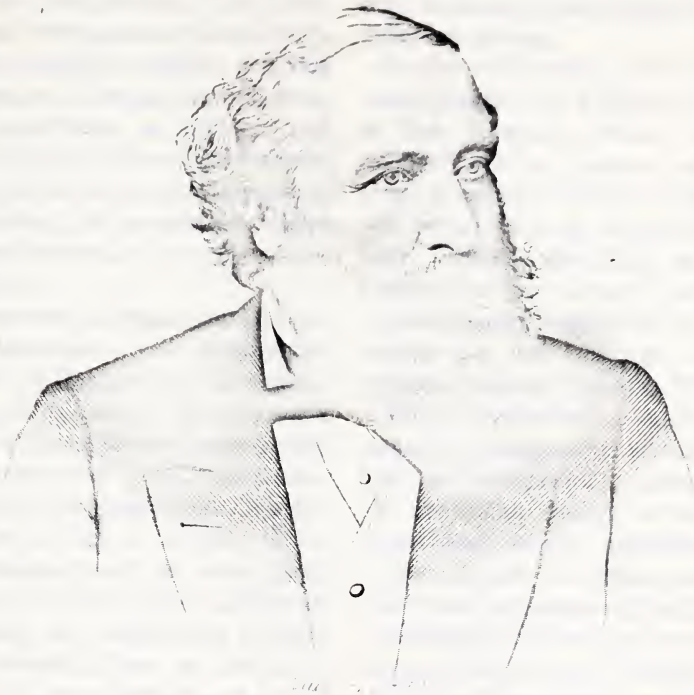
HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

LEMUEL CONANT GROSVENOR, M.D.

WHEN the Chicago Homœopathic College, taking a step in advance of its noted contemporaries, established the chair of sanitary science as an independent professorship, the position was created, for one of the most careful students of sanitation and kindred subjects, to be found in the United States. It was, as a matter of fact, his advanced thought on these highly important subjects, his attractive and able lectures on eminently practical matters coming within the field of medicine, and his stirring ap-

peals for the proper consideration of the principles underlying and governing hygiene and sanitation, that suggested to the governing powers of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, the propriety of providing for a full course of lectures, covering what has been until a comparatively recent date, a science much neglected by the medical profession.

Dr. Lemuel Conant Grosvenor, whose eminent services in this field have contributed more, perhaps, than anything else to a celebrity which is



Samuel C. Crovenor M.D.

by no means confined to the city of Chicago, was born at Paxton, in central Massachusetts, in 1833. He is descended from two of the noted families of the "old colony," the Grosvenors, who distinguished themselves in both the ministry and the practice of medicine in Colonial days, and the Conants prominent as divines and leaders in the anti-slavery movement, which played so important a part in first preventing the spread of negro slavery, and afterward bringing about its abolition.

Dr. Grosvenor's father was Deacon Silas N. Grosvenor, one of the staid old citizens of Paxton, and his mother was Mary A. (Conant) Grosvenor, a daughter of Rev. Gaius Conant, who was for twenty-five years the pastor of the Paxton Congregational Church.

It was the ambition of Mrs. Grosvenor, a woman noted for rare piety and strong devotion to the Christian church, that her eldest son, Lemuel Conant, should follow in the footsteps of his grandfather and a still more noted grand uncle of the Conant family, and enter the ministry. His grandfather also cherished the hope that he should have a worthy successor in the ministerial field, in his grandson, and spared no effort to incline his mind in that direction. The result of this training, and a peculiar intimacy which existed between the boy and his aged grandsire, was to awaken in the former noble aspirations, to store his mind with useful knowledge, and to mold a Christian

character, but it did not carry him eventually to the pulpit, because an instinct stronger than any external influence which could be brought to bear on him, impelled him to choose a different calling.

In his early youth, Dr. Grosvenor was a student at Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., but when he was thirteen years of age, he entered the high school at Worcester, his father having removed to that city. After spending four years, which were years of inestimable value to him in an educational way, at that institution, he removed with his parents to Sauk County, Wisconsin.

This change had a marked effect upon his prospects of advancement in life, and interfered materially with his cherished design of acquiring a broad and liberal education. His father located on a farm, in a country where the educational facilities were exceedingly limited, and a young man less ambitious than the subject of this sketch, or one with less strength of purpose, would have despaired of ever reaching an honored position in one of the learned professions.

Here again opened that gateway, through which hundreds of aspiring young Americans have passed, not alone to eminence, but in some instances to the highest honors which could be bestowed upon them by their fellow citizens. The school-houses of that day in Wisconsin, were few and far between, and most of those in existence were rude,

primitive affairs, but there were frontier children to be taught and teachers were in demand. Young Grosvenor was but seventeen years old, but in addition to a fair education for one of his years, he had that splendid muscular development which was a prime requisite in a frontier school teacher. In a rude log house, he began his career as a school-teacher, and at the end of a three months' term, he received as compensation for his services, sixty dollars in gold.

With this amount of money in his possession, which he looked upon as a small fortune, he determined, with the consent of his father, to return to Massachusetts and complete his education. Traveling by stage involved an outlay of money which he was not prepared to meet, and in company with a younger brother, he set out on foot for Milwaukee, from which point they made their way by a less tedious mode of travel, to Worcester. Upon reaching Worcester he again entered the high school. He was wholly dependent upon his own resources, but by teaching night schools, and engaging in other more or less remunerative employment, he succeeded in completing his course of study at the high school, and then to make possible the thorough mastery of a profession to which the years of his maturity were to be devoted, he engaged regularly in the business of teaching school, until he had acquired the means necessary to enable him to pursue uninterruptedly, the study of

medicine. For ten years from the time he first commenced school-teaching, he labored more or less of the time as a pedagogue, seven years of that time being spent in the position of "head master" of the old "Mather school" in Dorchester—now the sixteenth ward of Boston—established in 1639, and the oldest free school in America.

During this time, none of the opportunities for adding to his store of general knowledge, and bettering his attainments, which "the modern Athens" presented, were allowed by young Grosvenor to pass unimproved. He gathered wisdom as it fell in nicely rounded sentences, and soul-stirring perorations, from the lips of such men as Edward Everett, Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips, and took frequent and copious draughts, at the literary fountain fed by Emerson, Longfellow and Thoreau.

At the end of his seven years' term of service in the old "Mather school," he was invited to accept a position in the Brooklyn Polytechnic School, but this invitation he declined to accept, as his purpose was to fit himself for his chosen profession, without further delay. He at once entered college and graduated as an M.D. in 1864. Peoria, Ill., was selected as his location for the practice of medicine, and as soon as he had become comfortably settled in his new field of labor, he returned to Dorchester, Mass., and married Miss Ellen M. Prouty, a granddaughter of David A. Prouty, famous

throughout New England as the inventor of the first iron plow made in America. After two sons—Dr. Lorenzo N., now in practice with his father, and Wallace F., still a student in college—had been born of this union, Mrs. Grosvenor died, and three years later Dr. Grosvenor was married to another Massachusetts lady, his second wife being Miss Naomi Josephine Bassett, of Taunton, a young lady of fine education, and having a marked fondness for literary pursuits.

After practicing for a time in Peoria Dr. Grosvenor removed to Galesburg. Three years of successful practice in that little city, made him desirous of entering into a wider field, and in 1870 he removed to Chicago, the Mecca of every ambitious professional man of the West, who feels himself thoroughly well equipped, and capable of meeting competition more active than is to be found in any other city in the United States. His reputation, not only as a successful practitioner but as an able educator, had preceded him to this city, and before he had been here many months, he began lecturing on anatomy, at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. Later he became adjunct professor of "theory and practice" in the same institution, and now holds the chair of "sanitary science," which as has already been stated, was created for his occupancy.

Although comparatively a new arrival in the city at the time of the

great fire in 1871, Dr. Grosvenor was one of the physicians who was thrown, by force of circumstances, into the front rank of those heroic laborers of the medical profession, to whom the city owes a lasting debt of gratitude. He was the only physician in that portion of the city known as the "north side" who was left with a roof over his head. Three or four times, while the conflagration raged, his house was on fire, but it escaped destruction, although it was left standing at the very edge of the line, beyond which everything had been swept away. While that unrivaled carnival of the greatest of all destroying elements, when once it gets beyond control, was in progress, the cries of the distressed rose above the roar of the flames, and when the smoke cleared away sufficiently to allow the sunbeams to lighten up, as far as possible the general gloom, those who looked about them, not only saw ruin and desolation on every hand, but they saw in addition thousands of homeless wanderers, sick in body and in mind, to whom immediate attention had to be given.

Into such rude shelter as could be hastily improvised, were carried the unfortunates, suffering from nervous prostration, from sickness brought on by cold, hunger and exposure, who had to be looked up and cared for by the physicians of the city. The question as to whether or not they were to be compensated for their labors was never asked. There was no time for any-

thing other than bending every effort to relieve the suffering on every hand.

The physician, who like Dr. Grosvenor had been fortunate enough to save his home, was expected to convert that home into a temporary hospital, and that was what he did. The greatest difficulty which he encountered in those long days and nights of almost unrelenting toil, was that of getting about over the territory of which he had charge, when the work of the physicians had been reduced to something like a system. The piles of debris in the streets, the burned culverts and bridges, rendered getting about either in a carriage or on horseback, for a time, almost impossible, and from one patient to another the ministering "medicine man" had to trudge about on foot. It was a work which tested the metal of the men engaged in it, and none of those who shouldered the great burden, bore up under the strain better, or acquitted themselves more creditably than Dr. Grosvenor.

Since that time he has been a partaker in the general good fortune of Chicago, and has achieved the success which comes as the reward of honest and well-directed effort. A large practice makes him a busy man, and love of the work which he has in hand makes him at all times a happy man. Into the sick room he carries a genial presence and a sunny good cheer which is oft times better than a medicine, while the candid bedside talks for which he is somewhat famous among

his patients, have cured other and more serious ills than those of the body. Mothers credit him with having done more to alleviate the sufferings of infant life, and to reduce the drudgery of motherhood, than has been done through any other agency of the present day. The "Gertrude suit," an invention which takes the place of the old method of swaddling infants, which mothers all over the land and in other lands as well, are just now praising without stint, and which the most dignified medical journals have thought it worth their while to commend, originated with this well-known Chicago physician, or possibly with his good wife, who takes a deep interest in matters pertaining to her husband's practice, and who is quite willing that he should receive the full credit for inventing this "emancipation dress" for infants.

Dr. Grosvenor is at the present time president of the Chicago Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, and has been three times elected to that position. For two years he was president of the American Pædological Society, and he has been for many years permanently identified with various other medical societies and organizations. Outside of his profession he has been by no means a "looker-on in Venice." A descendant of Whig ancestors, he drifted easily and naturally into the Republican party when that party was organized, and he has always taken a lively in-

terest in the fortunes of the "grand old party," although he has been in no sense a politician, or a seeker after political preferment. Born and reared a Congregationalist he has adhered religiously to that faith, and he is now prominently connected with the Lincoln Park Congregational Church.

As a public speaker and writer on other than professional subjects, Dr. Grosvenor is distinguished above the average of his brother practitioners, who become widely known as physi-

cians. Few among the men in public life can express themselves more fluently and gracefully in the presence of a cultured and intelligent audience, and when he makes his appearance in the lecture field, as he occasionally does, always having something to say of more than passing interest, and knowing how to say it in the most attractive and entertaining way, he meets with receptions which are flatteringly enthusiastic.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

REMINISCENCES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSES.

BY HON. JOHN HUTCHINS, A MEMBER OF THE THEN TWENTIETH OHIO DISTRICT.

XIII.

General Jackson was then President, and he was decidedly opposed to either nullification or secession, and so informed South Carolina in a proclamation plain and decisive, and South Carolina understood him, and knew also that he had the resolution and will to enforce his views. This famous proclamation is long and able, does honor to him, equally as great as his previous military achievements in the war of 1812, and was issued in December, 1832. A few extracts will be given: "I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its

spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was framed."

President Jackson was equally clear and forcible in his historic proclamation against the Calhoun theory of the Constitution. Here is an extract: "The Constitution of the United States then, forms a government and not a league; and, whether it be formed by compact between the States or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which acts directly on the people individually, not upon States; they retained all the power they did not grant. . . . To say that any State

may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation, because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offense. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression, but to call it a constitutional right is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they make a revolution or incur the penalties consequent on a failure.

. . . The States have severally not retained their sovereignty. The right to make treaties, declare war, levy taxes, exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers, were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all their important purposes were no longer sovereign.

. . . What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an individual sovereignty, is that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason, not treason against their separate power, but treason against the United States. Treason is an offense against *sovereignty*, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it."

President Jackson in this proclamation, at great length, and with exceedingly apt illustrations, gives the true theory of our somewhat complex political system, which in some

respects was new, and without an exact model in the various forms of government theretofore adopted in any previous age, by any people. The most material part of this unique proclamation was probably the following extract, which coming from General Jackson, had some influence upon the people likely to be influenced by it: "That the duty imposed upon me, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, *shall be performed* to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise, and intrust to me for that purpose, and to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the illegal and disorganizing ordinance of the convention." General Jackson's friendly, eloquent, pathetic appeal in the proclamation to the people of South Carolina in that crisis, was worthy of the occasion and does honor to his head and heart. A short extract is here given: "Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part, consider its government, uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States—giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of American citizens,—protecting their commerce, securing their literature and their arts, facilitating their inter-communication, defending their frontiers, and making

their names repeated in the remotest parts of the earth. Consider the extent of its Territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in the arts, which render life agreeable, and the science which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, humanity and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our Territories and States! Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor, and say, *we, too, are citizens of America.* Carolina is one of their proud States; her arms have defended; her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror or remorse: This happy Union we will dissolve; this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface; this free intercourse we will interrupt; these fertile fields we will deluge with blood; the protection of that glorious flag we renounce; the very name of Americans we discard." He concluded this appeal to the people of South Carolina, in their effort to destroy the government established by Constitution, in these prophetic words: "Its destroyers you cannot be—you may disturb its peace; you may interrupt the course of its prosperity; you may cloud its reputation for stability; but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its natural character will be transferred and re-

main an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder." His appeal in the proclamation to the people in that alarming crisis is equally as eloquent and forcible as his appeal to the people of South Carolina, a few instances of which will suffice: "Fellow citizens of the United States: Having the fullest confidence in the justness of the legal and constitutional opinions of my duties, which has been expressed, I rely with equal confidence on your undivided support in my determination to execute the laws—to preserve the Union by all constitutional means—to arrest if possible, by moderate and firm measures, the necessity of recourse to force. And if it be the will of heaven that the recurrence of its primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood, should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act of the United States. Fellow citizens: the momentous case is before you—on your undivided support of your government depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessings it secures to us as one people shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed will be such as to inspire new confidence in republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom, and the courage which it will bring to their defense will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our children."

Considering the deep earnestness of this proclamation, and the equal earnestness of the argument of Mr. Webster in the Senate in 1830 and 1833, on the same subject, there must have been more fear of an attempted secession movement then than most people now realize. If the South could then have been united on the tax duty on imports, as they were on the slavery question in 1860, there might have been a bloody war, and General Jackson's words show that he feared it. Mr. Webster's speeches showed also that he feared it. Mr. Webster's prayer, as expressed in his peroration in reply to Mr. Hayne, was granted: "While the Union lasts we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil—God grant that in my days, at least, that curtain shall not rise. God grant that on my vision may never be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a glorious Union, on States dissolved, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster,

not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as, 'What is all this worth?' Nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterwards,' but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind, under the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

The closing of his great argument on Mr. Calhoun's resolution, was equally as earnest, but less rhetorical. His closing sentences were in these plain words: "I shall exert every faculty I possess in aiding to prevent the Constitution from being nullified, destroyed or impaired; and even should I see it fall, I will still, with a voice feeble, perhaps, but earnest as ever issued from human lips, and with fidelity and zeal, which nothing shall extinguish, call on the PEOPLE to come to the rescue." General Jackson and Daniel Webster were antipodes in politics, and their bodies were mouldering in their native dust when secession raised its bloody hands, but their clarion, patriotic words were engraven on the hearts of the PEOPLE, and they did come to the "*rescue*," of the Constitution, when its hour of peril came.

The question of the right of a State to secede, was not in 1830, 1832 and

1833 partisan question, nor was it when the "wager of battle" was tendered at Charleston Harbor, April, 1861. The seizure of the forts and property of the Federal Government at Charleston, was an act of war in fact, but the firing upon Fort Sumter soon after, left no doubt of the real intention of the secessionists. The Presidential election occurred in 1860, November 6th. On the evening of that day it was known that Mr. Lincoln was legally elected President. The electors in South Carolina were chosen by the Legislature. Governor Gist called the Legislature Nov. 5th. In his message to the Legislature when it assembled, he uses the following language: "Under ordinary circumstances your duty could be soon discharged by the election of electors representing the choice of the people of the State; but in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, and the strong probability of the election to the Presidency of a sectional candidate, by a party committed to the support of measures, which if carried out, will inevitably destroy our equality in the Union, and ultimately reduce the Southern States to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism, to be governed by a fixed majority in Congress hostile to our institutions and fatally bent upon our ruin, I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature remain in session, and such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise." He then

recommends that in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, a convention of the people of the State be called, and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress, and adds: "I am constrained to say that the only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union."

The members of the Legislature and leading men of that State and other southern States, who had convened at Columbia, were somewhat in opinion divided as to whether South Carolina should act alone, or should secure the cooperation of other slave-holding States, in the matter of secession, but they all agreed that the time for secession had arrived. James Chestnut, jr., United States Senator for South Carolina, was at Columbia when the Legislature convened, Nov. 5th, and being called out by a serenade in the evening, expressed his opinion, that in all probability, Mr. Lincoln would be elected "before the setting of the sun to-morrow," and in that event he was for immediate secession. He then spoke of the undoubted right of South Carolina to withdraw their delegated powers, and it was their duty in the event contemplated, to withdraw them, and favor separate State action, with the expectation that the other slave States would follow them. This was the substance of his speech.

William H. Boyce, then a representative in Congress from South

Carolina, was for immediate secession of his State. Mr. McGowen, a member of the Legislature, was for co-operation. Here is a brief extract : "Lincoln's election is taken as an occasion for action, but with us it is only the cause for action. We have delayed for the last two years for nothing but co-operation. . . . The Southern States of this Union have more motives, more inducements, and *more necessities* for concert and union than any people that has ever lived in the tide of time. They are one in soil and climate, one in productions, having the monopoly of the cotton region, one in institution, and more than all, one in their wrongs under the Constitution. Add to all this that they alone of all the earth, have a peculiar institution—African slavery—which is absolutely necessary to them, without which they would cease to exist, and against which, under the influence of a fanatical sentiment, the world is banded. Upon the subject of this institution we are *isolated* from the whole world, who are not only indifferent but inimical to it, and it would seem that the very weight of this outside pressure would compel us to unite." Mr. Mullins, a member of the Legislature, replied to this speech, and said among other things : "South Carolina had tried co-operation, but had exhausted that policy. . . . If WE WAIT FOR *co-operation*, *slavery* and State rights *would be abandoned*, State sovereignty and the cause of

the South lost forever." The potent influence of cotton and the hope of securing aid from the governments of Europe, were thus stated : "We have it from high authority that the representation of the imperial powers of Europe, in view of the prospective separation of one or more of the Southern States from the present confederacy, has made propositions in advance for the establishment of such relations between it and the government about to be established in this State, as will insure to that power such a supply of cotton for the future as their increasing demand for that article will require; this information is authentic." Mr. Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who had been editor of an agricultural monthly, and who as such was popular with the planters, on the evening of the 7th November, made a speech to the people of Columbia. He said the question now before the country he had studied for years. It had been the one great idea of his life. He wished Virginia was as ready as South Carolina, but unfortunately she was not. . . . The first drop of blood spilled in South Carolina soil would bring Virginia and every Southern State with them.

These are only very brief extracts from elaborate speeches made by leading men. They are sufficient to show the drift of public opinion in South Carolina, when it was regarded certain that Mr. Lincoln would be elected President. Some of these

speeches were made before the day of election, and some a few days after.

The South Carolina Convention met at Columbia, December 17, 1860, and did not deliberate long, for on the 20th the State passed her ordinance of secession, with very little discussion, for it was no doubt well understood that other slave-holding States would soon join her; in fact one commissioner from Alabama and one from Mississippi were in attendance at the convention, and gave their advice for secession without delay, assuring the convention that their respective States would soon join them, as they did.

The following is a copy of the ordinance, which was passed unanimously: "An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the contract entitled the Constitution of the United States of America. We the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention, on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and part of acts of the general assembly of this State ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America,

is hereby dissolved." This ordinance undertook to do, unconditionally, what her celebrated ordinance passed November 24, 1832, on account of her opposition to the tariff tax then in force, conditionally threatened to do, in case the federal government should undertake to enforce the tariff law, or to interfere with the foreign commerce of South Carolina. Here is an extract from the ordinance of Nov. 24, 1832: "The people of this State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do."

The legislature of the State elected Robert Y. Hayne, Governor of the State, the man who aroused Daniel Webster to make his great speech, in reply to him in the United States Senate in 1830. Mr. Hayne was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of 1832, one part of which is quoted, in a message to the legislature that elected him Governor. He said, among many other things of the same general import: "I recognize no allegiance as paramount to that which the citizens of South Carolina owe to the State of their birth or adoption. I hereby publicly declare and wish it to be distinctly understood that I shall hold myself bound by the high-

est of all obligations, to carry into effect, not only the ordinance of the convention, but every act of the legislature, and every judgment of our own courts, the enforcement of which may devolve upon me. . . .

If the sacred soil of Carolina should be, polluted by the footsteps of an invader, or be stained by the blood of her citizens, shed in her defense, I trust in Almighty God that no son of hers, native or adopted, who has been nourished at her bosom, or been cherished by her bounty, will be found raising a patricidal arm against our Common Mother."

A few extracts from the debates in the convention which adopted the ordinance of secession of December 20th, 1860, will show the primary cause of the movement was, the Calhoun theory of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Parker: "It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, it has been gradually culminating for a long period of thirty years. At last, it has come to that point where we may say, the matter is entirely right." Mr. Ingles expressed the same sentiments. Mr. Lawrence M. Keitt, said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered public life. I am content with what has been done to-day, and with what will take place to-morrow. We have carried the body of this Union to its last resting-place, and now we will drop the flag over its grave. After that is done, I am ready to adjourn and

leave the remaining ceremonies for to-morrow." This is the same Mr. Keitt who on the 6th of December, 1859, in the House of Representatives, in the debate on Helper's book, said: "He would shatter this Republic from turret to foundation stone," if the south could not get her rights. Mr. Robert Barnwell Keitt said: "The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years." Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee was correct in Congress during the Helper book debate, in December, 1859, when he said: "When you look at the history of parties in this country, it is an undeniable fact that nullification had its origin in South Carolina, and from that day to the present, the spirit of nullification, of secession, of disunion, has never slept nor slumbered. The snake of nullification has been scotched, not killed."

From the numerous quotations from speeches of representative Southern men, given in these pages, it will be observed that they call the government of the United States a confederacy, the primary meaning of which word is, an agreement between independent States, or a treaty between them. Mr. Stephens was one of the ablest and the most conservative of all public men then in the South, and was opposed to seces-

sion as a matter of policy, but not a matter of right. He had been indoctrinated with Mr. Calhoun's theory of the Constitution.

The legislature of Georgia was in session November 14, 1860, and Mr. Stephens was present and made to the members a speech, extracts from which are here given: "The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. My countrymen, I tell you frankly, candidly, and earnestly that I do not think that they ought. In my judgment the election of no man, constitutionally chosen for that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union. It ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the government, to withdraw from it because a certain man has been constitutionally elected, puts us in the wrong. We are pledged to maintain the Constitution. Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we, therefore, for the mere election of a man to the Presidency, and that, too, in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution, make a point of resistance to the government, and, without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument, withdraw ourselves from it? Would we not be in the wrong? Whatever fate is to befall this country, let it never be laid to the charge of the people of the

South, and especially of the people of Georgia, that we are untrue to our national engagements. Let the fault and the wrong rest upon others. If all our hopes are to be blasted, if the republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on deck with the Constitution of the United States waving over our heads. . . . But it is said Mr. Lincoln's policy and principles are against the Constitution, and that if he carries them out, it will be the destructive of our rights. Let us not anticipate a threatened evil. If he violates the Constitution, then will come our time to act. Do not let us break it, because, forsooth, he may. If he does, that is the time to act. (Applause.) I think it would be injudicious and unwise to do this sooner. I do not anticipate that Mr. Lincoln will do anything to jeopardize our safety or our security, whatever may be his spirit to do so, for he is bound by the Constitutional checks which are thrown around him, which at this time render him powerless to do any great mischief. This shows the wisdom of our system. . . . He can do nothing unless he is backed by power in Congress. The House of Representatives is largely in the majority against him. In the Senate he will be also powerless. There will be a majority against him. . . . Mr. Lincoln cannot appoint an officer without the consent of the Senate; he cannot form a cabinet without the same consent. . . . Mr. Lin-

coln will be compelled to ask of the Senate to choose for him a cabinet, if the Democracy of that body choose to put him on such terms. . . . Then how can Mr. Lincoln obtain a cabinet which would aid him or allow him to violate the Constitution? Why then, I say, should we disrupt the bonds of this Union when his hands are tied; when he can do nothing against us? . . . I believe in the power of the people to govern themselves when wisdom prevails and passion is silent. Look at what has already been done by them for their advancement that ennobles man; there is nothing like it in the history of the world. Look abroad, from one extent of the country to the other; contemplate our greatness. We are among the first nations of the earth; shall it then be said that our institutions, founded upon principles of self-government, are a failure? Thus far it is a noble example, worthy of imitation. The gentleman, Mr. Cobb, the other night said it had proven a failure. Failure in what? In growth? Look at our expanse in power. Look at our population and increase in all that makes a people great. A failure? Why, we are the admiration of the civilized world, and present the brightest hopes of mankind. Some of our public men have failed in their aspirations—that is true, and from that comes a part of our troubles. (Prolonged applause.) No, there is no failure of this government yet. We have made great ad-

vancement under the Constitution, and I cannot but hope that we shall advance still higher. Let us be true to our cause. Should Georgia determine to go out of the Union—I speak for one, though my views may not agree with them—whatever the result may be, I bow to the will of the people. Their cause is my cause, and their destiny is my destiny; and I trust this will be the ultimate course of all. The greatest curse that can befall a free people is civil war. But, as I said, let us call a convention of the people; let all these matters be submitted to it, and when the will of a majority of the people has thus been expressed, the whole State will present one unanimous voice in favor of whatever may be demanded."

Stephens' speech shows that he was a follower of the Calhoun theory of State rights rather than that of General Jackson, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. Mr. Clay, in the United States Senate, said, in reply to a question put by Jefferson Davis; "Mr. President, I have heard with pain and regret a confirmation of the remark I made, that the sentiment of disunion has become familiar. I hope it is confined to South Carolina. I do not regard my duty what the honorable Senator seems to regard his. If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I will never fight under that banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union, a subordinate one to my own State."

A general convention of the people of Georgia was called, as suggested by Mr. Stephens, and the State voted out of the Union and an ordinance of secession passed, Mr. Stephens voting against it. Mr. Stephens, on the 21st day of March, 1860, made a speech to a large audience at Savannah.

After he had set forth the improvements in the Confederate Constitution over the United States Constitution, he added: "Though last, not

least, the new Constitution has put at rest *forever* all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African slavery as it exists among us—the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and the present revolution. Jefferson in his forecast had anticipated this, as the rock upon which the old Union would split. He was right. What was conjecture with him is now a realized fact."

THE FOX RIVER VALLEY OF WISCONSIN.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.—BATTLEFIELDS.

II.

THE French traders and missionaries who first penetrated the Bay of the Puants and the Fox River valley were not going among savages of whom they knew nothing, or who knew nothing of them. The Algonquin tribes whom they found there, or their ancestors or kindred, had traded with the French and been instructed by their first missionaries to some extent, for more than one generation. Doubtless some of them had visited Montreal or Quebec.

In 1656 a fleet of canoes containing three hundred of the "Upper Algonquins" had visited Quebec. In 1660 another fleet of sixty canoes of the same people were there, and to return with them Father Menard started upon his last earthly mission

with a zeal and devotion and fortitude as self-sacrificing as that of St. Francis Xavier.

Menard and Allouez penetrated the wilderness of Lake Superior in pursuit of the scattered remnants of former flocks, who had been driven from their homes by the warlike Iroquois. When the fear of their ancient enemies was partially removed Allouez followed the migration of bands of them from Chegomazon Bay to the Bay of the Puants. And he found Frenchmen there to perform their devotions at mass on the morning after his arrival, December 3d, 1669. When he, accompanied by Father Dablon, returned there on the 6th of September, 1670, there were apparently more Frenchmen there, and

some soldiers of whose treatment the Indians complained. Doubtless it was then a permanent trading post. And it was also a military post, for no soldiers would be there for any temporary purpose, though they may have been in the pay of the fur traders.

Green Bay soon became the headquarters of the fur trade, and traffic with a numerous Indian population, and, as the trade increased, the traders and employees in the traffic naturally became more numerous. The French had a way of making themselves at home and affiliating with the Indians, which much facilitated the dealings between them. Even the Jesuit Fathers were compelled to imitate to some extent their mode of life. Father Le Mercier writes in 1668, "we must render ourselves in a manner savage with these savages, and lead the life of a savage with them."

Frenchmen who were employed at the trading posts and in the canoe navigation connected with the traffic, wooed and won,—or purchased more usually—wives of the dusky maidens of the wilderness, and many of them became settlers in the sense that they and their posterity remained in the country. Morganatic alliances of a similar kind were not unfrequent. From these mixed marriages there sprang a class—almost like a distinct race—of hardy, vigorous men, who combined largely the skill of the Indian in all woodcraft with the sounder

judgment and higher intelligence of civilized man. As the old men died or returned to Canada these took their places at the trading posts and in the canoes.

But those Frenchmen were not settlers in a proper sense. They bought no land and built no houses greatly superior to the lodges in the Indian villages. Their lives were as nomadic as those of the Algonquin tribes among whom they lived.

The first permanent settlers in Wisconsin, in the sense in which we understand the term, were the Sieur Augustin De Langlade and his family. He was born in France, and was of noble blood. About 1720 he became a trader among the Ottawas near Michilmackinack, where he married a sister of the head chief of the Ottawas. In 1745, he with his family and his son, Charles De Langlade, then about twenty-two years of age, migrated to Green Bay, where they acquired in some way a considerable tract of land. With them came also the M. Souigny, the son-in-law of Augustine De Langlade, and his wife. Probably only about eight persons constituted the little colony at the Bay of the Puants, who were the first colonists of Wisconsin, nearly a century and a half ago. Soon after came a blacksmith named Lammiot, from France, opened a little shop at the little settlement. He soon got into trouble with the Indians and was killed.

Charles De Langlade was a promi-

nent figure in the war which resulted in the fall of Quebec, and the surrender of the Canadas to the English, and deserves (if the result had left France in possession of her colonies, would have had) a more conspicuous place in the history of that period than has been given him.

He was engaged in the battle with the Sauk (or Sac) Indians in 1746, in which they were driven from the Fox Valley to their later home on the Wisconsin. He appears to have been agent for the Canadian Government among the Western Indians. When the troubles growing out of the encroachments of the French upon what was claimed to be the territory of the English colonies arose in 1754, Green Bay was too remote to be much affected by the war which followed.

But Charles De Langlade, who had accompanied his uncle, the head chief of the Ottawas, upon the warpath, when he was ten years old, had seen considerable Indian warfare, had been engaged in the battle with the Sauks at Green Bay and was a man evidently endowed with the military spirit of genius. His father had procured for him a commission in the French marine when he was a mere youth, which he retained many years. His powerful constitution and great personal influence among the Ottawas and other Northwestern tribes, and his knowledge of their language, made him a conspicuous man. He was recommended to Vaudrenil, the governor of New France, as a fit

leader of the border French and Indians of the Northwest. With a force of six or seven hundred raised among the various tribes, he took the long march through the wilderness to Fort Du Quesne. It was with this force, a large part of whom were Indians from Wisconsin, that he planned and carried out the ambuscade of the advanced detachment of the twelve hundred men of Braddock's army, at the Monongahela, where Braddock was mortally wounded, and sixty-four officers and one-half of the soldiers of the British force were killed or wounded, and Fort Du Quesne was, for the time, saved from capture. Here, and at the capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm, he served as "Ensign to the troops detached from the marine." He returned to Micihalmckinack as second in command at that post in the fall of 1757, but in the next year he, with his trusty band participated in the defense of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. They were in the great battle on the Plains of Abraham, in 1759, where Wolfe and Montcalm ended their lives in a blaze of glory, and the long-cherished dream of a Franco-Indian Empire in New France was broken forever.

February 1st, 1760, De Langlade was commissioned by the King of France as half-pay lieutenant, and was entrusted by the governor, the Marquis De Vaudrenil, with the charge of the "Indian Nations of the Upper Countries." His headquarters

were at Michilmackinack. He was ordered among other things "to pass two companies of deserters from the English army through the Upper Country on their way to Louisiana. This order was dated September 3d, 1760, and six days later Vaudrenil wrote to inform him of the surrender of Canada to General Amherst, with direction to transmit copies of the letters to the other posts. The terms of capitulation preserved to the French colonists the freedom of their religion, their property, and "a free commerce, the same as is enjoyed by the proper subjects of Great Britain."

But Green Bay and the Fox River Valley were too remote from the field of that sanguinary contest, which changed the Canadas to British Provinces, to feel greatly its effect, excepting that many who went forth to do battle for their King and Great Father did not return. Two brothers of Charles De Langlade laid down their arms and lives together, on the Plains of Abraham.

The life of Charles De Langlade, fully detailed, would rank among the veritable romances of history. Had the French king succeeded in retaining his American possessions, the name and fame of that forest settler of Green Bay would have been better known in history, and would probably have taken a high rank in Canadian annals.

No officer on either side of that prolonged contest marched further, endured more, or participated in more

hard-fought battles than he, and none more enjoyed and deserved the respect of those with whom he served.

Charles De Langlade was Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Green Bay Department during the English rule. When the conspiracy of Pontiac led to the capture of Mackinaw and the massacre of the garrison, he repeatedly warned Capt. Etherington, the British commander at that post, of the danger. But Etherington disregarded his warning. When the treacherous Ottawas had bound Etherington and Lieutenant Leslie to the stake, and were about to apply the torch, De Langlade, backed by a few friendly Indians, appeared and cut the cords which bound the prisoners, and told the hostile Indians, "If you are not satisfied with what I have done I am ready to meet you." He knew no fear, as they well knew, and the lives of the prisoners were saved.

The fidelity of the head chief of the Menominees and most of his tribe probably saved Green Bay from attack and destruction by the mixed Potawatamies, Ottawas and other Indians then in Milwaukee.

The De Langlades were soon joined at Green Bay by Monsieur Carron, and gradually there were other accessions to the little colony, but in 1785 it is said there were but seven families who, with their retainers, did not exceed fifty-six persons. Gradually the *voyageurs* began to make claims with narrow frontages on the river

and extending back two or three miles, but the cultivation was usually confined to a small area near the river. The titles to these claims were confirmed by the United States in 1818.

In 1830, the population of Brown County, comprising half the present State of Wisconsin, including Green Bay and the Fox River Valley, was but nine hundred and sixty-four.

The English rulers of the Northwest were as mild and lenient in their government as were their predecessors, and the only change apparently was the substitution of a few English officers and their soldiers for the French at the military posts.

Too great a wilderness yet lay between the English settlements and the Northwest for the English greed for land to reach through, and during the English occupation Wisconsin remained as before, the hunting ground of the wild tribes and a field for the enterprise of the fur traders. Before the close of the seventeenth century the canoe navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin was the highway between the trading posts and garrisons at Mackinaw and Green Bay, and those on the Mississippi, and through them began to flow a commerce of considerable importance and magnitude.

INDIAN WARS.

Among the savage tribes to whom came the traders and missionaries in the seventeenth century all were not alike tractable. The Outagamies were a fierce, untamable tribe, who,

with their kindred and allies, the Sauks, seem to have occupied the west side of the lower Fox river from its mouth to and up the Wolf river. These tribes long afterward figured in the famous Black Hawk War as the Sacs and Foxes. The principal village of the Outagamies (Foxes) was up the Wolf river at the time Father Allouez visited them, but little more than half a century later their headquarters seem to have been established below the junction of the Wolf and Fox.

When the French had established posts at Prairie Du Chien and elsewhere on the Mississippi, and the commerce by canoes through the Fox and Wisconsin became active, the principal danger to that commerce was from the Outagamies. It was this tribe largely who attempted the capture and destruction of Detroit in 1712. The intrigues of the English, perhaps, had alienated them from the French alliance, to which most of the Algonquin tribes were faithful. Their losses at Detroit had greatly reduced their strength, but inflamed their hatred of the French and their allies, and danger seems to have been apprehended of a troublesome alliance between them and the Sioux and some others, which threatened seriously the trade and commerce of the French in the Northwest. The robberies and murders by the Outagamies on the natural highway of the Fox river led finally to their expulsion and nearly to their extermination.

The Canadian Governor proposed to the friendly Indians an alliance for the destruction of this common enemy, and on the 14th of March, 1716, De Louvigny, the king's lieutenant, left Quebec with a French force, which was augmented on his route by Indian allies (and perhaps by hardy Frenchmen) to the number of eight hundred men.

De Louvigny found the enemy entrenched with five hundred warriors and more than three thousand women, behind a triple row of oak palisades. They were expecting some three hundred more warriors, but the attacking party pushed their approaches with such vigor that, "after three days of open trenches, sustained by a continuous fire of fusiliers, with two pieces of cannon and a grenade mortar, they were induced to ask for peace."

De Louvigny having prepared to "explode two mines under their curtains, the boxes being properly placed for the purpose," the Foxes finally proposed terms, and a peace was made.

The Foxes and their allies now relinquished all French prisoners, and those captured from the allies of the French. They were to make peace with all the Indians with whom the French were engaged in trade and commerce, to take slaves from distant nations and deliver them to the French, to replace those dead, and to hunt to pay the expenses of the war. Six chiefs—or children of chiefs—

were to be delivered as hostages for the fulfilment of the treaty, whom De Louvigny took with him to Quebec. Local tradition locates this battle at Great Butte De Morts, ten miles above the city of Oshkosh, near the junction of the Fox and Wolf rivers, but whether it was there or at Little Butte De Morts, below Lake Winnebago, seems uncertain.

This implacable tribe, though greatly reduced in numbers by their unsuccessful attack on Detroit, and the capture and massacre of a great number of their warriors at Lake St. Clair, in 1712, would keep no faith, and disregarded their treaty as soon as the immediate danger was removed. They had agreed with De Louvigny to send deputies to Quebec to treat with the Governor-General, but they sent none, and the passage of the Fox and Wisconsin soon became as dangerous as before.

The English policy was to foment trouble between the tribes disaffected toward the French and the tribes friendly to them. The Winnebagoes seem to have allied themselves with the Outagamies in their depredations on the French and their allies.

In 1728, an expedition consisting of four hundred and fifty French troops and about one thousand Indian warriors, was sent against them under M. De Lignery. The expedition left Michilimacina on the 10th of August, 1728. After several of their canoes were wrecked in a storm at the entrance to Green Bay, the

narratives of Father Cuspel, who was with the expedition, says that they "crossed over to the *Fols Avoines*, in order to entice the inhabitants to come and oppose our landing. They fell into the trap and were entirely defeated."

There is some error in the narrative. By coming to the west side of Green Bay they would reach the country of the *Fols Avoines* (the *Menomones*), whose principal village was formerly near the mouth of the *Menominee* river. But this tribe was always on terms of amity with the French. In the official report of the expedition sent to the King by the Canadian authorities this tribe is spoken of as "our ancient allies, the *Fols Avoines*." Probably some other tribe was there at the time above the mouth of the *Menominee* river.

The most remarkable thing about this expedition was that after a stay of several days at *Macinac*, and this attack on the 15th of August on some Indians at the west shore of Green Bay, *De Lignery* should still expect to surprise the *Foxes* at *Sauk* village, near the mouth of the *Fox* river, opposite to *Fort St. Francis*, on the night of the 17th, and halted during the day for that purpose. When the village was surrounded the enemy was not there. They found only four (probably old men) with whom the savages "diverted themselves," and then killed them with arrows.

This expedition went up the river to some point where "the grand hab-

itation" of the *Foxes* was situated, probably the *Great Butte De Morts*, where *De Louvigny* had defeated them twelve years before. Their trophies were a few women whom the savages took as slaves, and one old man whom they burned to death.

They destroyed four villages of the *Foxes* and all their cornfields, and one village of the *Puants* (*Winnebagoes*), and returned the way they came. The enemy whom they came to destroy had four days the start of them and could not be overtaken.

De Lignery was much criticised for the failure of this expedition, but if his enemies did not choose to stand and fight him, it is not easy to see how he could have vanquished them.

This display of force and energy, however, seems to have had a wholesome effect on the hostile tribes for some years.

It is said that subsequently, probably in the fall of 1629, a party of two hundred or more of *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, *Menominees* and *Winnebagoes* fell upon a party of *Foxes* returning from a buffalo hunt, and of eighty men and three hundred women and children only three escaped alive. Doubtless there were many sanguinary encounters in this region of populous villages of which no tradition has reached our time.

The turbulent and treacherous *Foxes* seem to have claimed control of the highway of the *Fox* river. In 1746 their principal village was located on

the west bank of the Little Lake Butte De Morts, between the present cities of Appleton and Neenah. At both extremities of this lake were rapids which compelled the *voyaguers* to get into the water and haul their boats up the rapids. Here the Foxes had established a sort of aboriginal tariff on imports, regulated only by the humor in which they might happen to be at the arrival of the importation. When a trader's boat approached they would place a lighted torch on the bank, as a signal for the boat to land and pay the customary tribute. To refuse was pretty sure to end in robbery and perhaps murder. The traders made their complaints to the commandants at the western posts, and their complaints in due time reached the ears of the Governor of Canada.

Captain De Velie who had been in command at Fort St. Francis at Green bay was relieved by another officer in 1746.

The new commandant brought with him a demand upon the Sauks, whose village was nearly opposite to the fort on the west side of the river, to deliver up some Foxes who were living among them. All were given up except one Fox boy who had been adopted by a Sauk woman. Their tardiness in surrendering this boy caused some sharp words between the new and old commandant, who were dining together. De Velie, stung by the words, and probably inflamed by wine, took his gun and going over to

Sauk village demanded the boy. The Indians were in council about the matter when he arrived. The chief informed him that the Sauk mother was loth to part with the boy, but they hoped to persuade her to do so finally. The chief went three times to persuade the woman to give up the boy. Upon his return the third time without the boy, and still urging patience, as she seemed to be relenting, De Velie raised the gun and shot the chief dead. Some of the young Sauks were for instant revenge, but the older and cooler heads prevailed upon them to refrain. De Velie, very angry, (and probably partially intoxicated,) when his gun was reloaded, shot a second chief, and then a third, when a Sauk boy, twelve years of age, called the "Black Bird," shot the Frenchman dead.

The garrison was weak, but reinforcements arriving soon after, and being joined by the French settlers, (among whom was Charles De Langlade), they attacked the Sauk village and a battle ensued with considerable loss of life on both sides. The Sauks were driven away and established themselves at Sauk Prairie on the Wisconsin river in the present county of Sauk. The young Black Bird afterwards became a famous chief among his tribe. The Sauks who were always, secretly or openly, allies of the Foxes did not return to the Fox river valley.

But the depredations of the implacable Foxes upon the commerce of the

traders continued. Captain Perriere Marin (known in the traditional history of the period as Morand) was an extensive trader among the Indians, and had trading posts, or depositories of goods near Macinaw and the mouth of the Wisconsin river. It is said that a young Canadian in charge of one of his fleets passing up the Fox river refused to pay the tribute demanded by the Foxes, upon passing their village at Little Butte De Morts, and was murdered by them. With a volunteer force from Mackinaw, probably increased at Green bay by a volunteer force of French there, and some Menominee warriors, he embarked to drive the Foxes from their position, in the early Spring of 1730. The fleet, consisting of Mackinaw boats and canoes, proceeded up the river. About three miles below the Fox village, (at the present city of Appleton), the force was divided and a part made a large detour by land to the rear of the village. The balance of the force, fully armed, were concealed in the boats by oil tarpaulins drawn over them in the manner the traders were accustomed to protect their cargoes from rain, leaving only two men in view in each canoe, to paddle them. In one of the boats was a swivel gun loaded with grape and canister. The boats had ascended the rapids at the Grand Chute at the foot of the lake, and were passing up the placid waters of the little lake toward the Winnebago rapids at the outlet of Lake Win-

nebago, in the manner, and with the appearance, of a trader's fleet, when the Foxes discovered them. The Indians placed out a torch as a signal for them to land, and squatted themselves thickly along the bank, waiting for the landing and customary tribute. As the boats approached the land, at the word of command, the tarpaulins were thrown off and the soldiers arose and poured a deadly volley from their muskets and the swivel gun, into the thick group of astonished Foxes. The Menominees who had crept up in the rear of the village applied the torch, and when the Foxes who had escaped the first volley turned to fly, they were met by the sight of their blazing lodges, and the bullets, tomahawks and knives of the Menominees. This famous battle at Little Butte De Morts can hardly be called a battle. It was a surprise and slaughter of the unsuspecting Foxes. A large number of them were slain. Those who survived escaped only by a rapid flight up the river.

The Foxes who escaped the carnage at Little Butte De Morts, joined probably by scattered bands who were not present at the terrible slaughter, were still a formidable body of warriors.

About three miles above and southwest of the probable scene of their defeat by De Louvigny, at the Great Butte De Morts thirty years before, on the south side of the upper Fox river is a sandy point of land which juts out through a marshy ground to

the river bank. The Fox, from its junction with the Wolf to this point, twists and turns through an immense marsh or bog of rank grass and wild rice which protects the point from approach from the East and South, except by the sinuous course of the narrow river.

Whether they renewed their depredations and tribute levying upon the trading fleets, which could pass only within a few rods of their lodges, does not appear, but it was determined that this pestilent tribe should not remain on the highway of that commerce. So much had been done toward their extermination that it appears at a subsequent council held at Mackinaw, the Menominees and other friendly tribes suggested to De Bruissou, the French Commandant to put himself at their head for the purpose of exterminating the Foxes. Local tradition gives the command of this expedition to Marin, (or Morand), but the report of the Canadian authorities gives the command, and the credit of the brilliant result, to the *Sieur De Villiers* who commanded the fort at the mouth of the river St. Joseph. That Marin was with the expedition cannot be doubted, and this may be one of the instances, (not very unfrequent), in which the glory is given to the superior for the achievements of the subordinate.

The report puts the attacking force, (the larger part Indians) at twelve or thirteen hundred men. The details

of the battle which occurred in September are unknown, but the Foxes were again defeated with great loss. The report says that "two hundred of their warriors have been killed on the spot, or burned after being taken as slaves, and six hundred women and children were absolutely destroyed."

The power of the Foxes was broken, and they fled to a point on the Wisconsin river about twenty miles from its mouth, where the remnant of the tribe established a village. They clung to the great water way through which the trader's fleets must pass between Green Bay and the Mississippi river, with a tenacity that boded evil for the commerce, and the energetic Marin resolved that they should not remain there.

At the head of a band of French and friendly Indians he set out on a winter campaign. They marched on foot up the Fox and down the Wisconsin, taking snow shoes with them. They came upon the enemy so completely unawares that they surrounded the village and surprised the Fox warriors at some trivial Indian amusement called the "game of straw." Some of the Foxes were killed, twenty according to some accounts; (all excepting twenty according to the Indian tradition); and all who survived were captured with the women and children.

The larger part of them were released, probably on the condition that they should remove beyond the Mis-

Mississippi. Thus ended an intermittent war of over thirty years with this treacherous, but warlike tribe who would, "when necessitated to do so, make peace one day and unhesitatingly break it the next." The permanent peace which De Louvigny thought he had compelled them to in 1716 proved futile and utterly unreliable. There was no peace in the Fox River Valley until they were nearly exterminated and driven away.

The Sauks and Foxes who moved west of the Mississippi could not have been very numerous after the wars by which they were expelled, but eighty-five years later they were numerous enough to carry terror to the settlements in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin in the famous Black Hawk war.

The Outagamies (Foxes) were the most warlike of the tribes along the Fox River, and in periods of peace they increased rapidly. The great number of women captured by De Louvigny and destroyed in the last

battle on the Fox River above the Great Butte Des Morts may be accounted for by their polygamous habits, which Father Allouez found the greatest obstacle to missionary work among them in 1670, some of the chiefs having as many as eight or ten wives. After their expulsion there was never any serious trouble with the Indians in the Valley of the Fox River. The milder Menominees who were always friendly to the white people (now located on a reservation about fifty miles north of Lake Winnebago), are the only tribes left in Wisconsin of those whom Allouez found near the *Bay Des Puants* two hundred and twenty years ago. The Puants (Winnebagoes), have made some trouble since their removal west of the Great River, but the early French occupants managed to keep on terms of amity with all the Algonquin tribes excepting the treacherous Outagamies and their allies, the Sauks.

GEORGE GARY.

EARLY SETTLERS OF SEATTLE.

C. H. HANFORD.

No enumeration of the moral and intellectual forces that have combined to make the new State of Washington what it is, could be complete that made no mention of those who have aided in making the laws of the State, who have seen them executed, and who have held the scales of justice in the higher courts of the Territory and State. Among the men who have been thus engaged, Judge C. H. Hanford must be awarded a prominent place. He is a self-made man, inheriting only from his ancestors those qualities of mind and heart that have enabled him to command success. His family name indicates its English origin, and on his mother's side there was some blood connection with that people of iron will who, while under the name of Huguenots, were driven from France. His father was a farmer in Van Buren County, Iowa, and there C. H. Hanford was born in 1849. In 1853 the elder Hanford determined to abandon Iowa with his young family, and follow the course of empire to the far west. He reached Puget Sound, and took up a donation claim beside a saw-mill, around which clustered a few log cabins. That is but thirty-seven years ago,

yet the elder Hanford, who died in 1884, lived long enough to see the logging camp, beside which he had located, become the beautiful city of Seattle. Its prosperity, and the consequent enhancement of his property in value, finally made good to him heavy losses which he sustained by Indian depredations, and the interruption of business incident to the Indian war of 1855-56, by which he was impoverished, during the years in which his sons were growing to manhood.

In his childhood, the subject of this sketch acquired the first rudiments of learning in the village school of Seattle. When he was twelve years of age, the family removed to San Francisco. There he took a course in a commercial college, otherwise he is entirely self-educated. During his youth he acquired knowledge in a practical way, by working in factories, in stores and in offices, in whatever capacity he could obtain employment, and at the same time devoted his evenings to the study of books. This habit of night study he has continued through life. In 1866 his people returned to Seattle, and young Hanford was employed for two years carrying the mail to Payallup. Twenty years ago that employment was

not devoid of danger, and he needed a brave heart and a good horse to make the weekly trip over his route, which was then for the most part a mere trail through a gloomy forest. Abandoning mail carrying, he took for a time to farming, and then went to Walla Walla, at that time the principal town in the Territory of Washington. He taught a country school in Walla Walla County, for some time, worked on farms there and on Black River, and then entered a lawyer's office in Seattle. He read law in G. N. McConaha's office in 1873, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1875. In 1875 he was appointed United Commissioner, and held that office until in the following year, when he was elected to the Territorial Council. After a single term as a member of the Legislature, he declined to be a candidate for reelection, and gave his undivided attention to the duties of his profession. In 1882 the city of Seattle became his client, by placing Mr. Hanford in office as City Attorney, to which position he was again elected in 1884, and again in 1885. United States Senator J. B. Allen was United States Attorney for Washington Territory in 1881, and in that year showed his appreciation of Mr. Hanford by securing his appointment as assistant United States Attorney, which position he held until he resigned it, more than a year after Mr. Allen had been retired by the change of administration, which occurred in 1885.

Meanwhile his practice was growing, his careful and painstaking presentation of every case entrusted to him by a client had extended his influence and reputation, and when General Harrison assumed the reins of office, in March, 1889, C. H. Hanford was at once chosen Chief Justice of this Territory. His office lapsed on the inauguration of the machinery of State Government, but the President has again appointed him to the position of United States Judge for the District of Washington.

Judge Hanford is an unpretentious and unassuming man. Remarkably quiet and modest, he has allowed his work and integrity to speak for him, and it is little to say of him that he enjoys, irrespective of party, the universal respect of the people of Seattle and of the State. Indeed, he is an example of how talent and worth will come to the front in spite of numerous obstacles. Brought to Washington when a child, he has grown up with the country, and he is proud of it. The year he was called to the practice of law he married Miss Clara Baldwin, of Olympia, herself a native of the Territory, and their four girls and three boys are equally proud of their young and beautiful country.

At the last election under the Territorial regime, the Republicans of Washington Territory were determined to regain the ground which they had lost by having been defeated in the two preceding elections by the

Democrats. This they accomplished, and emphasised their victory by a majority of nearly eight thousand under the leadership of C. H. Hanford, who as chairman of their executive committee managed the campaign.

In politics he has been a consistent, fearless Republican, but at the same time has always striven to keep personalities out of party struggles, and in doing so he has earned the sincere good will of all who have been brought in contact with him. He is now in his forty-second year, still in the prime of his career of usefulness, and it is certainly not exaggeration to say that few more upright men have ever adorned a high judicial position than C. H. Hanford.

This brief sketch of the career of Judge Hanford would not be complete without special reference to those qualities that from the very first gave him prominence and success at the bar. He tried his first case at the term at which he was admitted, and his success was instantaneous. In the trial of his first case he displayed all the skill, fertility of resources, and self-possession of a veteran lawyer. At a single bound he sprang into a position at the bar which is usually attained only after years of toilsome practice. He is a born lawyer, if there ever was one. He has what the lawyers call a "legal mind." The somewhat artificial reasoning of the law is to him an

easy, natural, orderly and logical formula. The logical faculty in him is singularly well developed. Once his premises are established, his conclusion is a necessary sequence, without a hitch or a break. It was always a pleasure to listen to his law arguments. While he was a formidable antagonist before a jury, still his great strength lay in his presenting his case to the Court. His statement of the case was always clear, logical and convincing. From the time of his admission to the bar up to the day of his appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, he has had a large and varied practice, and for the last ten years he has been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Territory. His professional career has been distinguished by untiring industry, strict integrity of purpose and unswerving fidelity to his clients. He possesses in an eminent degree the qualities that go to make up a successful lawyer—a dauntless spirit, great personal bravery, untiring industry, high integrity, and unquestioned fidelity to his clients. He has, moreover, a judicial cast of mind, as was very clearly manifested during the short period in which he held the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. He brought to the discharge of those duties, patience, industry, impartiality and adequate legal learning, which made him a most excellent and satisfactory judge.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

SEATTLE business men have an amount of pluck, grit and push which places them in the forefront of the enterprising men of the day. In one generation they have built up a great commercial city in the wilderness, and they have built it so beautiful that deservedly it is called the "Queen City of the Sound." The disastrous fire of June, 1889, leveled it to the ground, and annihilated ten millions' worth of property, but it has risen again, more beautiful and substantial than before, a monument of the amazing enterprise and courage of its people.

Foremost among these business men is Angus Mackintosh. His name bespeaks him as belonging to one of those clans which the lays of Scott and the lyric verse of Burns have immortalized. His lineage was not high, nor does he claim descent from the thanes or chiefs that led the kilted sons of the mountains to death or victory. His fathers carried the claymore or pike, and not the sword, but though he inherits no title from his ancestors, he has been the heir to what is of infinitely greater importance—the invincible courage and iron resolution of that great race of Highlanders. His father, Norman Mackintosh, emigrated to Canada, was married there, and in Ontario, in 1839, Angus Mackintosh was born. The common schools afforded him but little chance of a first-class education, but

what there was he soon acquired, and, having exhausted the curriculum, at the age of sixteen he became a school teacher himself. He then secured an entrance to the Huntingdon Academy of Quebec, studied there for a year, and again resumed the work of teaching in Ontario. Canada, however, was too slow for his active mind; he accordingly removed to Philadelphia, studied at the Commercial Academy, and graduated in 1862. Having joined the commissariat department, he was stationed at Arlington Heights till 1863, when becoming disabled by sickness, he removed to Michigan, and entered into the lumber business there. Seven years later, at the age of thirty-one, he resolved to try his fortune on the shores of Puget Sound, whose wealth as a lumbering region was just then beginning to be known.

He arrived on the coast in 1870, but found that it required more capital than he had at his disposal to engage in the lumber trade. He cast about for something to do, and learning that no registry of titles existed in King County, he began preparing abstracts and continued to make handsome dividends for nine years in indexing. In 1879 he opened the banking firm of Mackintosh & Reeves. In 1883 this was changed to the Merchants' National Bank, of which Angus Mackintosh is president. Immediately after the establishment of his bank, he organized the Seattle

Lumber & Commercial Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000. This company paid dividends of ten per cent. a month for five years, and then had a surplus capital of one hundred thousand dollars, after passing through the great fire of June 6th, 1889. In 1884 he organized the Seattle Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of which he is president and the principal stockholder. This company is one of the leading financial institutions of the new State of Washington. It owns a building and safe deposit vaults second to none of the kind found in the large eastern cities.

He was one of the promoters of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, which has done a great deal to promote the welfare of Seattle. In 1871 he married Miss

Reebles, a New York lady, and two children are the fruits of their union. Politically Mr. Mackintosh has been affiliated with the Republican party, but his connection has principally taken the shape of helping to provide the sinews of war. His business has made too great a demand upon his time to afford him leisure to amuse himself with politics. To push himself to the foremost of the business men of the west, needed all his time and energy, and to that task he has given them. He has, indeed, been the architect of his own fortune, the builder of a proud estate for his children, to whom he will leave what is better than wealth, a brave example of pluck and perseverance.

P. A. O'FARRELL.

VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORE IMPORTANT VERSIONS AND EDITIONS OF
THE BIBLE PRINTED IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, WITH ALLUSIONS
TO AFFINITIES BETWEEN LANGUAGES IN WHICH
THE BIBLE WAS TRANSLATED.

X.

1538.

AN edition of the Bible was printed in Dutch, at Zurich, by Chr. Froschauer. This was only his assumed name, for his true name was Simprecht Sorg. He was a learned divine, and commenced printing at Zurich about 1520. He had a very curiously engraved emblematic imprint containing his monogram and the date 1521. Among his most important publications was a German translation by Leo Jud, of a Latin paraphrase of the New Testament, by Erasmus. He took Luther's Bible as a basis, made all the necessary emendations, and adapted the language, and the spelling, to the Swiss brogue. An edition of the New Testament was printed in Greek at Venice by Ant. Nic. de Sabio. An edition of the Bible was printed at Paris by R. Stephens. The Bible was translated from the Hebrew into the Tuscan language, by Santi Marmochino at Florence, and printed at Venice by L. A. Junta. An edition of the Bible

was printed in Latin at Venice by Bernardini. "The Newe Testament both Latine and Englyshe ech correspondent to the other after the vulgare texte, communely called St. Jeromes. Faythfully translated by Myles Couerdale, Anno. MCCCCXXXVIII." This edition was printed at Southwark, in double columns with Roman and Gothic letters, by James Nicolson. The title is supplied from his first edition, as may be observed from the use of Coverdale's name, but the body of the book is of his second edition of the same year, in which he substituted the pseudonym "Johan Hollybush."

Of Coverdale's New Testament not more than two or three perfect copies are known to be in existence. According to Coverdale's own account, given in the preface to his edition of the Testament, this version was left by him in the spring of 1538 to be printed by Nicolson, but he says that "when he chanced to see it, he found it in many places both base, insensible, and cleane contrary, not only to the phrase of oure language, but

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also from the understandyng of the text in Latyn." He also adds that he has "put forth the octave edition, in Paris, that it may be followed, hereafter, by any who wish to reprint the Testament." The second edition was printed the same year, and contains numerous alterations. The curious rendering in Matt. XXVI., "Before the cockesynge," is in the second edition altered to "Before the cocke do crowe." The second Bible printed in England, in the English language, was published in Southwark, by Nicolson, and dedicated (as was the first) to king Henry. Instead, however, of his "dearest just wife and most vertuous Pryncesse, Quene Anne," it begins as follows: "The right and just administracyon of faythfulnes that God gave of David: the plenteous abundaunce of wysedome that God gave unto Salomon: the lucky and prosperous age with the multiplicacyon of sede, which God gave unto Abraham and Sara his wyfe, be geven unto you moost gracyous Prynce, with your dearest just wife and moost vertuous Pryncesse, Quene Jane, Amen." A revised edition of Bruccioli's version of the Bible, in Italian, appeared at Venice. It was rendered conformable to the Vulgate. A Latin Bible was printed at Basle by Frobenii. A copy is in the library of Columbia College, New York. An edition of the Bible was printed at Venice by B. Stagninus, and an edition of the New Testament passed through the press of S. Colinaeus at

Paris. The New Testament, in English, by Tyndale, with Cloverdale's Summaries, was printed at Antwerp, by Matthew Crom.

1539.

An edition of the New Testament was printed at Venice by Pincius. The Bible in Hebrew passed through the press of Robert Stephens at Paris. A translation of the Scriptures into their own language was made by eight Bohemian doctors of divinity, who visited the schools of Wirtemberg and Basle to study the original text. It was printed in Moravia. The New Testament in Dutch appeared at Freyburg, under the supervision of Joh. Faber. An edition of the New Testament in Latin, was printed at Paris by Colinaeus. An edition of the Bible was printed at Paris by Renault, and one at Zurich by Froschauer. The title page of Taverer's Bible, which was printed in this year, reads thus: "The most sacred Bible translated into Englyshe, and newly recognised with great diligence after most faythful exemplars by Rd. Taverer, London, by John Byddell for Thomas Berthlet, 1539." It was published in folio and quarto, and the text is in black letter. The first edition has no wood-cuts. The notes, references, and running titles of the chapters are in Roman letters. A full page contains sixty-eight lines. Richard Taverer was born at North Elmham, in the parish of Brinsley, Norfolk, England, in 1505. He took his B. A. at Christ's, Oxford, in 1529,

and his name first came before the public in connection with the disturbances at Oxford, caused by the distribution of Tyndale's New Testament. Taverner's Bible was partly adapted from Matthew's version, and partly translated by himself. His New Testament was published by itself late in the year 1539, and said to be after the Greek exemplar translated into English. This Bible, which has passed through several editions, was never very popular, and was soon superseded by the Great Bible. The Great Bible, called "Cranmer's," from its containing a prologue by Archbishop Cranmer, is a revision of Tyndale's and Matthew's Bibles. This folio edition, in English, was commenced at Paris, where the paper was better and cheaper, and the workmen more skillful than in England. It was printed by Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, in the month of April, but before the work could be completed at press, the Inquisition interfered, and 2,500 copies of this edition were seized and condemned to the flames. A few of the books were secreted and conveyed to London, where the work was finished under the revision of Coverdale. The title-page to this Bible is elaborately engraved by Hans Holbein, and the king is represented upon it as sitting on his throne, with a bishop bare-headed on each side, with their mitres on the ground. The king presents a closed book with the words "Verbum Dei" on the cover; around the mon-

arch are people represented with labels hanging from their mouths, with the words "Vivat Rex" upon them. This Bible was without annotations and it was also without dedication. Owing to the practice adopted of completing imperfect Bibles from other copies, without paying the slightest regard to the edition to which such copies belong, it is not an uncommon circumstance to find portions of the preliminary matter of several editions bound in one volume. The Great Bible was not the enterprise of Cranmer, but that of Thomas Cromwell, who had raised himself by cunning and servility, from a workman in a fuller's shop to the title of Earl of Essex. He also became Vicar-General to the king, and he found a strong supporter in Sir Thomas More, one of the Lord Chancellors of Henry VIII. Believing that his purposes would be better served by the translation and circulation of the Scriptures, he used all his personal influence with king Henry to accomplish this end, and to his efforts may be attributed the license granted to the printers, and the royal injunctions and proclamations issued at various times by Henry VIII. A copy of this edition, which was owned by Cromwell, is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

1540.

A revised edition of the Great Bible of 1539 was published April, 1540, in folio size, black letter, without notes, but with a preface. Six

editions rapidly followed each other, and all become popularly known as Cranmer's Bibles. The total number of copies issued amounted to 21,000, and they were all printed by Grafton & Whitchurch. Grafton held a patent for printing all State papers in the reign of Henry VIII., and Edward VI: After his return to England he formed a partnership with Whitchurch, and their names often appear together in works printed by them. In the first of the series, with that utter disregard of uniformity of spelling which prevailed at that time, the printer spells his name Whytchurch, as he does in a later edition. The third and fifth editions were revised by two bishops, Tunstal and Heath; the former was branded with the accusation of having been one of the greatest opponents of the translation of the Bible, because he tried to prevent the circulation of copies not faithfully representing the original Scriptures. Although Cranmer's name has been so intimately associated with these editions of the Bible, it does not appear that he contributed anything toward the expenses, but the printers were backed up by a London merchant named Anthony Marler. The price of this Bible was fixed by Royal proclamation at ten shillings, unbound, and twelve shillings bound. Curates of every parish were enjoined under a penalty of forty shillings a month to purchase a copy for the use of their parishioners. This copy was usually attached by a

chain to a reading desk in the church, to which also was fastened the King's injunction that the book should be read. Until the year 1611, the epistles and gospels were taken mainly from Cranmer's Bible, but they do not follow with exactness any particular edition, the sentences from Scriptures being to a certain extent independent translations. In this Bible the plan was adopted of indicating texts supposed to be doubtful, by the use of smaller type. A fine copy of this black-letter English Bible, is in the library of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Mass. An edition of the Olivetan & Calvin Bible was revised this year and published at Geneva. Another edition of Matthew's Bible was printed in folio by Thomas Petyt and Robert Redman, for Thomas Berthelot. It has the New Testament titles printed from the blocks used for Coverdale's Bible of 1535. Redman also printed a volume in 16mo. during the close of this year. Robert Estienne printed in Latin an edition of the Bible at Paris. The best edition of Stephen's Latin Bible is that of 1540. An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin at Paris, by Pierre Regnault. An edition of the Bible, translated by Dietsenberger, was printed in Dutch at Cologne by Alopecius. An edition of the Bible was printed at Lyons, by Hugetan. An edition of the New Testament was printed at Lyons, by Baldus. An edition of the Bible in Latin was

printed at Paris by Colinaeus. An edition of the Bible was printed at Antwerp, by Goinus. Another edition, bearing the name Dion. Harsius, was published at Lyons. The Royal Historical Society of Sweden sends this record of a rare 1540 Bible in its possession:—"Upplagan 1540, Uplasa, Georg. Richolff. Liten folio Gustav Wasas Kyrkobibel prydd med figurer i tradsnitt. Hvar och en of de 4 delar, i hvilka Gamla Testamentet vanligen fordelas, har sitt sarskildta titelblad, och pa titebladet till Apokryfa och Nya Testamentel star."

1541.

An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin at Paris by Simon Colineaus. An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin at Paris by Regnault. An edition, translated by Anthony Brucioli, was printed in Italian at Venice. A revised edition of Luther's Bible was published during this year, to which work the reformer devoted great care. He had it printed in folio, and ornamented with wood-cuts. The copy which he had in constant use is now to be seen in the British Museum. An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin at Paris by Robert Stephens, and another at Antwerp by Steelsius. The

Bible of Lefevre d'Estaples was printed in Gothic characters by Antoine des Gois. A version of the Scriptures was reprinted at Paris in French, the same being a reprint from the 1530 version. A copy is in the library of the Maryland Historical Society. An edition of the Bible in Hebrew was printed at Paris by Stephens, and one in German by Novesian. An edition of the New Testament was printed at Zurich by Froschauer, and another at Venice by Schoeffer. In this year also the New Testament of Erasmus was printed. An edition of the Bible was published at Antwerp by Antoine de la Hay. An edition of the Bible, with a prologue by Archbishop of Canterbury, was printed in English by Edward Whitchurch. This is one of the six editions of Cranmer's Great Bible which were published 1539-41. An edition of the Bible was printed in Dutch at Antwerp by Henrick Peetersen van Miedelborch. An edition of the Bible was printed in Swedish, and translated from the German version of Luther by Petri. The Old Testament is in five parts, each with a separate numeration. The first four parts are with date, and the four latter with distinct title-pages. CHARLES W. DARLING.

(To be Continued.)

HON. STEPHEN V. WHITE.

IN the business, political and social world of New York, Hon. Stephen V. White long since won a high and enviable place, as he had, in years before, made his mark as one of the active and successful professional men of the west. He was heir by nature of qualities almost sure to make his life one of active success, and to develop a character sound to the core, and graced by the highest qualities of integrity, and self-reliance. He was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, August 1st, 1831, the descendant, upon his father's side, of a family of sturdy Quakers, who had removed to the South from Chester County, Pennsylvania, at the close of the Revolutionary war; while his mother, Julia Brewer, was a member of one of the oldest and best known families of North Carolina. But the Quaker blood was true to itself, even when placed under the influence of the life of the south, as an incident that may be briefly related, will indicate. For months prior to the Nat Turner insurrection, the States of Virginia, and North and South Carolina were in a state of excitement almost bordering on panic. Police regulations were hastily adopted, and carried into effect, requiring all white men to do patrol

duty against all blacks, with the view of keeping a vigilant eye, and if need be an iron hand, upon the latter. Great hardship, and, in many instances, severe injustice was entailed. Mr. White's father, Hiram White, revolted against any such course, and denounced such instances as came under his view, and finally refused to perform further service upon the patrol. This aroused the ire of slave-owners and the defenders of slavery, and the man who was brave enough to follow the dictates of his conscience was ordered to leave the State. Having no wish to remain, he obeyed orders, and removed to Greene, now Jersey County, Illinois, where he erected a log hut, and devoted himself to his farm.

It was in this frontier wilderness that the early years of Stephen V. White were passed. His first labor for which he received direct pay, was in 1847, in trapping and hunting, his forest wares being purchased by the American Fur Company. His first essay in the direction of an education was in a school near his home, founded by Dr. Silas Hamilton, where he acquired a practical English education. In 1849 he was enabled, through the assistance of an elder brother, to enter the preparatory

school of Knox College, from which he graduated in 1854, with the title of A. B. He taught school for a time, and afterwards went to St. Louis as bookkeeper in the wholesale boot and shoe house of Claflin, Allen & Stinde; the senior partner, Mr. William Claflin, being subsequently Governor of Massachusetts, and member of Congress from the Eighth district of that State. Mr. Allen was the brother-in-law of Mr. White, and upon the death of the former—just thirty years after the latter entered the employment of the firm—he contributed \$100,000 special capital, rather than see so old and respected a firm retire from business.

In 1855, Mr. White began the study of law, under auspices calculated to furnish him a fair start in the foundation work of the profession, entering the law office of Brown & Kasson; the senior partner being Hon. B. Gratz Brown, who was a candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Greeley ticket of 1872, the junior member being Hon. John Kasson, since member of Congress for several terms from the Seventh Iowa district, and also United States Minister to Austria. Mr. White diligently pursued his studies under the direction of these able men, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, on November 4th, 1856. In the following month he located in Des Moines, Iowa, and commenced practice. In 1857 this place was made the capital of the State, and the

sessions of the Court of Appeals, and of the Federal Courts, were held there. Before the appointment of the Hon. Samuel F. Miller, to the Supreme Court of the United States, he and Mr. White were close personal friends, and attorneys engaged in practice in the same courts. Mr. White showed the possession of unusual legal abilities from the start, and made his mark in the conduct of a number of important cases. In one of these, that of *the United States vs. Hill*, the only treason case ever tried in the State of Iowa, he secured the acquittal of his client, the defendant; while in another, that of *Gelpe vs. Dubuque*, in the United States Court, he made a strenuous fight, and won a most important victory. It was a case that involved the constitutionality of certain municipal bonds that had been issued for railroad construction. Retained by the appellant, Mr. White succeeded in having the case reversed, and as a result several millions were saved to investors, which had been repudiated by the State. This case which is reported in *First Wallace*, is the leading case on that question.

Mr. White also served as United States District Attorney for Iowa, during the illness of the incumbent, exhibiting unusual ability in the discharge of the duties of that important position. But despite the successes he had won in the arena of the law, and the still greater trophies sure to be secured in the future, his active mind

led him to desire the more stirring scenes of a business life; and in obedience to this desire he came to New York and commenced his financial, political, and personal success. In January, 1865, he formed the partnership in banking, known under the name of Marvin & White. Two years later Mr. Marvin retired, and Mr. White continued alone until 1882, when the firm of S. V. White & Co. was formed, with Arthur Claflin and Franklin W. Hopkins. Mr. Claflin retired January 1st, 1886. Mr. White has also had a wide and influential connection with other features of financial New York, being a member of the New York Stock Exchange for more than twenty years, and was long since well known in the turbulent experiences of Wall Street as a fearless operator, engaged in dealings of a gigantic character, and always having the courage to follow his convictions and business judgment to the fullest limit.

Politically, Mr. White is a Republican, and has devoted himself to the principles of that party from the day of its foundation. He was an earnest worker for John C. Fremont, in the eventful year of 1856, when the "Pathfinder" led his party toward the victory it was to secure four years later; and continued his work in the cause through all the troubled years of the war. In 1886 Mr. White was the Republican candidate for member of Congress from the Third New York

Congressional District, and was elected by 172 votes over James D. Bell, the Democratic nominee. In Congress he performed his duties with great fidelity, working not only for the special good of his constituents, but for the general good of the country as well; and always voiced his convictions in his vote.

Mr. White has been prominently identified with Plymouth Church, for many years, having been one of its trustees for twenty years, and the treasurer of its board for even a longer period. He was the first president of the American Astronomical Society, serving as such for five years, and owns the largest private telescope in the country; and is an accomplished, classical and scientific scholar, who finds in his studies recreation from the cares of business life. Among his literary labors, which have attracted special attention, is a translation of the "Dies Irae," which, with other poems, has been published privately by his daughter in a volume entitled, "Selections from the portfolio of S. V. White." Personally he is of a quick, nervous temperament, genial, approachable, and honored and respected by the community as much for his personal qualities and high character, as for the wonderful business qualifications that have placed him in the front rank of the financiers and business men of the day.

THEODORE JOHNSON.

CORDOVA.

MR. SESSIONS' SUMMER IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

OUR train to Toledo from Madrid, was a slow one; it is about forty-five miles, and we were three hours going and the same time returning. Our courier, whom we fortunately secured in Madrid, was a very intelligent Spaniard, Prof. Charles Lamotte, who has been for thirty-five years a guide and professor of Spanish. We also had in our compartment on the train an intelligent Englishman, who was a scholar and a gentleman, and a Spaniard, a business man from Madrid. He was engaged in the extension of the telephone, (which is in general use in Madrid) to the adjoining cities and large towns. He gave us much valuable information about Spain and its prospects. Madrid is growing rapidly, and we noticed on every street new buildings being erected, some of them fine architectural structures. One especially on one of the prominent streets in the center of the city, was the finest architectural business block that we saw anywhere in the city; it was being erected by the Equitable Insurance Company of New York, and attracts much attention.

We approach old Toledo with great interest, calling to mind that it was, two thousand years ago, a great city and an empire within itself; before

England herself began to have much of a history, Toledo had nearly filled up its volume. We call to mind how the Roman succeeded the Jew; how the Goth followed the Roman; how the Goth was thrust forth by the Moors, and when his day was accomplished, he gave way to the re-formed Spaniard. The city seems to have been built upon a rock, and we can see the towers of the old cathedral and other old buildings in the distance. We drive across the bridge over the Pontus through the narrow streets to the Hotel Lino, which was formerly an old inn in the time of the Moors, and the old stone stables and stalls for the horses are shown us; it is a very quaint old building, with its inner court and ancient surroundings which have been preserved. By the stone stairway leading to the breakfast room, there was a row of beautiful evergreens covered with bright-colored flowers, which attracted our attention, but on examining them we found, much to my disgust, that they were paper flowers fastened on.

We start out after breakfast through the narrow streets, not more than ten or fifteen feet wide, with buildings from three to five stories in height on each side, and little shops and stores

with various things for sale, and beggars so numerous that we can hardly make our way along the street, most of them children trained to beg, and they would exhibit themselves with an arm or leg missing. Our guide caught one for us to examine, and we found that they have a way of drawing up the arm and leg to appear as if they had lost it. All through Spain the beggars are more numerous than in any other country in the world that we have visited. In Madrid, girls from eight to twelve years of age run after you begging, and if you decline to give them anything, or try to drive them off, they call you vile names. Our guide reported that one little girl said, "Go on; you are not a man; you are half man and half woman."

There are so many buildings of great interest here that I can only mention a few, and will not undertake to give particular descriptions of any. One was the transito, a synagogue, built in the beginning of the fourteenth century by Samuel Levi; also another synagogue, called Santa Maria la Blanca, built in the middle of the eleventh century by Israel David Forache. These are being restored by the government, and many historical inscriptions are found on the walls which have been plastered over. The Church of San Juan de los Reyes was built under the Catholic sovereigns, Fernando and Isabella, after the surrender of Grenada. The cloister of this church is carved on the columns with the purest Gothic.

The gates and walls of the old city are very interesting. The gates "Puerta del Sol" and "Puerta de Visagra" are both pure Saracenic architecture. Street says, "Not only picturesque, but in all respects a dignified and noble work of art." The view from the Vega, as we pass toward the station, is very imposing. It was built in the ninth century. Alonzo VI. passed through it in great pomp on taking the city from the Moors in 1085. Southey says, "When Toledo was recovered from the Moors by Alonzo VI., the Jews of that city waited upon the conqueror and assured him that they were part of the ten tribes whom Nebuchadnezzar had transported from Spain; not the descendants of the Jerusalem Jews who had crucified Christ. Their ancestors, they said, were entirely innocent of the crucifixion, for when Cephas, the high priest, had written to the Toledan synagogues to ask their advice respecting the person who called himself the Messiah, and whether he should be slain, the Toledan Jews returned for an answer that in their judgment the prophecies seem to be fulfilled in this person, and that therefore he ought not by any means to be put to death. This reply they produced in the original Hebrew and in Arabic, as it had been translated by command of King Godfre. Alonzo gave ear to the story, had the letter translated into Latin and Castilian, and deposited among the archives of Toledo.

Our courier called our attention to the old foundling hospital of Santa Cruz, which, he said, was endowed by Cardinal Mendoza, who died in 1495. Its erection was under the direction of Queen Isabella. The historians say that the cardinal ought to have given largely for such an hospital to atone for certain youthful indiscretions laid to his charge. Such an institution was needed in Spain in those times, judging from history.

We walk around the city through its narrow streets, and, looking at the old houses, we are carried back in imagination a thousand years. The old doors are full of great nails, and the knockers are ancient and unique in design. We visit the old manufacture of cutlery, where the famous Toledo blades are still made, and buy a small sword and a pair of scissors with the Toledo brand on them. I think they no longer possess the skill in this department which they formerly exclusively enjoyed. Street says, "few cities that I have ever seen can compete in artistic interest with Toledo, and none perhaps come up to it in the singular magnificence of its site and the endless novelty and picturesqueness of its every corner. It epitomises the whole strange history of Spain in a manner so vivid, that he who visits its old nooks and corners carefully and thoughtfully can work out almost unassisted the strange variety which that history affords. For here Romans, Visgoths, Saracens and Christians have in turn held sway,

and here all have left their mark; here, moreover, the Christians since the thirteenth century have shown two opposite examples, one of toleration of Jews and Moors which it would be hard to find a parallel for, and the other of intolerance such as has no parallel out of Spain."

We return to Madrid by the slow train, going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, feeling that we had a rare day among the old historic regions of the past.

We leave Madrid after a most interesting stay, and shall ever remember with pleasure the Spanish capital, with its beautiful buildings and attractive streets, the handsome Castilian women and the Royal Gallery of Paintings. We did not neglect to visit the Academy of San Fernando, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Armicia Real, close by the Royal Palace, and a remnant of the old Alcazar. It is said to contain the very finest collection of armor in the world. One could not realize that kings and generals and knights and horses could ever wear such heavy steel coats of mail; and as each one was pointed out to us, we felt as if we were almost in the presence of the men of past ages. It gives one an idea of the old history of the science of attack, but is full, likewise, of touching record and suggestion. Here is Charles V., with the same coat of mail which he wore in battle; Christopher Columbus, and so many others connected with Spanish history that I

cannot find a place for their names here.

Among the modern paintings in the Academy of Fine Arts is one which was very attractive as a work of art. The artist's name was Berllien, and it was a painting twelve feet by twenty feet of the death-bed scene of Alphonso XII. (the late king), with his wife, (the present Queen Regent), her two daughters, the princesses, and the archbishop of Madrid and the ministers of state ; all, I was told, were splendid likenesses. His son, Alphonso XIII., the present young king, three years of age, was not born until after his father's death. We leave for Cardova on the train at 8.45 P. M., and have as companions for our night's ride, a Spanish family consisting of grandmother, children and grandson. In parting with their friends at the depot there were great demonstrations of regret, with gesticulations and shaking of hands, embracing and kissing each other over and over ; I thought they must be going a great distance, but they all left the train early in the morning. They brought in baskets of provisions, coffee, milk, water and wine in different bottles, enough, we thought, to last on a long journey. They took down baskets and plates four times during the night and had a good meal all round, not forgetting the good old grandmother, eighty years of age. They were very polite, and asked us to partake with them. The Spanish have a custom of saying to

a stranger, "I make you a present of my home," if you are to be their guest, but if you should accept the gift they would reply, "Oh, you are not expected to accept it." They kept up a chattering which reminded us of a flock of English sparrows. When they left us in the early morning they bid us adieu. The Spanish people seem more polite than the French. At the hotels the servants and others rise (when seated) as you approach, and make a bow in a very graceful manner. All expect courtesy from you in return.

We arrived at Cordova about 11 o'clock A. M.—in time for breakfast. We had a splendid breakfast of eggs on toast, crabs, fish, lamb chops and fried potatoes ; cheese in a course by itself ; oranges, cherries, apricots, dates and figs ; yet we find in all the books of travel that we have seen, and also by private warnings from friends, that we should starve ; that everything was cooked in rancid oil. The butter is poor, and evidently comes from some other country. Perhaps we shall talk differently when we get through Spain to Malaga ; but so far the hotels in all their service is splendid, and prices at first class hotels 15 *pesetas*, or three dollars per day. Our hotel at Cordova was the Fonda Suiza. There is a pleasant patio or court paved with marble in the middle, and marble floors and marble stairs all over the house. At each landing is a different pattern of mosaic. All the

hotels have flowers and trees and fountains, as is customary in Andalusia, and the buildings look like old palaces that have been used for the aristocracy and the rich, instead of houses of entertainment for the reception of travelers.

We start out with our guide; the streets are so narrow and crooked that it would be impossible to get along without one. We direct him to go first to the old mosque, about which we have read so often. We passed several palaces, or private hotels, and could see through the gates as they were opened beautiful flowers and plants, which in contrast with the white marble, was very attractive, and we wanted to stop at every one and admire the artistic way of arranging them. We pass one old Roman gate and walk through an open court, and through a grove of old orange trees, which we were told, were three hundred years old; but the tops were dead from the cold and snow of last winter, the like of which had never been seen before by the oldest inhabitants. Then we came to a cistern, erected in 942, for bathing. As we enter the mosque and walk about, we are almost bewildered by the numerous columns of different colored marble, and the variety of carved work around them; the marble was brought from Jerusalem, Morocco, Algeria, Alexandria, and many other countries. The pillars seem like a forest, there are so many; formerly there were twelve

hundred, now there are over eight hundred, and look which way you will, they seem to be in rows. Various designs, worked on some of them by prisoners with their fingernails, as we were told, I think were apochryphal. The Mihrab, or sanctuary of the Mosque was wonderful; the marble floor was worn round the outer edge by the Moslems walking round it on their knees as a part of their worship. Unfortunately a choir was erected in the center of the building by Charles V., thereby destroying its beauty; as he said to the architect afterwards, "You have built here what can be built anywhere else, but you have destroyed what was the one thing unique in the world." What a splendid sight it must have been, with its full Moorish architecture, lighted up with five thousand gold and silver lamps. The Mosque has been so changed by vandals that one can only get a glimpse of its old splendor. Great preparations were being made in the Mosque for Corpus Christi yearly holiday, which occurs on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday. The great organ was being played by a monk,—the best organist in Spain—and the voices of the monks and the music of the organ reverberated through the great Mosque, sometimes like the roar of distant thunder, then as soft and sweet as a flute, and as I walked around those great halls I tried to imagine the pristine glory and splendid achievements of the Moors,

almost wishing that they had never been driven from Spain. Although Moslems, or worshippers of the Koran, if they had lived and gone on in their wonderful achievements, would not Spain have been a much greater and more renowned nation than to-day, with its bull fights and priestly domination? In this grand old Mosque are found the Roman, Moorish and Gothic styles of architecture. The treasury in this church, containing many gold relics and precious stones, was robbed in 1870, and it is now guarded by six sentinels of the Cathedral of Cordova, who each hold a separate key to a separate lock. By permission of the Archbishop we were permitted to enter with three canons of the church who had come from a distance to see the treasures. One of the relics was a Corpus Christi gold temple, about ten feet high, and three feet at the base, with a statue of Christ in the center, built in 1494, of gold brought from Amercia by Christopher Columbus. It weighed three hundred pounds. We were told that there are one archbishop and one hundred canons connected with this mosque, now changed into a Catholic cathedral. Our companion said pertinently: "there are too many priests in Spain; the priests and the bull fights are ruining the country by impoverishing the people. One-third of the income of the people goes toward their support, while the school-masters are not paid, and are obliged to leave Spain

for South America. I believe in priests, but I do not want so many; a revolution is sure to come in Spain."

We went from there to the Guadalquivir where it is crossed by an old bridge built by the Romans and reconstructed by the Arabs. On the other end of the bridge is seen an old fortress, called Clalhorra Towers. Several old Moorish mills were pointed out to us, one of which is still in use for grinding grain. The hills across the river, we were told, were once covered by a busy city; now it is a desert waste and nothing remains of the ancient Cordova, but on this side of the river is the new Cordova. "If we are to credit the statements of the *Moorish Chronicle*," says McClintock, "at the end of the ninth century Cordova contained 1,600 mosques, 900 baths, etc., and had a population of 100,000. It was the successful rival of Bagdad and Damascus and the home of literature and art. Whereas now but few traces of its former magnificence remain." Washington Irving's "Tales of Alhambra" contain a full description of this ancient city.

We walked through the Plaza Major, a public square, where formerly many Jews, heretics and atheists were tortured and burned in the autoda-fe. Bull fights used to be given here, and young noblemen to show their valor, would attack ferocious bulls in order to gain favor with their mistresses, who looked on

from the balconies above. In a book called "The History of the Female Sex," the following is related: "The greatest and most dangerous proof of love of man, was to fight a wild bull in honor of his mistress. Cavaliers begged permission of their ladies to engage in these fights. During the conflict the ladies waved their handkerchiefs in token of approbation; and when the cavaliers had vanquished their antagonists, they made a low obeisance to the objects of their passion, and kissed the swords with which they had killed or mortally wounded the bull. These fights in honor of their ladies cost many a Spanish gentleman his life. A few days before Madam D'Ouroy visited Spain, a young cavalier heard that some of the most ferocious bulls of the mountains were taken and were kept for an approaching fight. This intelligence inspired the intrepid youth with the wish to acquire honor for himself and his intended bride, in an engagement with one of these formidable animals. He acquainted his mistress with his design, and she by the most affecting entreaties endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. All her prayers and all her

remonstrances were in vain. Athirst for glory, the lover entered the lists with others of his own rank and age, and engaged one of the first and largest bulls that was let loose. The fight had hardly begun when a stranger advanced in the dress of a peasant, and with a dart gave the bull a painful wound. Quitting his first antagonist, the furious animal rushed upon his new adversary, whom he immediately extended with a mortal blow upon the ground. In falling the long and beautiful hair of the youth was exposed by the loss of his cap; and it appeared that the uninvited enemy of the wounded bull was a young female, and bride of the cavalier who had determined to fight in honor of her. The bridegroom, rendered desperate by this spectacle, defended his mistress, bathed in blood, with astonishing heroism. He likewise received several mortal wounds. The unfortunate lovers were placed in the same chamber, where at their request the nuptial ceremony was performed, and in a few hours they both expired."

FRANCIS C. SESSIONS.

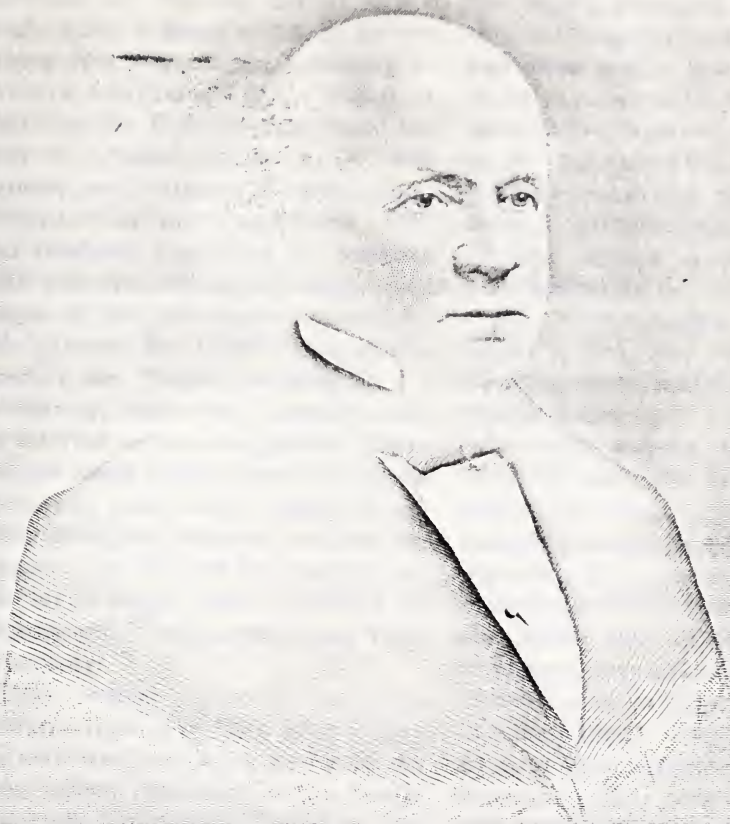
Cordova, Spain, 1889.

H. B. CLAFLIN: HIS LIFE, AND LIFE-WORK.

THOSE who have taken note of the career of the late Horace Brigham Claflin, and marked with appreciation the fact that his immense success was but the reward of a high integrity made effective in a long life of industry, will be glad to learn that the honored name is to become a permanent monument in the mercantile world of America, by its perpetuation in the great house of which he was the founder. The career of Mr. Claflin was an exceptional one, even in America with all its opportunities for the young, and it is fitting that it should be commemorated; not only as above indicated, but in the enduring pages of historical record. He was the son of John Claflin, who resided in Milford, Mass., where he was a farmer, and kept a general country store; he was a prominent man, locally, and, for a long period, served as justice of the peace. Here the son Horace was born, on the 18th of December, 1811, and received his education in the common schools and the Milford Academy. His first experience in business was as clerk in his father's employ, until at the age of twenty he was joined by his brother Aaron, and brother-in-law Samuel Daniels, in succeeding to his father's business at Milford. The latter had

given each of his boys a start in life, by a gift of one thousand dollars. In 1832, the following year, they opened a dry-goods store at Worcester, in connection with the general store at Milford. In 1833 Aaron took the Milford store, leaving the others in control of the business at Worcester. Here was first strongly manifested those business characteristics which afterward made Mr. Claflin the leading merchant of his time. Worcester was a slow old town, and those who did business there were content to let everything take its own course. Not so young Claflin; his was an enterprising, pushing nature, and he inaugurated advertising and good-natured rivalry in the trade to an extent that caused the others to open their eyes very wide indeed. This at first incited some ill-feeling, which, however, soon gave place to admiration for the young merchants' enterprise, and, to a certain extent, an imitation of his methods. Worcester was not large enough for his anticipations, however, and he saw in New York his proper sphere of effort, and thither he went on July 1st, 1843, in the meantime having married a daughter (Agnes) of Col. Calvin Sanger of Sherborne, Mass.

Soon after reaching the city, Mr.



H. M. Mason

Claflin entered into partnership with Wm. F. Bulkley, as Bulkley & Claflin, opening a wholesale dry-goods establishment at No. 46 Cedar street. They built a store at No. 57 Broadway a few years later, removing to the new location in 1851. In July of that year Mr. Bulkley retired, and the firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co. was formed, with William H. Mellen and several other junior partners. Still the business continued to increase with constant and rapid strides, until urged by the necessities caused by this growth, Mr. Claflin and others erected the Trinity building at 111 Broadway, and the business was transferred to it on completion. There was no check to the expansion of the volume of their trade, and still another change of location became necessary. In 1861 the firm moved into the much larger store, bounded by Church and Worth streets, and West Broadway.

This change came at an inopportune time, for soon after began the civil war, rendering much of the firm's assets, especially in the South, practically worthless. The firm was obliged to ask an acceptance of seventy per cent. on long time, in settlement of their accounts. While a large majority of creditors accepted these terms a few, aggregating about one million dollars, refused an adjustment on extended time, and the friends of Mr. Claflin bought up these claims at about fifty per cent. of their face value. After having resumed busi-

ness but a short time, the firm began discounting its obligations, and long before they had matured, not only the seventy cents, but thirty cents additional, together with full interest, had been paid. Just here the high business honor of Mr. Claflin was conspicuously displayed in seeking out, as he did, all who had sold their claims for cash and paying them the balance with interest, so that every creditor secured one hundred cents and interest.

Mr. Mellen retired on the 1st of January, 1864, and the firm adopted its style, since maintained, of H. B. Claflin & Co.

In 1873, during the memorable financial panic, the firm found itself unable to obtain discounts rapidly enough to meet its open accounts at maturity, although there were millions of dollars of bills receivable on hand; and while none of their paper went to protest, they asked the acceptance of notes at an average of five months, interest added. This was acceded to by most of the creditors, and the notes were all paid at about an average of two months before maturity.

The magnitude of the business, and the ability of its organizer, may be judged somewhat from the fact that during one year the sales reached the enormous total in value of seventy-two millions of dollars, and from 1865 to the time of Mr. Claflin's death, far exceeded those of any commercial house in the world.

To H. B. Claflin belongs the title

of pioneer in that development of modern business through which jobbing houses became not only importers, but manufacturers, as well as distributors of merchandise, since extended to nearly all branches of trade, and resulting in a minimum of profit, and consequent saving to the consumer.

But we cannot measure Horace B. Claflin's great nature alone from a commercial standpoint. More than a score of those who stood in confidential relations with him, both partners and others; retired with ample fortunes, not one having contributed anything to the firm's capital. Had he been less liberal his fortune might have been several times what it was, but it has been aptly said of him that he preferred gratitude to money. Hundreds throughout the country owe their first start in life and ultimate success to his generosity. He took great pleasure in aiding young men, both with credit and money, and many can recall his kind liberality in this respect, till at last they were enabled to sustain themselves.

He was a man of the highest principles and of strong convictions, and although in 1850 it cost him something to be called a "Black Republican," he announced his firm adherence to the cause of freedom.

A Republican in politics and a presidential elector in 1872, he nevertheless was a strong advocate of civil service reform, and voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884.

His life was a singularly happy one. His remark frequently made to his sons: "I should be glad to live my life over again, for with all its mistakes and disappointments it has been full of happiness," shows the clear conscience and happy disposition of the man. He was fond of horses and of driving, and daily during the warmer months drove to and from his house at Fordham to the city, a distance of nearly ten miles. He liberally aided Mr. Bergh in his work of prevention of cruelty to animals.

His benevolence was without stint, and the poor and those deserving of aid had occasion at all times to remember his generosity. In disposition he was always cheerful, even merry and fond of humor, but his pleasures were essentially those of his home. Probably none knew him even slightly, without esteem, and certainly no intimate friend except with love and admiration. His death, which occurred at his home in Fordham, Nov. 14, 1885, of paralysis, took from the business circle a great merchant, the greatest of his time, and from the community a citizen than whom there was none more honored.

The eloquent tribute of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Mr. Claflin's funeral, can be read by all with pleasure and profit, for the emulation to be gained from the exemplary life whose story it so beautifully tells. Mr. Claflin had been a parishioner and warm friend of Mr. Beecher for many years,

and none could better portray his life.

The great house of H. B. Claflin & Co. is to still continue a giant among its fellows, and a fitting monument to the great founder. By recent changes it has been transformed into one of the most powerful of the mercantile corporations of America, with a paid-up capital of nine million dollars. Such is the public confidence in the house, that the subscriptions for \$3,000,000 of stock offered to the public aggregated more than \$20,000,000. At the

head of the H. B. Claflin Company, the successor of H. B. Claflin & Co., is John Claflin, son of the founder, who has managed the affairs of the company since his father's death, and who will continue in the same great labor as president of the new corporation. In business and personal qualities, and in all the requisites of success, he is a worthy successor of Horace B. Claflin, and will add to the power and success of the great house he has so materially aided to perpetuate.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GENERAL SCHENCK.

FEW men of Ohio, or indeed of the United States, who have been reasonably well acquainted either personally or by reputation with our public men, during the last half century, that is with the men who have occupied positions that made them influential in moulding public opinion, on seeing the name of General Robert C. Schenck at the head of a review article, or serving as a title for a biographical or historical sketch for a magazine, or for an obituary notice for a newspaper, would plead a total ignorance of him or of his public career and history. Few intelligent observers of public affairs or important prominent events, will acknowledge to a non-acquaintance with the history and achievements in the various diversified pursuits or professions in which Gen. Robert C. Schenck

has been engaged or employed, at some period or other of his long, active, useful life—especially would this be eminently true if said of all well-informed Ohioans.

General Schenck was a native "and to the manor born," and spent much, very much of his valuable, honored life in his native state; therefore it is quite natural that here where he was best known he should be most highly appreciated—that here where he was best known his worth should be most valued, and his memory be most honored and cherished, now that he has paid the debt of nature—now that at the ripe age of eighty years he has been called to rest with his fathers. Here the octogenarian veteran had his birth. Here he was known, long years ago, as a schoolboy studying the primary branches in the common

schools of our noble State. And here, too, he was known as a collegiate student and as a university graduate, and later as a scholarly instructor and a learned Professor at Miami University. Here, too, he is remembered as the bright and promising law-student in the office and under the instruction of the brilliant orator and statesman, the illustrious Thomas Corwin. And here, too, it was where the young law-student was admitted to the Bar and received his authority to practice law, after examination by authority of the Supreme Court of the State; and here, too, he began his career as a lawyer, and for some years was so successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, mainly at first in our State Courts (Common Pleas, Circuit, and Supreme Courts), but in after years, also in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington City.

And it was here in Ohio, where in 1841-42, that Robert Cumming Schenck ran a brilliant career as Montgomery county's youthful representative in the popular branch of the State Legislature, taking and acting the part, by common consent, of a successful party-leader, and doing it creditably, and in such manner as to reflect honor upon himself and his party. While serving his second term in the State Legislature, in 1842, he was elected a member of Congress by the old third district of Ohio. And from 1843 to 1851 (for eight consecutive years), he retained

his seat in Congress by unintermitted re-elections, continuing to represent the third congressional district of Ohio, with some variations or changes in its boundaries perhaps, and that too with constantly increasing popularity.

The congressional district which Robert Cumming Schenck represented as above stated, for eight years, and also afterwards another period of eight years, subsequent to the commencement of the war of the rebellion (as will soon appear), was substantially the same district (there were some variations in the boundaries), that during the earlier years of Ohio's history had been represented by such statesmen as Jeremiah Morrow, General William Henry Harrison, Judge John McLean, Thomas Corwin, William McLean, Thomas R. Ross, John Woods, and other eminent men. Of the above former representatives of the third district of Ohio, Morrow, Corwin and Harrison had been Governors, the last named of Indiana Territory, from 1800 to 1811, and the three had been United States Senators, and one (General Harrison) had been elected President of the United States; John McLean had been Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, long a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Postmaster General; Governor Corwin had been Secretary of the Treasury and Minister to Mexico, and Harrison had also been a foreign minister, and occupied other positions of honor.

They were all men of distinguished talents, and as public officials reflected honor upon the noble buckeye State, but Robert C. Schenck, although he had not passed "the noon of life" when he closed his first eight years' term of service in Congress, was ranked as the equal of most of his predecessors named above, when at his time of life and at his stage of experience in public affairs.

When, in 1851, Robert Cumming Schenck temporarily retired from Congress, a deliberative body in which he had distinguished himself as a party leader of talents, tact, adroitness, and ability—as a shrewd, terse, sharp, able debater, and as a well-informed, intelligent, entertaining orator, who stood with those in the front ranks of statesman and orators of Congress, it was to enter into the diplomatic service of the government as Minister to Brazil, by appointment of President Filmore. While abroad in that capacity, serving his country ably and satisfactorily, he was empowered April 22d, 1852, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty of commerce, and exercise general supervisory powers among some of the governments or powers of South America.

Upon the accession to the Presidency of the United States of Franklin Pierce, early in 1853, Minister Schenck resigned the position of Minister to Brazil, and returned to Ohio, and there for a term of years

devoted his time and talents with his usual energy and success to active business pursuits, mostly in the interests of railroading, rendering professional and other services incidentally. In this and various other ways did Robert C. Schenck, about these days, employ his time, leading a life of activity, industry, and usefulness, while pleasantly and happily passing, in full physical strength, and in intellectual maturity, in robustness and vigor, through the years that constitute the period in man's career, not inaptly styled "the noon of life."

On the 18th of May, 1861, President Lincoln, reposing full confidence in the talents and patriotism of the Hon. Robert C. Schenck of Ohio, forwarded to him a Brigadier General's commission, authorizing him to serve in the Union Army, with the rank of a Brigadier General, then organizing and rapidly forming, and soon to take the field in active service, to preserve the government of the United States against the traitorous efforts of those in rebellion in the slave States, who were endeavoring to destroy it. Gen. Schenck at once accepted the high trust and commission, and proceeded without delay to the discharge of the responsible and important duties that devolved upon him as a Brigadier General.

General Schenck realized the importance of giving the enemies of the government as little time as possible to make ready for the nefarious enterprise which they had evidently

entered upon, and were conducting with as much secrecy as possible, entered at once into active service; hence we find him on the 17th of June, 1861, (less than a month after the date of his commission,) engaged in concentrating his contingent of troops, transporting a detachment of them from one point to another in Virginia, on the London and Hampshire Railroad, when suddenly and unexpectedly they were fired upon, (probably by a band of marauding, murderous guerrilla Confederates who were there in hiding,) and ten of General Schenck's detachment were killed and a number wounded. Thus early after the gallant Schenck accepted the Brigadier's commission was he introduced to the realities, the horrors of war—thus early the patriotic, soldier-statesman was made to realize that a guerrilla mode of warfare was tolerated, and probably sanctioned by those who organized the slaveholders' rebellion to overthrow free government and popular liberty on the American continent, and perpetuate human slavery.

General Schenck took part in the first battle of Bull Run, fought July 21st, 1861; he also served under General Rosecrans in West Virginia; and fought Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, under the chief command of General Fremont, in 1862; and for his efficient services at the battle of Cross Keys, fought June 8th, 1862, was placed by the

commander-in-chief, (General Fremont,) in command of a Division. And in the second battle of Bull Run, fought August 29th and 30th, 1862, General Schenck's right arm was shattered, and on September 18th, 1862, he was commissioned a Major-General in the Union army.

General Schenck was appointed Military Governor in December, 1862, of the Maryland Department, and stationed in Baltimore city, and rendered his country valuable services, while acting as Military Governor. And he was no less efficient and able in serving his imperiled government, operating against General Lee, the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army, while he was leading his doomed hosts into Pennsylvania in July, 1863, meeting there his discomfiture and his defeat, his overthrow, his Waterloo, on the heights of Gettysburg, in one of the decisive battles of the world.

Near the close of the year 1862, while the war of the slave-holders was still raging, and while Gen. Schenck was still exercising the functions of Military Governor at Baltimore, his once good, strong, shattered right arm not being yet sufficiently healed to enable him to take the active, heroic part devolving upon one who, in the field, has the responsibilities of a Major General's command resting upon him, while this was the condition of things, as was the case near the close of the year 1862, General Schenck was

again chosen to represent the old third district of Ohio, in the Congress of the United States, defeating the famous Clement L. Vallandigham, by more than twelve hundred majority, who never again after his defeat, attained to a seat in Congress.

General Schenck, though elected in October, 1862, did not take his seat in Congress until the first regular session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, which commenced December 7th, 1863. But he was elected at every subsequent Congressional election until March 4th, 1871, giving him eight elections, and sixteen years of service in all. His last election occurred in 1869, when Vallandigham was again, and for the last time, Gen. Schenck's competitor for a seat in Congress, and which was as ably a contested campaign as the old-time Whig-Republican and Democratic leaders could make it, and it was more than lively—a contest between War and Peace.

General Schenck was commissioned by President Grant, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, his commission bearing date December 20, 1870, and he served his country as a diplomat both long and well, and to the satisfactory acceptance of both the reigning powers—of both the government that appointed him and that that accepted him. Upon both he reflected honor, also upon himself.

While abroad in foreign lands, General Schenck was, in addition to

Minister to England, appointed a Commissioner (May 2, 1871), to serve jointly with others on the part of the United States, in a joint high commission between the United States and Great Britain, for settling the differences between the two governments, with full authority to form and sign treaties, and exercise other high powers, duties and privileges, all of which he performed in a satisfactory and creditable manner.

After serving the Government of the United States a number of years (mainly through the two Presidential terms of General Grant) in a very acceptable way, as Minister to the Court of St. James, performing the intricate duties and functions that devolved upon a Minister Plenipotentiary to a government of the highest grade, accredited by a first-class government, Minister Schenck returned to the United States, having accomplished the objects of his mission, and located in Washington City, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place March 23, 1890, at the ripe age of eighty years and some months. Honor to the memory of the octogenarian soldier-statesman of Ohio!

It was never in General Schenck to be neutral on the political questions that were before the country for consideration and discussion, awaiting settlement from time to time. It was not his way to be indifferent about the settlement (and the right settlement at that) of any questions

that would affect the welfare of the people—indeed he was never without opinions upon questions agitating the public mind or upon questions that were supposed to affect the public interest—and if he had opinions, as he always had, he was certain to find some way to make them known on all proper occasions in an energetic, plain, forcible manner, having generally a full supply of Saxon words at hand. Whether *in* or *out* of Congress, he would be heard by word or by ballot, in such a way as to not be misunderstood, for he well knew the meaning of words and the force of language.

General Schenck was an active and very able campaigner in favor of General Harrison, the Whig candidate for President of the United States in 1840, and was generally, if not uniformly in harmony with Henry Clay, Thomas Corwin, Thomas Ewing, and the other Whig leaders of the northern States generally. He strongly opposed the annexation of Texas in 1844, and the Mexican War in 1846. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854; and after the repeal was affected he opposed the extension of slavery into free territory, especially territory that had been dedicated to *freedom* by that compromise in 1821; and he resisted especially all measures and movements, official or otherwise that tended to introduce and establish slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, against the wishes of the resident

settlers there, but favored their admission as free States into the Union, if such was their desire.

In 1860 General Schenck was a conspicuous leader, an efficient stump orator, and a vigorous supporter of the election to the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln, upon a non-extension of slavery platform, including land for the landless, a railroad to the Pacific, and the perpetuation forever of the United States Government.

After the leaders of the Southern rebellion had maintained the war to overthrow the Union and perpetuate slavery, nearly two years, and it had become apparent that the war would have to be fought to the end, and that slavery was an element of strength and not of weakness to the rebellion, and that the sooner it was abolished the sooner rebellion would end, then it was that Gen. Schenck favored the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, believing if that was accomplished the Union could be preserved and maintained in freedom, the cause of human liberty be promoted, and great good would come from setting the negroes free, and effectually unshackling them, now henceforth and forever more. To accomplish all this General Schenck thought, at the time, that it "was a consummation devoutely to be wished." And in this he was not alone.

General Schenck was known to favor from first to last, all efficient, vigorous, radical, strong measures to

suppress the rebellion and check treason. The rebellion he held must be put down, and the quicker the better, and he wanted all the money raised promptly to get up a sufficiently large volunteer army to do it, and that without unnecessary delay. Greenbacks, national bank issues, treasury notes, and legal issues of money he favored. And he favored all measures that would strengthen the credit of the Government, and encouraged enlistments and volunteering, borrowing money for war and army purposes, and making a national debt of liberal proportions if it became necessary, to preserve the Union and suppress rebellion. All war measures, and all the war governors of Ohio (Dennison, Tod, Brough), he strongly supported. The Morrill tariff bill was one of the war measures that Gen. Schenck favored; and the Internal Revenue Tax was another, and so was the act specially providing for the suppression of the rebellion, with others.

General Robert Cumming Schenck has been held up to view and presented in his various pursuits, diversified employments and professions, of university instructor or professor at Oxford—as a law-student, lawyer and legislator—as a scholarly business man and statesman—as an experienced diplomat—as a Congressman and party leader of extensive experience—as a politician and law-maker—as a patriot and soldier—as a well-known citizen, an honor-

able man, a faithful friend, and as one always true to the commonwealth, and one ever faithfully discharging his duties that devolved upon him, in whatever relations of life.

It only remains to give briefly a few items in the personal history of the Schencks in Ohio.

General Robert Cumming Schenck was a son of General William C. Schenck, who immigrated from New Jersey to Hamilton county in the "Territory North West of the River Ohio," and settled in the Great Miami Valley, during the last decade of the eighteenth century, where, upon the banks of the Great Miami River, he, in 1795, laid out the town of Franklin, and located his family, now a village in Warren county, Ohio. And there his son Robert Cumming Schenck was born October 7, 1809.

General William C. Schenck was a man of talents and early became conspicuously identified with the North West Territory and with its history, also with its legislature, the upper branch of it having elected him secretary of that body in 1799. He was also elected one of the State Senators of Ohio in 1803, and subsequently served as a member of the popular branch of the State legislature in 1820-21, and died at the seat of the State government, while a member of the legislature, during the last named year. He was esteemed by our pioneers as an intellectual, cultivated gentleman, and an honest man.

General William C. Schenck served as General in the North-western army, commanded by General Harrison, during the war of 1812, and made a highly creditable military record.

The elder and the younger Schenck gave to the North West Territory and to the State of Ohio (as civilians and military chieftains) much of their time and services, during almost one hundred years—nearly a century, commencing with the services of the former, as secretary of one branch of the Territorial legislature, in 1799, and ending with the latter's term of Minister to Great Britain during General Grant's second term.

For half a century the writer had an acquaintance with Gen. Robert Cumming Schenck, knowing him as a public man, as a patriot, as a friend, with whom he had more or less familiarity and correspondence. I knew him as an intelligent, entertaining conversationalist; an instructive, companionable associate; as a high-minded statesman, as a friend of popular liberty, as an American in love

with his government, as a friend of human freedom.

But the hero-statesman has joined the silent, multitudinous throng on the other shore—the gallant Schenck rests with his fathers—the incorruptible law-giver, the able legislator has been laid in the silent tomb—the heroic Schenck is no longer a recipient of soldiers' honors “on Fame's eternal camping ground”—the friend of liberty having discharged all the claims due the sacred cause of freedom, is no more—he is no longer serving his once imperilled now rescued country in legislative halls, at foreign courts, or on the march, or doing duty in bivouac or camp, or in meeting the leaders of the enemies of free government and popular liberty face to face on the ensanguined battlefield, amidst the clash of arms, in full realization of the “pride, pomp and circumstance” of war!

All honor to the memory of the patriot soldier—the hero-statesman, General Robert Cumming Schenck.

ISAAC SMUCKER.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN the issue of January, mention was made that J. S. Morgan, the London banker, had presented to the Connecticut Historical Society the series of one hundred volumes of "Fac-Similes of the Manuscript Relating to America from 1763 to 1783, in the Archives of England, France, Holland and Spain"—a series that will take ten years to complete; of which only two hundred copies of each volume will be printed, at a total cost of \$2,500 for the set. We are glad to note that Col. John Hay has subscribed for one set, which he has presented to Adelbert College, of Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, O.

THE story told elsewhere in these pages, of the discouragements a free colored man of the South was compelled to face even in the free states of the North, recalls the fact that there is—or was a few years ago—in the office of the clerk of Cuyahoga County, O., a dark-covered and yellow leaved little record book, which shows the attitude of the laws of Ohio toward the colored race, in the days of slavery. The first page is headed "Record of Black and Mulatto persons, certificates of Freedom, Bonds, etc." There are but few entries of record in the book. The first is dated September 26th, 1834, and the last November 8th, 1851. One of the entries is as follows: "Thornton Kinney, Certificate, Virginia, Augusta County Court, Clerk's office, to-wit. Number III. Registered in this office by an order of the County Court of Augusta, made on the 23d day of the present month. Thornton Kinney, a man of dark complexion, aged 21 years, 5 feet, 9 inches high, and was born free. In testimony I, Jefferson Kinney, clerk of the County Court

aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal of office this 24th day of July, 1832, and in the fifty-seventh year of the commonwealth. Jefferson Kinney, C. A. C. Attest, J. C. Somers, a justice of the peace of Augusta County. Received for record and recorded September 26th, 1834. W. G. Waldon, Deputy Clerk Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County." Another recorded certificate is that of "Jesse Burrell, about 49 years of age, has a scar on the forehead, and one over the left eye." This certificate was recorded in 1854, and bears the signature of Robert F. Paine, clerk, by William Waterman, deputy.

THESE records were kept to carry out the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Ohio, passed in 1804, and providing that "no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to settle or reside in this State unless he or she shall first produce a fair certificate from some court within the United States, of his or her actual freedom, and requiring every such person to have such certificate recorded in the clerk's office in the county in which he or she intended to reside." This law further made it unlawful, and punishable with fine, to employ any such person not having such a certificate. Although Ohio has always had the reputation of being a State of strong anti-slavery tendencies, the early laws of the State contained many provisions like those above quoted, although it is but justice to say they were seldom enforced. A law was passed in 1804 making it unlawful and punishable with fine, to harbor or secrete any black or mulatto person, and punishing with a fine of one thousand dollars, the aiding or assisting in

the removal of any black or mulatto person, the property of another. In 1807 a law was enacted to the effect that no negro or mulatto person should be permitted to settle within the State, unless such person should, twenty days thereafter, enter into a bond, with two or more freehold sureties, conditional for the good behavior of such negro or mulatto, and to pay for the support of such persons in case he or she be found within any township, unable to support him or herself. An act was passed in the same year providing that no black or mulatto person should be permitted to be sworn or give evidence in any case.

SUGGESTED by the foregoing, but by no means connected with it, beyond the fact that Judge Willson was compelled to pass upon a number of important and delicate questions in the days of the fugitive slave law, is a bit of inside political history, related by the Hon. John W. Allen, to the writer, touching the nomination and confirmation of H. V. Willson as first United States Judge for the district of Northern Ohio. There were several aspirants for the place, and the struggle was a sharp one; but finally President Pierce selected Mr. Willson. The Senate was nearly two to one Democratic, but there was so much opposition to Willson by Senator Pugh, of Cincinnati, and his influence was so great, that a majority sufficient to confirm Willson could not be secured. The Whig members voted just as it happened or refrained from voting altogether, not being inclined to interfere in a purely Democratic quarrel, which had become a bitter one. The question of confirmation came up repeatedly, and became a serious obstacle to the progress of other business before the Senate, when in executive session. The votes of the Whig Senators could, if cast in concert, settle the whole question at any moment. Finally at a caucus of the Whigs, Senators John Bell, of Tennessee, and John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, proposed to postpone the subject until the next day, and they would consult a friend

of theirs from Ohio; and it was agreed that the whole Whig vote should be cast as these gentlemen proposed. They were both on intimate terms with Mr. Allen, and he was the party they had referred to. They sent for him that evening, and related the action of the morning, and declared that if they reported in favor of Willson he could be confirmed. He gave them such advice and information as seemed best, and on the day following the Whigs cast their solid vote for Willson, and he was confirmed.

THE following concerning Judge Willson, written by F. T. Wallace, Esq., an author and member of the Cleveland bar, was published in the *Boston Post*, in 1856, and reproduced in Mr. Wallace's very valuable book, "Men and Events of a Half Century:"

"Judge Hiram V. Willson has now been upon the bench of the United States District Court for nearly two years, and the bar and the public attest the wisdom of the appointment. A new district upon these commercial waters, with the admiralty jurisdiction of the court but recently extended, by legislation and judicial construction to maritime cases upon the lakes, immediately produced many cases involving nice and complicated questions of admiralty law and practice. In the decisions he has made and the opinions he has pronounced, he has manifested that prompt and legal acumen and research, that has at once stamped him as a judge of first-rate ability. In person he reminds one strikingly of the late Judge Levi Woodbury, of the United States Supreme Court, being large in person, with a massive head and dark countenance. His court has the quiet air and becoming dignity of the law tribunals of the United States and of Massachusetts, contrasting greatly with some of our State courts in this respect. Judge Willson is destined to fame, especially as an admiralty judge, no less than that of a Ware or a Betts.

"My observation thus far in Ohio, has not been favorable to the election of judges by the people. And the opinion is very general that judicial elections should, at all events, be separate and distinct from the ordinary political canvass. But low salaries and short tenure has undoubtedly, more to do with running the judicial office into the ground, than has the matter of time and manner of election. Good judges in our State are the exception to the rule, the salaries being far too small to command that talent and learning which would be acceptable to the people of New England for judicial position. One of the most marked exceptions is that of Judge Rufus P. Ranney, of the Supreme Court of our State, who, in the short term of five years, has given character and tone to the judicial history of the State. He is yet a young man, and if the tenure of his office was for life, or even ten years, his fame as a profound lawyer and judge would extend beyond his own State, and his opinions command respect wherever read, equal to those of Chief Justice Shaw. There is a prophecy that he is destined, in the not distant future to be called to the Supreme Court of the United States."

RECALLING these mid-century men and events, suggests the following interesting reminiscence, which was related by Judge R. P. Spalding some years before that eminent jurist's death: "I was a delegate to the convention of 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. I was sitting on the platform during the proceedings, as one of its vice-presidents, when another vice-president who had been sitting by my side, stepped forward and with much vehemence nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for Vice-President. The name was new to me, and sounded exceedingly strange. Many names had been canvassed more or less for this position, but I had not heard Lincoln's name mentioned. We knew that Fremont was bold and daring; and, as there

had been much talk, even at that early time, that in case of the supremacy of the principles which we advocated, there would, in all probability, be a conflict between the North and the South, I was especially anxious to know something about this new man. 'Can he fight?' I asked 'You bet he can!' replied the enthusiastic Illinoisan. 'He was born in Kentucky, and has all the grit of Kentucky blood flowing in his veins.'"

THE quarterly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held on the evening of April 15th, President Edward G. Mason in the chair. Hon. John Moses, the secretary, presented his report, in which he said: "Additions to the library during the last quarter have been received of 203 volumes and 126 pamphlets by donation, a larger number than for the corresponding period of the two previous years. Valuable manuscripts have also been contributed, among them a package of the original draft of official orders and letters of General Henry Dearborn in the war of 1812, in his own handwriting, purchased and presented to the society by Charles L. Hutchinson; a package of letters to N. G. Cutler, giving information regarding the first insane asylum and the first seminary established in the United States; the first book published in New England, the first American magazine, and the first American newspaper, presented by Mr. Cutler. Thirty-seven volumes and four pamphlets have been received by purchase, principally relating to genealogy."

THE Secretary further announced that three members of the Society had passed away since the last meeting: William Bross, a life-member of the Society since 1865, departed this life January 27th, 1890. He was born near Port Jervis, N. J., November 4th, 1813, and became a resident of Chicago in May, 1848. In 1852, he helped to establish the *Democratic Press*, which afterward consolidated with the *Tribune*. In 1855, he was

a member of the city council, and in 1864 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State. He attended the last October quarterly meeting of the Society and participated in its proceedings. John T. Lester, a resident member, died March 11th, 1890. He was born at Howden, England, May 27th, 1843, and had resided in Chicago since 1857. He was a prominent member of the Board-of-Trade. J. Young Scammon, a charter member of the Society, who assisted in its organization in 1856, is now also numbered with the deceased members. He was born at Whitfield, Me., July 27th, 1812, and died at his home in Hyde Park, March 17th, 1890. He came to Chicago in September, 1835, and was distinguished as a lawyer and a banker. He was an alderman in 1845, and a member of the general assembly in 1861. He was president of this Society in 1869, and acted as vice-president for many years. He was present at the last annual meeting, and addressed the Society." The following important memorandum was then spread upon the minutes: "*Resolved*, That the Chicago Historical Society, having been furnished through its Executive Committee with verified information as to the location of the Indian massacre of the Fort Dearborn garrison at Chicago, on August 15th, 1812, is convinced that this tragedy occurred between Sixteenth and Twentieth streets, in the City of Chicago, near the lake shore; and this Society heartily approves of the proposal to erect a monument to commemorate this occurrence, and recommends its erection at or near the foot of Eighteenth street, in the City of Chicago, which was the central point of the massacre; and consents that the same may be done under the auspices of this Society."

THE following announcement by Henry Howe & Son, shows that one of the most important and valuable among the historical collections of the West, is sure of an early completion and publication: "Columbus, O., April 24th, 1890. The resolution providing for

the purchase of twelve hundred copies of Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, to be used as exchanges for the Ohio State Library, etc., passed the Senate by a vote of thirty ayes, no nays. The House of Representatives concurred in the action of the Senate, by a vote of eighty-one to nine. This assures the completion of the work, and we shall put the second volume to press at once. We expect to have it completed and ready for delivery next fall. We desire to thank the members of the press, and the many friends of the author and his work, throughout the State, who, by their generous aid and encouragement, have enabled us to place our enterprise on a basis where its completion is assured."

THE indications are that the old building at Harper's Ferry, which John Brown and his associates made their fort in their memorable raid, is to follow Libby Prison, and find a permanent home in Chicago. An incorporation has been formed under the laws of Illinois, called the "John Brown Liberty Museum," with a capital stock of \$180,000, having in view the purchase and removal of this relic of ante-war days.

THE lectures recently delivered by Prof. Frederick Starr, at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, have attracted some attention, because of their inherent interest mainly, and somewhat from the nature of his views. He does not regard the mound builders as having been a great and mysterious nation; and in describing the mounds found in the various States, declared them to be the products of scattered tribes. He told how the mound builders appeared to have cremated the bodies of the dead of their upper classes, "while the dead of the plebeians were probably allowed to remain exposed to the air until the flesh had fallen away. Then the bones were placed in receptacles in the mounds. In many cases evidences were found that the bodies of

children were buried in the floor of the houses, apparently with the idea of keeping the little ones as near to their mothers as possible. He spoke of two altars which had been taken from mounds, one of which contained 60,000 pearls. Many of the mounds were designed to represent various animals and birds, and perhaps figured as boundaries to territories occupied by certain clans answering to the names of the living creatures. The lecturer pointed out the fact that when the white men first visited the South they found Indian tribes engaged in mound building, and that old pictures made early by visitors to Northern tribes represented pretty accurately scenes which could be easily reproduced from the testimony of the mounds, and he said that the Indians might have built all of the mounds in the country except those in Ohio, which are still an unsolved puzzle. In many ways the customs of the mound builders must have agreed very closely with those of the Indian tribes which made for themselves fairly permanent settlements."

IN another lecture upon "The Man of the

Stone Age," Prof. Starr declared that the stone age was not a definite period of time which ended once for all, but was merely a phrase of development in the history of every people. There are men to-day living in the stone age, as in Alaska, and others just emerging from this into the age of iron. He divided the period into the paleolithic or rough stone, and the neolithic or polished stone era, the last being the more advanced stage. Man's first tools were for general use, the same implement being employed as chisel, hatchet or knife. Later the stick becomes a spade, a boomerang, a paddle, or a spear. Stone implements reacted upon man and brought about the first compacts of peace, the first trade, and the first division of labor. Two types of men of the stone age were cited, the cave dwellers of Western Europe and the Tlinkits of Alaska. The latter have a mania for carving every thing they use. Religious rites have preserved usages of the stone age, as the Arabs, in making a blood bond, cut themselves with stone knives. Popular superstition attaches miraculous power to implements of the stone age among peasants of Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and even the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN HISTORICAL ERROR.

TO THE EDITOR:—Reading recently the interesting papers entitled "Two Missionary Priests at Mackinac," in the February and April numbers of the *MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY*, I came upon a statement, as of a fact, (which I have seen once or twice elsewhere in recent publications), which I think is certainly an error. It is the statement, (February number, page 413), in reference to the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, at the present city of Portage, Wis., that "over this portage Allouez, one of Marquette's fellow missionaries, in one of his tours had lately gone, finding in the Wiscon-

sin a beautiful river, he says in his report, running southwest and in the space of a six days journey, as he was told, joining the great river of which he had heard so much."

I think this statement was, for a considerable time at least, one of the accepted facts of the history of early explorations in the northwest, because it rests upon authority which few would question—and which I certainly should not—if it was only a question of the meaning of language used in original documents.

That authority is the learned Dr. John G. Shea, to whom every one interested in the sub-

ject of the early explorations in the northwest owes a debt of gratitude for his labors and researches in that field. The statement is made in Dr. Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," and is based upon misuse of two or three words by Allouez himself, or a mistake of some transcriber or printer. The *Jesuit Relations* which were printed, were published in France while the authors were in the wilderness of "New France," thousands of miles away, and such mistakes might occur.

Narrating Allouez's first visit to the Mascontens in April 1670, Dr. Shea says: "To reach them he traversed the lake or marsh at the head of the Wisconsin, for they lay on that river." The statement is based upon the language of Allouez in his report, which Dr. Shea translated as follows: "It was a beautiful river running southwest without any rapid." "It leads to the great river named Mississippi, which is only six days, sail from here." The place referred to is the village of the Mascontens.

Gen. W. R. Smith ("History of Wisconsin Vol. III. pp. 69-71") translates the same passages more literally, as follows:

"This river is very beautiful, without rapids or portages. It flows to the southwest"

"Their river leads into a great river called Mississippi; there is a navigation of only six days." The aim of Gen. Smith was to make a translation as literal as possible, as he informs us (page 112).

Now reading those statements of Allouez, and looking at a map of Wisconsin, one would see that there was no river flowing to the southwest and leading into the Mississippi, which he could have reached, excepting the Wisconsin river. So it might seem clear that he reached the Wisconsin to one not familiar with his route.

But it is evident to any one personally familiar with the waters which flow through Lake Winnebago to Green Bay (as I have been for forty years), and tracing the route

of Allouez from his narrative, that the river he was describing flows *not to but from* the southwest—the Fox river,—and that the highest point reached by him could not have been much, if any, less than seventy-five miles, by canoe navigation, from the portage to the Wisconsin.

I will explain briefly why this is so evident to my mind.

Allouez's account of his voyage is translated in full in Smith's "History of Wisconsin," Vol. III., pages 57-72. He left Green Bay April 16th, 1670, and passed up through Lake Winnebago, and as Dr. Shea shows (p. xxiv.), came to a river "from a wild oat lake." Mr. Smith translates: "We arrived in a river that comes from a lake of wild rice, which we came into; at the foot of which we found the river which leads to the Outagamies on one side and that which leads to the Machkoutench on the other. We entered into the former, which comes from a lake," etc. This was on Sunday, April 20th. Now, the river which he "arrived in" was the Fox river, at the present city of Oshkosh. A glance at a map of Wisconsin will show that it could be no other: the "wild oat lake" was Lake Butte De Morts, only three miles from Lake Winnebago, and it was at the *head* instead of the foot of that lake, about twelve miles from Lake Winnebago, that he found the two rivers leading to the Outagamies and Mackoutench, at the junction of the Fox and Wolf rivers.

One rather fruitful source of error has been the assumption by historical writers that Allouez's visit to the Outagamie (Fox) Indians, was on the Fox river. Clearly it was not, for Allouez visited them first (paddling through lakes and rivers until April 24th) and then returned to the junction to ascend the other river to the Mascontens. It was this river which he described. He says:

"The 29th we entered the river which leads to the Machkoutench, called Assista Ectaronnous, Fire Nation, by the Hurons.

This river is very beautiful, without rapids or portages. It flows to the southwest."

It is from the Mascontens village that he writes there is a navigation of six days to the great river.

Marquette and Joliet were more than seven days making the trip in June, 1673, and from three to four days with canoes was ample time from the portage to the Mississippi, down the swift current of the Wisconsin.

When Allouez turned from the Wolf up the Fox river, at that point, he was, by canoe navigation, a hundred miles from the portage to the Wisconsin. He entered it April 29th, at what hour he does not say. He landed at the village of the Mascontens on the 30th, early enough to have refreshments, after that a prepared, formal feast with speech-making, and still later an Indian council in the evening. His course was against the current in the Fox river in April, when the

river is high and the current strong. A bark canoe ordinarily would make about four miles an hour, paddled by Frenchmen in still smooth water. Up that current the progress would be much slower, perhaps not more than two miles an hour.

I know that Marquette's narrative seems to place the Mascontens but three leagues from the portage. But it is so clearly impossible that Allouez could have got much within thirty leagues of the portage, and as Marquette started from the Mascontens village with two Indian guides to the portage through lakes and marshes, which do not exist within three leagues of the portage, it is hardly probable that Marquette wrote three leagues in the original draft of his narrative.

GEORGE GARY.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 20th, 1890.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

"ON THE WING THROUGH EUROPE." By Francis C. Sessions, President of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society. Illustrated by E. W. Denning. (Third edition.) Published by Welch Fracker Company, New York,

Those who have followed Mr. Sessions through his later tour of Europe and Africa, as described in the series of letters now appearing in these pages, can thoroughly appreciate the reason why his "On the Wing Through Europe" is now in its third edition, and that a warm welcome is now in store for the beautifully illustrated volume just issued from the press. Mr. Sessions tells his readers a story often told before, but he so clothes it that it seems new even to the most devoted readers of the Old World travels. His style is simple, direct and plain, but as his eyes and ears and heart are all open, he gathers up so much of the home-life and common life of the people among

whom he goes, that his relation has almost all the advantages of first sight. Because these letters contain so much that more ambitious travelers omit, they are fascinating not only for their fidelity to the life, but are instructive to the highest degree. We are carried not only across all the great countries of Europe, but into many nooks and corners the great crowd of tourists pass by, and are shown much that is grand and novel even at this late day. The illustrations are numerous and very artistic.

"EARLY CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS." Edited and annotated by Edward G. Mason, president of the Chicago Historical Society. Vol. IV., in Chicago Historical Society's Collections. Published at the charge of the Jonathan-Burr Fund. Committee of Publication: Edward G. Mason, Geo. W. Smith and Levi Z. Leiter. Fergus Printing Company, Chicago.

Volume four of the publications of the Chi-

cago Historical Society is an added number to a series of historical publications of rare value, concerning not only the record of Chicago and Illinois direct, but the general west and northwest as well. The editor of the work, Hon. Edward G. Mason, president of the society, and a scholar and historian of acknowledged reputation, has bestowed unusual care upon the preparation of the work, and has compassed into its five hundred pages an immense mass of information that is thus adequately preserved for the use of future generations. In a brief and comprehensive preface, he outlines the plan of the society in making up the series. "It has been the intention of the committee in charge," says he, "in arranging the material in hand, to print first that relating to our own time, then matters of an earlier date in the present century, and finally that relating to the last century. This material also lends itself readily to another arrangement; first, of papers immediately concerning Chicago; next, of those having mere reference to the State of Illinois, and the various territorial organizations comprising its area; and lastly, those relating to the period of the possession of the Illinois country by Great Britain. Other documents of the days of British and of French Illinois, which the limits of this volume did not permit to be printed now, are reserved for future publications."

Only a bare suggestion of the material embodied in volume four, is possible here. Following a list of the members and officers of the society come sketches of prominent citizens of Illinois, among whom may be mentioned Gurdon S. Hubbard, Isaac N. Arnold, Mark Skinner, E. B. Washburne, Philo Carpenter and Samuel Stone; with portraits of a number of these, with those of other prominent characters, and pictures of places mentioned elsewhere in the book. A sketch of Pierre Menard, the first lieutenant-governor of Illinois, from the pen of Mr. Mason, is followed by an article upon the same theme,

prepared by Hon. Henry S. Baker, which in turn, is followed by a large number of papers and commissions belonging or pertaining to Menard. The John Todd papers, the Rocheblave papers, lists of early Illinois citizens, and a great variety of documents too numerous to mention in detail, comprise the contents of the work. A copious index and a great number of annotations by President Mason, add their special value to the publication. To measure the full value of volume four one must investigate it for himself.

"HISTORY OF THE GIRTYS; BEING A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE GIRTY BROTHERS, THOMAS, SIMON, JAMES AND GEORGE, AND OF THEIR HALF-BROTHER, JOHN TURNER. ALSO OF THE PART TAKEN BY THEM IN LORD DUNMORE'S WAR, IN THE WESTERN BORDER WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, AND IN THE INDIAN WAR OF 1790-95. WITH A RECITAL OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE WEST DURING THIS WAR. DRAWN FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES, LARGELY ORIGINAL." By Consul Willshire Butterfield, author of "An Historical Account of the Expedition Against Sandusky under Colonel William Crawford in 1782," etc. Published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. (\$3.50.)

The odium that has been attached for a hundred years to the names of Simon Girty and the brothers who were associated in his many deeds, has been somewhat instrumental in leading Mr. Butterfield to make the patient and thorough investigation which has of necessity preceded the publication of this work; and while the author confesses that the labor was undertaken because of this notoriety, his principal reason for prosecuting it to a final completion has been "that there is an apparent necessity for our Western annals to be freed, so far as may be, from error, everywhere permeating them as to the part actually taken by these brothers, particularly Simon, in many of the events which, to a considerable extent, make up the history of the Trans-Allegheny country." In connection with these life-stories the author has also, of necessity, presented sketches of the

great events in which they had a part. These events are drawn from authentic sources, largely original; and, as they are interwoven with the life-record of the three brothers, they are described, of course, in chronological order. Mr. Butterfield's narrative, then, is both biographical and historical; and, in his treatment of the various subjects which make up the thirty-four chapters of the book, his reputation as a most industrious gatherer of information, and a forcible writer of history, is fully sustained. His account of the "Squaw Campaign," of Brodhead's expedition to Coshocton, and the siege of Fort Laurens, are mostly from unpublished manuscript and contemporary sources. The Haldiman Papers, in the Archives Department of Canada, throw much new light on the struggle for supremacy in the West, and have been judiciously used by Mr. Butterfield in treating of the march of Colonel Bowman from Kentucky against the Shawanese town of Chilicothe; of Bird's expedition resulting in the taking of Martin's and Ruddle's Stations, and the capture of about three hundred men, women and children; of Clark's retaliating campaign against the Indian town of Piqua; of the invasion of Kentucky by Caldwell, resulting in the battle of Blue Licks; of the sacking of the Indian villages on the Great Miami by General Clark; and of a large number of incidents connected with the Girty family. Of the part taken by the three Girtys—Simon, James, and George—in most of these events, as also in Crawford's campaign against Sandusky, and of Clark's abortive attempts against Detroit, there are exciting and romantic details, not the least interesting of which is the account of the hand-to-hand conflict between Simon Girty and Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanega), which nearly resulted in the killing of Girty. The course pursued by Simon in the years immediately following the Revolution, in inciting the Indians to further hostilities, which, with the aid of McKee and Elliott, finally resulted

in the Indian war of 1790-95, is related in detail, and many new facts are brought to light. A succinct account is given of the subsequent careers of the four brothers and half-brother, their marriages, deaths, wills, etc. The reputation of Mr. Butterfield as a careful student of our Western history, was long since established, and this new work is a new evidence in that direction; and while exact, he has also brought out the lights and shadows of the times of which he writes, making a work as entertaining as it is valuable.

"LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND ITS SHORES." By W. H. H. Murray, author of "Adventures In the Wilderness," "Daylight Land," "Adirondack Tales," etc. Published by De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston. (\$1).

Mr. Murray again comes before the public in the discussion of a favorite theme—that of out-door features in an historic land, in their relation to the great events of which they have been the theater. He declares that in the preparation of this work he had several thoughts in mind: To collect and popularize certain facts and incidents which have remained hidden from general observation, or published in such a disconnected manner as to be practically useless in the cause of correct knowledge; correct certain errors of place, name and conclusion, that many have fallen into when speaking of Lake Champlain and its shores; and also to call attention to the historic events which had occurred in this region, and their intimate connection with American liberty and civilization. He has clearly worked his purpose out in the chapters that follow, and has presented many valuable facts in an entertaining manner. The book would not be characteristic did it not contain a plea for out-door life, and an introduction or preparatory chapter upon that theme is presented. We are then introduced to the traditional and historic period of Lake Champlain; a chapter on "the great national park," yachting facilities, historical reminiscences, and concluding with a chap-

ter upon "The game fish, and fishing in Lake Champlain," by A. Nelson Cheney, a specialist upon the theme indicated. The book is fresh and breezy, and opens a new vista of investigation in a region to which a great deal of historicial attention has been devoted.

"THE WALK-IN-THE-WATER, THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON LAKE ERIE." Compiled by Henry H. Hurlburt. Printed for the compiler, Chicago, 1890.

This monograph is one of a series that Mr. Hurlburt has in contemplation upon

"Eventful Items of the Lakes," and comprises a small portion of the immense mass of material he has gathered touching the history of the great inland lakes. Everything that could be gleaned in relation to this ancient craft, the first steamboat on Lake Erie, has been here carefully arranged, with intelligent comment, and with a certainty of shedding important light upon various points. Mr. Hurlburt is a careful and industrious worker, and his series, if carried out as contemplated, will be a valuable contribution to the history of the west.

MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY.

Vol. XII.

JULY, 1890.

No. 3.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION OF 1889.*

ITS PURPOSE AND INCIDENTS, AS RELATED BY A PARTICIPANT.

It is known that I have been absent in the West about ten weeks as Chairman of the Sioux Commission, consisting of Gen. Crook, Maj. Warner and myself. Our mission was to secure from the Sioux Indians their assent to a certain bill passed by Congress. But little is known by the general public as to the state of this Territory, and the present condition of these Indians. I spent ten weeks with them and each day brought with it new and interesting experiences; each agency new problems for our consideration.

The Territory of the Sioux Nation is about the size of the State of Indiana, extending into Nebraska on the south, clear across the State of South Dakota, and forty or fifty

miles into the State of North Dakota, cutting in two the central portion of the State of South Dakota. It is inhabited by 23,000 Sioux Indians, located at seven different agencies.

In the treaty of 1868 we agreed to furnish rations and clothing to these Indians until they became self-supporting. The belief at the time was that in a few years they would reach this state: that belief has not been realized. A further provision of that treaty was this, that in any future sale of land by these Indians, three fourths of the male Indians over eighteen years of age should give their consent. There are about 5,600 Indians over eighteen years of age in this Reservation; our task was to secure the signatures of 4,200 of these 5,600. The object to be accomplished was the sale of 9,000,000 acres of land to the general government; also to further the advancement of these Indians and bring them to a condition of self-support and respectable citizenship.

*The above is the main portion of a speech delivered before the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society, at Fremont, Ohio, on August 29th, 1889, by Hon. Charles Foster, ex-governor of Ohio, a member of the body whose history is so entertainingly and graphically described.

For ten years the Government has been trying to secure the consent of the Indians to propositions similar to the one presented by us ; all Commissions previous to this have failed to accomplish the desired object. Naturally their prejudices were against us. While I don't believe that the Indian is better than the white man, yet, my experience leads me to believe that if they had always been honestly treated by the whites we would have but little trouble with them. Gen. Crook made this statement : "An Indian's word is always good except when on the war-path, and then it is good for nothing." In all these treaties of the past I have no doubt, misrepresentations have been made to them.

We went first to Rosebud Agency, taking our car into the State of Nebraska as far as the town of Valentine. At this agency the Indians are the least advanced. We first arranged to have the Indians of the Agency come together at this point, and have a talk, or, as it is termed there, a "pow-wow." We tried to have them understand that they were to leave at home some of the young men and squaws, so the crops could be taken care of during their absence, but they all came, men, women and children, and about as many dogs as Indians. I repeat that these Indians are the least advanced in civilization of any on the Sioux Reservation, and we saw many that were not far removed from the barbaric state.

They entertained us with the Omaha or grass, and other dances. They were painted all sorts of colors and were further ornamented with feathers. They seem to be able to dance all day, and if we were invited to see them dance, they would dance until we gave them a feast ; so when we got tired of their dancing we had to give them beef. The first thing we had to provide for, was the feeding of 7,300 Indians while they were there with us. We would call the Indians together and hold a council or pow-pow ; they would sit all around us and smoke ; they smoke a pipe and pass it around, always to the left ; they mount on the left side of their ponies ; they pass you on the left ; everything of that kind is done to the left. Back of them are the squaws, the young squaws, two together on a pony, and they straddle as a rule. I did not see much of Indian beauty ; but they have one trait of advanced civilization however, they all chew gum.

Our talk was always through an interpreter and we did not know how well we were interpreted. I mention an instance to show how easily we may have been misunderstood. At one of these agencies the wife of the agent, who is a very devout Catholic, had organized a society of young men and women who belonged to the church and dressed in citizen's clothes. She got them together and asked Major Warner and myself to address them. It reminded me of an old-

fashioned Methodist class meeting ; every one told of their experience, of their hopes of heaven, and of their desire to become self-supporting citizens. In my reply, after complimenting them upon their advancement, I said I wanted to tell them how our people lived, intending to describe our method of farming. I began by saying, "the white man has but little land." The interpreter made it, "the white man has a little lamb." The wife of the agent saw the mistake and corrected him. It led me to think that in a great many instances what we said and what they said might have been misinterpreted. Gen. Crook was the popular orator of the party, though indulging in but little talk. After Major Warner and myself had finished our talk, he would get up and say to the Indians : "I think by this time you have had about all the talk you want and are pretty hungry ; we will give fifteen beeves to-day." Perhaps there was no applause to what we said, but to a speech of that kind it was always most hearty and intense. That was why Gen. Crook was so popular ; he always made that kind of a speech.

At Rosebud agency we witnessed a very exciting scene. By the terms of treaty each Indian man, woman and child was entitled to one and one-half pounds of beef if dressed, and to three pounds if had on the hoof. In the center of a level plateau, around which runs the stream of Rosebud (a very pretty little stream of spring water)

is a corral in which were 265 choice steers. The Indians were all located in camps ; by that I mean that there were fifteen or twenty Indian chiefs, each the head of a band or camp, the camp taking the name of its chief, "Swift Bear's Camp," and so on. They had located around this stream in a circle. There is a chute in the corral, and only one steer could get out at a time. Near the chute, from one to two hundred bucks, armed with Winchester rifles, were stationed with their ponies. At the proper time the steer came out the end of this chute, and some one called out the name of the band for which it was intended. The steers came out one after the other, and in a few minutes we could see Indians chasing steers in every direction, their purpose being to drive the steers as near their respective camps as possible before killing them. All were in motion, the Indians yelling, guns going off, steers falling, and altogether it makes the most exciting scene I ever saw. I asked Gen Crook if we were not in danger of being hit by a stray bullet. He said "No, but we would be if they were white men." In one and one-half hours all the steers were killed. The squaws then skin the steers, and in an hour they were all skinned and divided amongst the Indians equally and satisfactorily. The intestines are considered the choicest morsel among the Indians in a barbaric state. They eat these first : the balance is put on poles and dried,

and in two or three hours from the beginning it is all over and the meat distributed, and the hides are brought to the traders and sold for the benefit of the Indians.

Now, our problem, I repeat, was to get these Indians to sign. The first thing to be done was to secure their confidence. Although it may be a little curious and surprising to you, it so happened that we had not a preacher among us. It seems that all previous Commissions had taken a preacher with them and all the councils had been opened with prayer. We failed to do this, but soon found that the Indians regarded it with favor. In every treaty where the council had been opened with prayer they had been cheated. The great point to be gained was to obtain their confidence, so they would believe what we told them; we were successful in this, and mainly because General Crook was with us. He had fought and whipped them, and a large number of them had been scouts in his army; he had the wisdom to treat them honestly; he never told them a lie; he treated them vigorously, but always justly. They called him "Three Stars" and the "Great Father's big whip."

They are suspicious and cunning, and to give an illustration of the latter I want to speak of an occurrence at Pine Ridge. American Horse, who is quite a good talker for an Indian, was talking to us one day in regard to the treaty. He was very

persistent in his statement that the line, according to the treaty and according to the maps, was wrong. He said it was down to the Niobrara River. I have no doubt that some one said to him, "This line is down about the Niobrara River." He kept on talking about it, and finally asked, "Won't you telegraph to the Great Father?" I said "No, all he knows we know, and that is the treaty." He still persisted, and I got out of patience and said, "No, there is no use talking about it, we won't telegraph." Then he said, "I like that; when we asked the others they would say 'yes, we will telegraph'—they would retire to the agency house, and then they would come out with a telegram they had written themselves and say, 'we have heard from the Great Father; here is the dispatch; he says you will have to do as we say.'" This man, American Horse, was full of humor.

At Rosebud I found a lady to whom, fifteen years ago, I had given a letter of recommendation, upon which she had received employment as a teacher among the Indians. I had almost forgotten the circumstance. This lady believed her life's duty was to remain there and teach those Indians. She came to see me and brought one of these long feather pieces that they wear on their backs while dancing (some have horses' tails in them) and made me a present of it. I was quite proud of it, and showed it to Gen. Crook, who thereupon named me "Young-man-proud-of-his-tail."

I suppose that name is fastened on me for the balance of my life days.

At Pine Ridge we found a young lady who was very fond of horseback riding, and one of the Commissioners, Major Warner, was also very fond of horseback riding and rode out with her every day. At one of our pòw-wows this American Horse made a speech, and said, "This is a very serious business; we have sold a great deal of our land and don't want to part with any more; we must think about this. If we were here for amusement we would ask 'Young-man-proud-of-his-tail' to make a speech." Everybody laughed, and Major Warner turned to the newspaper correspondent and said, "You see they have adopted him into the tribe; don't fail to report this." American Horse then continued, "We have the finest riding ponies here in the world; we have the handsomest squaws in the world; you can take our squaws out riding with you." The laugh was now on Major Warner.

Some of the Indians have a great reputation away from home; for instance such men as Sitting Bull and Red Cloud. Perhaps the two men having the least influence among the Indians are these two. They lack in character and intellectual force compared with many of the others. As far as Indian oratory is concerned, I didn't see much of it. Their gesticulation and modulation of voice are perfectly beautiful, but when you come to consider what they say, it is,

in the main, childish twaddle; as a rule they talk only of little things, but there is an Indian named John Grass, who, I think, with education, would be the equal of any in the country. On one occasion he said, "This is a beautiful day; we are indeed very thankful to the Great Spirit for it; I hope the Great Spirit will so guide our action that we will part as good friends as we meet; it will not be my fault if we do not; I like the way you come." He referred to the fact of our failing to open the councils with prayer; then he spoke to each one of us. "You are Gen. Crook, Three Stars; you are Governor Foster; you are Major Warner; all great men; I like the way you come; you send your bill in advance; the old way was to come out here and then sit down and write the treaty and tell us what was in it; we were told lies about what was intended by it. Now, our young men can read your treaty; you can not change it; we can all take this just as it is; we tried to understand this treaty before you came. If I understand your treaty, I don't want to sign it. Now, I want to ask you some questions for information. What does section 17 mean? It has a provision relating to the schools. Is the cost of them paid for by the government, or do we have to pay for them?" And so on regarding other provisions in the treaty; he did not refer to a little thing. I confess if these questions had been put to us before we

had studied the treaty, it would have bothered us to answer them. We were able to answer them to his satisfaction, and in due time he came in and signed.

The names of these Indians are very curious. Indian children are never named. They make their own names after they are grown up, from some incident with which they may be connected. The more ignorant do not know what their names are. Some of them have several names. Some take their name from a characteristic of their person, for instance, "No Flesh," so called because he had little flesh. Then again, "Young-man-afraid-of-his-horse," growing out of some circumstance of his horse running away. They have a great many bears; "Buck Bear," "Great Bear," "Brave Bear," and wolves, foxes and dogs; "Red Dog," "Gray Dog;" and then they have ghosts; one is named "Bull Ghost." I never

quite understood what bulls had to do with ghosts.

In the barbaric state courtship and marriage is a very simple proceeding. The young man ventures out with a blanket and catches a squaw, and if she is willing to go with him it is a marriage. He may wait around the tepee several days before he succeeds in catching her. When he becomes tired of her he throws her away and takes another. He also has the privilege of catching several other squaws. The mother-in-law is not permitted to look at the son-in-law or speak to him. Of course most of this has passed away; they have progressed far enough to regard marriage in its proper light, and enter into it in a lawful manner as we understand it. I met several Indians who had been married the old way thirty years ago; all but one wife was dead, and having joined the church they came into the agency and were married over again

THE BURR-HAMILTON DUEL, AND THE DUEL GROUND AT WEEHAWKEN.

THE duel-ground at Weehawken has awful historical interest. Its location, now nearly destroyed by the construction of a railroad, was on the New Jersey shore, opposite New York, two and one-half miles above Hoboken, where the rocks rise almost perpendicularly about 150 feet above the Hudson. Under these frowning heights, about twenty feet above the water, on a grassy shelf about six

feet wide and eleven paces long, reached by an almost inaccessible flight of steps—was the duel ground. The old cedar which sheltered the plateau when Hamilton and Burr fought stood until 1870. The sandstone boulder against which Hamilton fell was about the same time removed to the top of the hill, where it was to be seen in 1874.

Fourteen duels were fought at

Weehawken within fifty years—the first in 1799, the last in 1845, when two men fought whose names are now forgotten. It was a farce, for the seconds had loaded the pistols with cork.

Six of the fourteen were political duels.

Colonel Burr fought the first duel upon this spot, September 2, 1799, with John B. Church, who was a brother-in-law of General Hamilton, and sympathized with him in his dislike of Colonel Burr. It was the first political duel. Shots were exchanged, Church's ball passing through Burr's coat. Then Church made an apology acceptable to Burr's second. The principals shook hands and returned to New York.

The next was also a political duel between Eacker, sympathizer with Colonel Burr, and Price, a friend of General Hamilton. They exchanged, four shots without effect on Sunday, November 22, 1801, when a reconciliation took place, Price remarking that Eacker was "such a damned lath of a fellow that he might shoot all day to no purpose."

Price was also the companion and friend of Philip Hamilton, the oldest son of General Hamilton. The affair between Price and Eacker ended, the latter challenged Philip Hamilton. This duel grew out of the same transaction which gave origin to the one between Price and Eacker. They fought on Monday, November 23, 1801, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

At the command young Hamilton, in obedience to his father's request, reserved his fire, as did Eacker, who had determined to wait for Hamilton's fire. A minute or more elapsed. Both then leveled their pistols. Eacker's ball then entered Hamilton's side. He died the next morning.

De Witt Clinton, friend of Hamilton, and John Swartwout, friend of Burr, fought next. They exchanged five shots, two taking effect and slightly wounding Swartwout, both in the left leg below the knee. Swartwout insisted upon another round, but Clinton declined to fight longer.

"I am sorry I have hurt you so much," said Clinton to Mr. Swartwout, who was sitting upon a stone, bleeding. Then turning to Colonel Smith, his second, he said: "I don't want to hurt him, but I wish I had the principal here. I will meet him when he pleases." He had reference to Burr.

Then Richard Riker and Robert Swartwout met on this ground, November 21, 1803—the cause, a political quarrel—Riker being a firm adherent of Hamilton, and Swartwout a friend of Burr. Riker was severely wounded in the right leg.

All these meetings were but preliminary to the mortal combat, which soon followed between Burr and Hamilton, the two rival political chieftains of New York. For five years their followers had met and fought to settle their differences. The leaders at last met and then parted—

Hamilton to "the land of silence and reconciliation"—and Burr to become a wretched wanderer upon the earth until his death, which occurred at Port Richmond House, Staten Island, September 13, 1836.

At the time of his death General Hamilton was President of the So-



ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

ciety of the Cincinnati, and presided at the annual dinner given by that society on the Fourth of July, seven days before the duel. The hostile meeting, however, had been arranged for some days previous, but the fact was only known to a few friends of both parties. At the last friendly meeting between the then leaders of the political parties of New York the singularity of their conduct was observed by all, known as they were to be implacable political foes.

Burr was silent and gloomy while Hamilton entered with glee into all

the gayety of the convivial party. When requested to sing "The Drum," a favorite military song, he said: "Well, you shall have it," and then complied. This was the only feature of the evening that seemed to engage the attention of Burr. He raised his head and, placing himself in a position of attention, listened and thought:

"While his eyes had all the seeming
Of a demon that was dreaming."

Colonel Burr and Judge Van Ness, his second, arrived at half-past six o'clock in the morning of July 11, 1804, as had been arranged.

They were clearing away the underbrush with their coats off when Gen. Hamilton arrived a few minutes later, accompanied by his second, Judge Nathaniel Pendleton, and his surgeon, Dr. Hoosac. Burr and Hamilton and their seconds exchanged salutations. The principals were placed—Hamilton looking over the river and Burr at the rough and acclivitous rocks under which they stood. Judge Pendleton gave Hamilton his pistol and asked, "Will you have the hair spring set?" "Not this time," was the quiet reply. The word "Present" was given. Both presented and fired in succession—Burr first, his fire taking effect. General Hamilton almost instantly fell, his pistol going off involuntarily.

Judge Pendleton always claimed that Hamilton did not fire at Burr, and Hamilton's dying declaration was that he did not intend to fire at Burr the first round, and subsequent investigations as to the direction the

ball took confirmed the statements of both Hamilton and Pendleton. Burr was considered a good shot—he had pursued a course of training for the event for weeks. He remarked on the afternoon of the same day, by way of excuse for firing a little below the breast, that had it not been for smoke, or a rising, momentary mist, or something of that nature, which intercepted his vision, he should have lodged the ball exactly in the center of Hamilton's heart. General Hamilton died the next day at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

While in England, in 1808, Burr gave Jeremy Bentham an account of the duel, to whom he said: "I was sure of being able to kill him."

Colonel Burr was indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of Bergen County, New Jersey, in 1804. The Supreme Court quashed the indictment, however, in 1807.

The Society of Cincinnati had charge of the funeral ceremonies of its President-General. The pall was supported by General Matthew Clarkson, Oliver Wolcott, Esq., Richard

Harrison, Esq., Abijah Hammond, Esq., Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Esq., Richard Varick, Esq., William Bayard, Esq., and Judge Lawrence. And thus his wounded body was committed to the grave with every possible testimony of regret and sorrow.

It need hardly be reiterated that these duels were the result of partisan strife. They were the first drops of that blood-shedding which had its natural sequence in the bold phlebotomy of Gettysburg and Chickamauga two generations later. The first was the result of political differences developed into personal animosity and an appeal to arms under the *code duello*; the last was the result of political differences developed into sectional hate and an appeal to the arbitrament of war, which convulsed, before it saved, the Nation. For our civil war was a duel on a tremendous scale between the North and South and on many a pitched field, during which the courage of both was demonstrated—the honor of both vindicated.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

VINCENNES, ONE OF THE OLD TOWNS OF THE WEST.

VINCENNES, Indiana, the first important settlement in the Mississippi Valley, was originally a city of a race whose life is a mystery to us,—the Mound Builders. Numerous mounds exist along the Wabash; one was removed from the corporate limits of Vincennes in 1859. It showed five distinct strata of earth. The Mandans are said to have occupied the country around Vincennes.

In 1702 a party of French voyageurs and adventurers, dealing in furs and other articles of like nature, suffered the wreck of their boat in the Wabash in front of the Indian village of Bushwood, or Chippecoke, as the town was called by its residents, and a landing was necessary. M. Juchereau was the commandant of the party. He was empowered by the governor of Canada to make a settlement somewhere on the St. Jerome (Wabash), but the exact place designated is not known; he did not intend to settle at Chippecoke.

Seeing that the soil was rich, the surface rolling, and well-wooded, and finding the Indians were of the great Miami tribe, friendly, Juchereau decided that he would found a post at Chippecoke.

The first business of the few Frenchmen, of whom we know the

names of but four, viz: Juchereau, commandant, Leonardy, his lieutenant, and Goddare and Turpin, two *voyageurs*, was to get a cession of land from the Miamis. This done, a rude fort was erected not many feet from the Wabash, on a sort of bluff, and then trading for furs, pelts, etc., began.

The new-comers were not distinguished for any particular virtue, save the love of France, their home. They were not even generally good. They came not as settlers, to clear the land, till the soil, build cities, and found States. They came for money, and to do something toward aiding in the grand schemes of Louis XIV., and his ministers. In many parts of Canada they were even then cramped by a white population that to them was too large. Some of these French *voyageurs* left France for the country's good. In the wilderness no King's officers would likely disturb them.

When one has enumerated all the things for which the great masses of the early French settlers went to Vincennes, and other posts, he can not properly close without stating what they did not come for:—to found a great trans-Atlantic State. full, self-sustaining, independent, deriving her wealth from the soil, the

mine, the factory. Such a project was unknown to these settlers.

For the first few years there was no growth that would be encouraging. The Wabash was the great highway of travel for the French between Canada and the posts South. But few made Juchereau's post their home. In 1712 a priest was sent from Kaskaskia; this cannot be said to indicate very rapid growth, for the priest was one of the leading pioneers. Father Mermet was the man sent. He stayed until 1719, when he went north with Juchereau to Sault Ste. Marie, where he died. He was the first regular resident pastor in what is now Indiana.

It is interesting in this connection to think of the two settlements, Vincennes and Marietta, in comparison. Vincennes was eighty-six years old and a town of considerable importance when Marietta was settled. She possessed all the advantages of the Ohio city; she was the great western figure in the Revolution; her citizens had been Americans in spirit for almost twenty years prior to the driving of the first stake at Marietta. She was the capital of a magnificent Territory when Marietta had but a few straggling houses. Yet, Marietta has become the one historic point, in public estimation at least. The city having a longer history has been surpassed by her younger rival, and all because the people of Marietta were, and are of the irrepressible progressive Yankee

stock. What has made southern Indiana the butt of jokes as a kind of heathenish place, was its first settlement by Southerners, and, as at Vincennes, by French, who were not progressive and energetic, but proposed to take the world as easy as possible. Indiana is no longer regarded as a benighted State, nor is the southern part longer sneered at; yet this does not remove the fact that the time past was not improved as it should have been.

As an evidence of the slow growth of Vincennes, she was a small town on her hundredth birthday, 1802, without a newspaper, and now in her 186th year, she has a population of about 10,000, with only three newspapers.

We who speak of the west as a new country, and those who celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Marietta this year, do not always reflect upon the age of Vincennes and a few other points in the west. Vincennes was thirty years old when Washington was born, thirty-one when Georgia was settled, and is but twenty years younger than Philadelphia. The cities of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all our great northwestern cities were wildernesses when Vincennes was over fifty years old.

The steady, quiet life of the French at the post went on with no incidents to arouse excitement until 1736. About 1714 a rude church was built some eighty yards southeast of the

fort, and in it the travelers, traders and adventurers worshipped on Sundays. This church was used for its original purpose until 1784, when a new building was erected, and the old one was taken for a residence by the pastor, Father Gibbault. The old house was a rude affair, built of logs, with thatched roof and dirt floor. Puncheons were used for seats, and beneath each man's pew the dead of his family were buried. It was on the present site of St. Francis Xavier's cathedral. In 1718, Antony Crozat, to whom Louis XIV. had granted the commerce of all New France, surrendered his claims to the crown. Some attempts were made at various times to find gold and silver, sixteen miles south of St. Louis, Missouri, and coal was also sought. One of the prospectors secretly put some pieces of gold and silver ore which he possessed into the hole he had dug, and upon taking it out the next day, he announced with great enthusiasm that he had found silver. The pay of the prospectors depended on their producing gold or silver ore from the holes. Shortly after some lead was found there.

In 1732 or 1733, Morgan De Vinsenne came to the post on the Wabash as commandant. He was born in Canada in 1688; had served in the Canadian wars against the Indians, and had spent several years among the Miamis as one of their number. He had at one time been disgraced by disobedience to his superior, and

was reduced in rank, but some valorous exploits in defense of Detroit, when besieged by the Indians, had restored to the Governor's favor and given him a rank superior to any he had ever held. It was immediately after this incident that he was ordered to the post on the Wabash.

De Vinsenne was a great man. With opportunity, he would have been known to fame, or had death not come soon, he would have achieved a world-wide reputation for statesmanship and war. He found the Indians around the post hostile; he pacified them and gained a cession of more land; the fortifications were poor, shabby, and insignificant; he made them strong; he enlarged the town by laying off lots and streets; he reprovved the idleness of the people, and changed a set of loafing Frenchmen into a community of industrious citizens. New houses were built; new settlers came; prosperity began to be manifest.

M. De Vinsenne married a daughter of M. Longprie, a merchant of Kaskaskia. Madam De Vinsenne was rich, but she couldn't write her name. Her signature to a business paper passed between her father and her husband, at her marriage, was made by her mark being attached in its proper place.

Difficulties breaking out with the Chickasaw Indians, Vinsenne was ordered to take a force from the post and march south to assist the Governor of Louisiana in quelling the

Indians. Arriving in the Indian territory first, Vinsenne attacked the enemy, gained a victory, and burned several villages. The Indians united, and attacking Vinsenne, routed his men and slew the leader. This battle occurred in the present State of Arkansas, in 1736. The gallant leader died exhorting his men to acquit themselves as became Frenchmen and Christians. He was the Custer of that bloody battle, whose exact date and location are unknown. No tomb marks the resting place of the hero, but his church has bestowed on him the title of saint, and the oldest city, first permanent settlement in a great State, is named after him—Vincennes. The settlement was variously called "Au post," "Post des Aubache," etc., but no specific name was applied until De Vinsenne's death. Then, by common consent without a town meeting, a resolution or anything of the sort, Father Mermet, the good priest, successor to Father Senat, who died by the side of De Vinsenne, gave name to the place by entering his record on the church books as follows: "Done at Post De Vinsenne, 1747."

The place was sometimes called Post Vincent, Post St. Vincent, St. Vincent, Post Vincennes. About 1790, in a letter to the Government, Major Winthrop Sargent used the name Vincennes first, as far as now known, to designate the town. Why the spelling was changed is unexplained. Judge John Law, a historian of the town, expresses his

sorrow that the word is not *Vinsennes*. It was called Post Vincennes in 1792 by Rufus Putnam. It is a custom among great historians to say that De Vinsenne founded Vincennes. Appleton's Encyclopedia, and the Wisconsin Historical Society's publication say the same. De Vinsenne was but fourteen years old when the post was formed. Another excellent authority, the North American Review, published an article forty or fifty years ago reviewing the life of Marquette in Sparks' American Biography, in which it was stated that Jachereau and Mermet made a settlement among the Mascontins, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi. The Mascontins never lived there, and the settlement attempted was on the Wabash—Vincennes.

St. Ange came from Fort Chartres on the Mississippi above Kaskaskia, to govern at Post Vincenne about 1744. He was a very able ruler for a small place. The town was enlarged, new streets were laid out, and a school founded. The commandant bought a bell for the church, a bell now in the cathedral. The people were severely reprov'd for their idleness, but industry was encouraged. The post grew rapidly for several years. A small addition was made as early as 1720 by the inhabitants of Ouitenon, a settlement on, or near the present site of Lafayette, Indiana, being removed to the post on the "Ouabache," the name sometimes given to the Wabash.

Mention has been made of the

habits and character of the people, and the appearance of the town about 1765. Two eminent men have recorded their opinions. Col. Crogan, of the British Army, visiting the place in 1767, says the people were renegades, lazy, idle, good for nothing. The other opinion was given by the celebrated Frenchman, Count C. F. Volney, who, coming a few years after Crogan, is lavish in his praise of the town and its people.

In 1767 the population was about 600. It could muster 400 militiamen in 1778. If the people had not come to find sudden wealth, they would have grown rich in a few years. So slow had the Northwest Territory been peopled, that in 1675, ninety-two years after the first settlement was made at Kaskaskia, there were but 600 families in its domain.

The results of the French and Indian War were felt at Post Vincennes. In 1766, Lieutenant Ramsay of the 42d Regiment, British troops, took possession of the town in the name of the lunatic King George III. The people took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and Lieutenant Ramsay became the first English commander. He named the fort Sackville. The defenses were strengthened, the town enlarged, and the current of life flowed on as it did under French rule. The people of the town had much experience in taking oaths of allegiance. They took one to the crown of Great Britain in 1766; again in 1777; to the

United States, Aug. 6, 1778; to Great Britain again when recaptured by Hamilton in the same year, and to the United States when the place was recaptured by Clarke, Feb. 25th, 1779.

In 1772 a proclamation was issued by General Gage, commanding the British forces in America, from headquarters in New York, commanding all persons in Illinois Territory, who had been represented to him as living a life wild and unlawful, and as trespassing against the provisions of the treaty with the western Indians by occupying lands not open to them by the terms of the same treaty, to abandon their settlements for locations where their right would be indisputable. General Gage received an answer from the people of Post Vincennes, setting forth their rights as valid, and their settlement as of "seventy years standing." Gage replied, asking for a list of the people and for proof of their statements. The settlement was not abandoned.

The English Government was always troubled by a surprising lack of what is usually called horse-sense. It fell in love with the notion that no new settlements should be made in North America. The same idiotic policy that was applied to original colonies prior to the Revolution was applied to the great northwest. The commander-in-chief of the English forces, in a report dated 1769, advised that an increase of settlements ought

not to be allowed, because it would be bad policy. England saw no other way of keeping the land she had gained in North America than by continuing it a worthless wilderness. Propositions to establish colonies in the interior were steadily rejected.

In 1775 the Piaukeshaw Indians sold to Louis Viviat, for the Wabash Land Company, two tracts of land, one beginning at Point Coupee on the Wabash and extending north forty leagues, east forty leagues, and west of the Wabash thirty leagues; the other beginning at the mouth of White river and extending to the mouth of the Wabash, forty leagues in width east of that river, thirty west—in all 37,497,600 acres. The land between these two tracts, 24 leagues north and south, and 70 leagues east and west, was reserved for the use of the people of Post Vincennes. The Wabash Land Company was soon after disbanded, and the land reverted to its former owners.

Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia were important places in the revolutionary days. Gen. George Rogers Clarke determined to capture them. After numerous difficulties he raised a small body of men, led them to Kaskaskia from Kentucky, captured the town July 4, 1778, and soon found himself in trouble lest Governor Hamilton should come down from Detroit and capture him. He had about 200 men. A priest, Father

Gibbault, volunteered to secure Vincennes. His services being accepted, he left, accompanied by Moses Henry, Indian agent, and Dr. La Fout, who went as a spy on the priest. Father Gibbault talked to the leading citizens as he visited them in his professional capacity, and finding them ready to revolt, he soon laid his plans for capture. On Sunday, August 6, 1778, the people went to church. Services being over Francis Bosseron, a French merchant, arose and asked the priest for information concerning Clarke and his conduct and intentions. The replies showed that he would soon appear before Vincennes able to conquer it. Prospect of war was decisive; a proposition that Vincennes declare herself for America was un-animously accepted, and Dr. La Fout administered the oath to the congregation. The people marched to the fort, which was at once surrendered by its commander, St. Marie, who was glad to do so, and in a few days the stars and stripes first floated in the winds that blew over the great State of Indiana. The flag was made by Madam Goddau, of Vincennes, on order of Francis Bosseron, for which she received ten livres, and was hoisted August 8, 1778.

Vincennes was recaptured by Henry Hamilton, Governor of Detroit, in December, 1778. On February, 25, 1779, it was surrendered by Hamilton, to Clarke, after a few skirmishes and a siege lasting three or four days. When the final treaty of 1783 was

made, the territory embraced in the present States of Indiana, Michigan and Illinois was ceded to the United States by reason of Clarke's conquest.

Governor Hamilton, Philip Dejean and Lamothe, the latter two officers of Detroit, were sent to prison at Williamsburg, Va., and put in irons, to retaliate for the inhuman treatment of American prisoners by the British. The order placing them in irons was issued by Governor Thomas Jefferson. All three were released when the Revolution closed, after some angry correspondence between the American and British officers.

A large camp of Delaware Indians stood in 1779 at the junction of the two forks of White river, in what is now Daviess County, Indiana. These Indians having become troublesome, and having murdered a party of five traders in March, 1779, Clarke sent a detachment to destroy the Delaware camp. The soldiers attacked the enemy at night about May 1st, and gained a signal victory. No more trouble was had with the Delawares. But for five or six years there was continual uncertainty and more or less of open hostility. One Indian tribe notified the people to leave Vincennes by a fixed time or they would be killed.

Col. John Todd went to Vincennes in 1780 and established a court, the judges being five in number. This court granted over 12,000 acres of land to its members, the one receiving the grant always absenting himself on

the day the grant was made to him. Other large grants were made, and when Winthrop Sargent asked why they had been made, the answer was that the custom was ancient, and if anything was done amiss it was because the court knew no better.

In 1786 Gen. Clarke organized a force of 1,000 men in Kentucky to attack the Indians on the Wabash. He brought his men to Vincennes, but misfortunes befell the army at every turn. Clarke had lost his once bold, intrepid character, and when in the presence of the Indians, north of Vincennes, he failed to act the part of a commander, and the force retreated in haste to Vincennes.

At the same time John Jay was trying to make a treaty with Spain. A rumor having gotten abroad that he had concluded a treaty giving up the navigation of the Mississippi beyond American possessions, the western people grew excited and demanded to be led against the Spanish possessions in the South. Gen. Clarke fomented this feeling and took command of a body of troops recruited at Vincennes, though no authority had been given. He caused the property of a Spanish merchant in Vincennes to be confiscated, and made extensive preparations for war. Vincennes was thus made the center of agitation in that unhappy period filled with so many misfortunes to the country. His rash conduct, had he been unrestrained, would have plunged us into a war with Spain.

He and his accomplices were censured for their actions by a board of investigation, and the troops were disbanded.

By act of Congress, approved May 7, 1800, Vincennes was made the capital of Indiana Territory, on and after July 4, 1800.

From a point in the yard of the residence of Hon. W. E. Niblack, of the Indiana Supreme Court, and frequently mentioned as a candidate for

President, the western boundary line of the State was run northward. As the boundary was first run, Indiana would have included the land where Chicago now stands. The first newspaper was published in Vincennes in 1804, July 4, called the *Indiana Gazette*. It is still published under the name of the *Western Sun*. Elihu Stout was its first owner and editor.

EZRA MATTINGLY.

EARLY SETTLERS OF SEATTLE.

EDWARD LOOMIS SMITH.

DR. EDWARD LOOMIS SMITH, of Seattle, deservedly ranks among the foremost professional men of the Pacific coast, not only for his success in the line of his profession, but as well for his qualities as a citizen and a man. He was born near Rochester, New York, on April 1st, 1840, the son of Seth Sprague Smith, and his wife, Cordelia Francis (Loomis) Smith. His father's family were of English descent, having settled in Vermont before the Revolution; while his mother's family were also English, the founder upon this side of the sea being Joseph Loomis, who settled in Connecticut in 1656.

The son inherited the best qualities of industry and energy of these two lines of hardy and patriotic ancestors, and early showed a purpose of making his own way in the world. He received the usual academic instruc-

tion, and then turned his attention to medicine. His course of study therein was pursued in Buffalo, New York, and San Francisco, California, receiving his degree from the Medical College of Pacific, San Francisco. He immediately entered upon active practice, and for the subsequent time, eighteen years, has continued therein, the last twelve years in Seattle, Washington. He has stood in the front rank of his profession from the day of his location here, and is active in various fields of professional labor. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the California State Medical Society, and is at present the President of the Medical Society of the State of Washington. He is also surgeon to Providence Hospital, Seattle. In addition to the qualities and capabilities that have given him rank in his profes-

sion, he is a gentleman of extensive learning, and of cordial and agreeable manners. Like most of the early comers to Seattle, he has been greatly prospered by the increase of values in his home city, whose resources are being so wonderfully developed, but his heart is in his profession, to the demands of which he yet yields

a willing and loyal obedience.

Dr. Smith was married, in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth N. Hamilton, and of the two children born to them, one daughter survives, Miss Mabel H. Smith, now twenty-three years old, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, of the class of 1888.

DR. HENRY A. SMITH.

It would be highly interesting to explain why so many of the children of clergymen are eminently successful in life. This fact is noticeable in Congress as it is in the legislatures of the States, and it is equally noticeable among successful business men and lawyers.

Henry A. Smith, of Seattle, Washington, is a bright example of this. His father was a German, a Baptist minister by profession, and his mother was a Virginian lady, of the family of Teaff. He was born in 1830, near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and received there a common school education. The influence of a refined mother and an educated father was, however, in those days, of infinitely greater service than the common schools of a backwoods town, as nearly all the towns in Ohio then were, and it was to that influence that Henry Smith owed the stamp of character that made him a man. He imbibed a taste for learning and science, and was sent to Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, where he stud-

ied medicine also. He prosecuted his studies still further at Cincinnati. In 1852 he joined the stream of youth that was journeying west. California, with her gold fields, was the objective point, but when the Nevada mountains were reached, some happy chance turned the footsteps of the young physician towards the Willamette Valley, and he arrived at Portland, Oregon, in 1852.

Portland was not the city of wharfs and warehouses and luxurious villas that it is to-day, but a logging camp of some hundred of people, and young Smith hied himself elsewhere. He reached Olympia at the close of the year 1852, and then took ship down Puget Sound. The poetical element in him was ripe, and he realized to the full the enchanting loveliness of the wooded shores and distant mountains whose beauty was reflected in the dark blue waters of Puget Sound. There he resolved to dwell, there he resolved to build him a home, and he chose a claim on one of the Sound's tiny bays whereon to

settle. The bay naturally took his name, and is known as "Smith's Cove." To the south of Smith's Cove there was a large bay, beside which there was a thriving saw-mill and a few logcabins. Dr. Smith became physician to the little settlement, which has since grown to be the wonderful city of Seattle. He was an able medical man and a poet of no ordinary talent, a rare scholar and a good writer, and his varied talents were utilized to the full to build up the country and the people where he had cast his lot. He was the first person to call attention to the value of tide lands, which he did by a series of articles contributed to the territorial press. He was the first superintendent of schools of the county, and he ably represented it in the Territorial Legislature. He served three terms in the House and two terms in the Senate, of which he was

president for one term. His old colleagues still speak of the tact and courtesy of Dr. Smith as the presiding officer of the council, and preserve for him the warmest friendship. He never sought office, never asked for a vote and was never defeated at the polls.

Meanwhile, he had married Miss Phelan, a Wisconsin lady, in Portland, to whom were born one son and seven daughters.

Dr. Smith has long since retired from professional practice, and devotes all his time to literature, his family and the handling of his extensive property.

He is proud of the people and the city which he has done so much to build up, and when he passes from the scene of his long career to the silence and oblivion of the tomb, there will go with him the prayers and love of a multitude that revere him for his kindness and his simplicity.

OCEAN OF ETHER.

SUBLIME is the sunset with banners and bars,
And radiant morn's rosy portal.

And rare are truth's treasures that time never
mars,

But rarer love's memories that shimmer like
stars

Deep down in the spirit immortal.

How lovely this world and its wonders, ah,
me,

But worlds still more lovely surround it.
And mighty and wide rolls the musical sea
That sings to Earth's tempests in wild
jubilee,

But wider the oceans that bound it.

Men sail out of sight of Earth's cities in ships,
Though hearts from the shore seldom
sever,

But the ocean of ether that dimples and dips
And kisses Earth's seas with its silvery lips
Conveys them away and forever.

Conveys them away on its musical tide

From time's pleasures, fickle and fleeting,
Through star vistas distant and dusky and
wide

To the beautiful isles where the absent ones
bide;

And long for love's rapturous greeting.

H. A. SMITH.

ILLINOIS IN 1849 AND 1852.*

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL BILL—THE CLOSE OF GOVERNOR FRENCH'S
ADMINISTRATION.

III.

To recur again to the action of Congress: at the session of 1849, the Senate bill having failed in the House, as before stated, it was necessary to begin anew; and upon consultation between Senators Douglas and Shields and the Illinois members of the House, it was determined to disconnect the proposed grant from any cross-road, and to confine it to the Illinois Central. The bill as finally passed was introduced by Judge Douglas, Jan. 3, 1850. Having failed so often in the House, new and powerful opposition had been aroused against it in the Senate—Senators Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote of Mississippi, and Wm. R. King and Jeremiah Clemens of Alabama, had become afflicted with constitutional scruples in regard to it, and it was now necessary to meet this phase of objective effort. Knowing that work on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad had been stopped for want of means, Judge Douglas conceived the idea of including that enterprise with the Illinois Central. On the pretence

of visiting his children's plantation, he proceeded to Mobile and secured an interview with the president and directors of that road and then submitted his proposition, which was gladly accepted. Douglas then informed them of the opposition of their Senators, and that to secure the support of the latter it would be necessary to have them instructed by the legislatures of their States. Such action the parties interested thought they had sufficient influence to procure, and entered heartily into the project. The instructions came by telegraph in due time, first from Alabama and then from Mississippi. The Senators at first stormed and swore, but when letters and written instructions arrived, they came to the judge and asked his assistance; he consented to amend the bill as they desired, so as to include the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and what might have become a formidable opposition having been thus changed into active support, the bill passed the Senate and was sent to the House.

While there had always been more

* Further extracts from Vol. II. of Hon. John Moses' History of Illinois.

or less opposition to the passage of the bill in the Senate, which required skilful management to overcome, it was in the House, where a majority had always been found against it, that the hardest work was required to secure success. The members from Illinois at this time were Wm. H. Bissell, John A. McClernand, Timothy R. Young, John Wentworth, William A. Richardson, Edward D. Baker, and Thomas L. Harris, all of whom did more or less earnest and effectual work to secure the passage of the bill. Perhaps the most active of all these was John Wentworth. He, more than any other, foresaw and realized the great benefit the building of this proposed road would be to Illinois, and especially to the young city of Chicago. He effected trades to secure votes and made combinations in its favor, many of which were only known to himself, but they were efficient and proved to be controlling. It was found that some of the holders of the canal bonds were also holders of other State bonds, and as they were mostly residents of the older States and members of the Whig party whence came the chief opposition to the proposed grant, it occurred to Mr. Wentworth, as he claimed, that he could secure the influence of the bondholders in favor of the bill. The cooperation of the great Webster, then Secretary of State, was sought and his valuable advice taken. The Whigs wanted an increase of tariff duties and needed recruits to their numbers.

They said to Wentworth, who was a Democrat, but not afraid of the tariff, "let us act in concert." He replied, "you know what we Illinois men want—lead off."

The following graphic account of the final passage of the bill in the House is given in the words of Judge Douglas :*

"When the bill stood at the head of the calendar, Mr. Harris moved to proceed to clear the speaker's table, which was carried. We had counted up and had fifteen majority for the bill, pledged to its support. We had gained votes by lending our support to many local measures. The House proceeded to clear the speaker's table, and the clerk announced 'a bill granting lands to the State of Illinois.' A motion was immediately made by the opposition which brought on a vote, and we found ourselves in a minority of one. I was standing in the lobby, paying eager attention, and would have given the world to be at Harris' side, but was too far off to get there in time. It was all in an instant, and the next moment a motion would have been made which would have brought on a decided vote and defeated the bill. Harris, quick as thought, pale, and white as a sheet, jumped to his feet and moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the slavery question. There were fifty members ready with speeches on this subject, and the motion was carried.

* "The Public Domain," 263. See statement attributed to him.

Harris came to me in the lobby and asked me if he had made the right motion. I said 'yes,' and asked him if he knew what was the effect of his motion. He replied that it placed the bill at the foot of the calendar. I asked how long it would be before it came up again. He said not this session, that it was impossible, there being ninety-seven bills ahead of it. Why not then have suffered defeat? It turned out better that we did not. I then racked my brains for many nights to find a way to get at the bill, and at last it occurred to me that if the same course was pursued with other bills it would place them likewise in turn at the foot of the calendar, and thus bring the Illinois bill at the head again. But how to do this was the question. The same motions would each have to be made ninety-seven times, and while the first motion might be made by some of our friends, it would not do for us or any warm friend of the bill to make the second.

"I finally fixed on Mr. —,* a political opponent but personal friend, who supported the bill without caring much whether it passed or not, as the one to make the second motion—to go into committee of the whole—as often as it was necessary. He agreed to it as a personal favor to me, provided —, whom he hated, should have no credit in case of its success. Harris then in the House, sometimes

twice in the same day, either made or caused to be made the first motion, when Mr. — would immediately make the second. They failed to see the point, and the friends of other bills praised us and gave us credit for supporting them. Finally, by this means the Illinois bill got to the head of the docket. Harris that morning made the first motion. We had counted noses and found, as we thought, that we had twenty-eight majority, all pledged. The clerk announced 'a bill granting lands to the State of Illinois.' The opposition again started, were taken completely by surprise: said there must be some mistake, as the bill had gone to the foot of the calendar. It was explained, and the speaker declared it all right. The motion to go into committee of the whole by the opposition was negatived by one majority, and the bill passed by three majority."*

The bill, which had passed the Senate May 2, and thus passed the House Sept. 17, was entitled "An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile," became a law Sept. 20, 1850. This act ceded to the

* This is an error. The vote on the passage of the bill was 101 yeas to 75 nays. Mr. Wentworth, in conversing with the author on this subject, did not in all respects agree with this account attributed to Judge Douglas, stating that it contained inaccuracies which the record failed to support.

* George Ashman, of Massachusetts, as suggested by Mr. Wentworth.

State of Illinois, subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad "from the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago, and another *via* the town of Galena, in said State, to Dubuque, Iowa, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches." The lands were to be disposed of only as the work progressed, and the road was to be completed in ten years, or the State must pay the proceeds of all sales to the United States and lose the unsold lands. The grant aggregated 2,595,000 acres, being at the rate of 3,700 acres per mile of the proposed road.

Upon the opening of the session of 1851, Gov. French transmitted to the legislature the memorial of Robert Schuyler, George Griswold, Gouverneur Morris, Jonathan Sturges, Thomas W. Ludlow, and John F. A. Sanford, of New York City, and David A. Neal, Franklin Haven, and Robert Rantoul, jr., of Boston, proposing to form a company to build the road on certain specified conditions, by July 4, 1854.

Several bills were introduced on the subject, embodying different plans, in both houses; but that which finally became the law for the construction of the road was introduced by James L. D. Morrison, Senator from St. Clair

County. It passed the Senate Feb. 6, and the House four days later. The Illinois Central Railroad Company was organized and accepted the terms of the law the same day. These were, in brief, that in consideration of the cessions of the lands granted to the State, the company would construct the proposed railroad, within a specified time, and pay the State seven per cent. of its gross annual earnings.

Roswell B. Mason,* of Bridgeport, Conn., was appointed chief engineer, and the first portion of the line, from Chicago to Kensington, then called Calumet, was placed under contract. The main line from Cairo to LaSalle, 300.99 miles was completed Jan. 8, 1855; the Galena branch, from LaSalle to Duluth, 146.73 miles, Jan. 12, 1855; the Chicago branch, from Chicago to the junction with the main line, 249.78 miles, Sept. 26, 1856.

The road was laid out through the wildest and most sparsely populated portions of the State, where deer and other wild game roamed at will; over boundless prairies, where neither tree nor house were to be seen sometimes for twenty miles; and along the entire route of 705 miles it did not pass through a dozen towns of sufficient importance to be known on the map of the State.

While the grant was a munificent one in its direct advantage to the

* Mayor Chicago, 1869-71, and still living there (August, 1889), an honored citizen.

State, the indirect benefits resulting therefrom were no less marked and apparent. Of the lands donated, there have been sold 2,454,214 acres to 32,000 actual settlers, who at a low estimate must have added 200,000 persons to the population of the State. The sales of railroad lands stimulated also the sale of the alternate sections owned by the government, which for over twenty years had been in the market without a purchaser. The seven per cent. of gross annual earnings, which the State receives from the company, amounted in 1856 to \$77,631, and for the next thirty years to \$9,828,649, averaging \$327,621 each year; a sum nearly sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the State government.

It is an interesting fact to notice that Douglas and Shields in the Senate, and McClernand and Baker in the House, who were in Congress when the land grant bill passed, and Lincoln and Robert Smith, who were active supporters of the measure at the previous session, were members of the celebrated tenth Illinois general assembly, at which was passed the great internal improvement scheme, and for which they all voted. And thus it turned out that whatever blame might attach to them for errors of judgment and action on that occasion, was nobly atoned for by their subsequent efforts in securing the passage of this law. Already more money has been paid into the State treasury by the Illinois Central Rail-

road than was taken out by the adoption of the old internal improvement system, and that income will not only increase in the future but remain perpetual. For this, if for no other public service to his State, the memory of the great Douglas was justly entitled to preservation by the erection of that splendid monumental column, which, overlooking the blue waters of Lake Michigan, also overlooks for many miles that iron highway which was in no small degree the triumph of his genius and legislative skill.

A special session of the seventeenth general assembly was convened by proclamation of the governor on June 7, 1852. Twenty-one different subjects for legislative action were specified, the chief of which was the reapportionment of the State into districts for the election of nine Congressmen, to which it was now entitled. The law for this purpose was passed June 16. No political chicanery was necessary in arranging the districts, a Democratic majority being unquestioned in all but possibly one or two. It is interesting to note, however, that for the first time the formation of the districts began at the north end of the State, running across from Lake County to Jo Daviess, and as indicating the shifting of population from the southern counties, that four Congressmen were given to the northern part of the State, two to the Central, and three to the southern; and that while seven or eight counties

in the former contained a sufficient number of inhabitants for a Congressman, from nine to eighteen were required in the latter.

Numerous acts to amend charters of rail and plank-roads, and of incorporation, were passed, but no law of any general interest, unless it was the act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands which had been granted to the State by Congress in September, 1850. The legislature adjourned June 23.

Upon the expiration of his gubernatorial term, Governor French was appointed by his successor one of the bank commissioners. Removing soon after to St. Clair County, he accepted

the professorship of law in McKendree College. In 1862, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, in which was his last public service. He gave the people a faithful, business-like administration, and retired from the executive chair with their confidence and respect. He died at Lebanon, Sept. 4, 1864.*

* On the monument erected to his memory is inscribed the following rather unique and perhaps not too eulogistic tribute to his worth: "A man—true, kind and noble; a citizen—just, generous and honorable; a public officer—upright, philanthropic, energetic and faithful; a husband and father—affectionate, wise and good; a Christian—humble, charitable and trusting."

THE PIONEERS OF COLORADO.

COL. DAVID GEORGE PEABODY.

UPON a certificate found in the Augmentation office in Rolls Court, Westminster Hall, London, is enrolled the name of Lieutenant Francis Peabody, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, born A. D. 1614. He came to New England in the ship Planter in 1635. After one or more changes of residence, he permanently settled at Topsfield, Essex Co., Mass., where he became "one of the most prominent men of the town, both for property and enterprise." He married Mary Foster, daughter of Reginald Foster, whose family is honorably mentioned in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Marmion."

Among their descendants have been men eminent for piety and distinguished for patriotism, literature and science—notably George Peabody, the banker, merchant, philanthropist.

A word or two about the origin and meaning of the surname Peabody. It signifies *Mountain-man*, and was the name of the chief of a tribe of warriors in ancient Briton. It enters into the name of Queen Boadicea and recalls the Roman sentence that the Queen should be publicly whipped for the ability and valor she displayed in opposing Nero in the conquest of her dominions. One

of her devoted followers was this Boadie, who killed Galbuta, a Roman officer, and taking his helmet and armor, escaped massacre by fleeing beyond the mountains of Wales. Upon this helmet was a Roman badge charged with *two suns in a bordure*. These symbols have ever since been a part of the Peabody arms, along with the motto: "A clear conscience is a wall of brass."

Sixth in lineal descent from Lieutenant Francis Peabody of Topsfield was Calvin Peabody, the father of Col. David George Peabody, of Denver.

Calvin Peabody was a strict Presbyterian, and in the words of the son "a pure Christian to the day of his death."

David George Peabody was born March 23d, 1834, at Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vermont. Three years afterwards the mother died. In 1839 the father removed to Topsham, in the same county. He was a farmer. The son attended school during winters; in the summers worked upon the farm. In 1849 he went into the dry-goods store of J. M. Beebee, of Boston, where he heard Louis Kosuth speak in front of the State House.

In 1855 came to Illinois. Voted for Fremont in 1856. Went to Minnesota the fall after election, and lived at St. Paul and Minneapolis until 1859, when he started for the Pike's Peak country. He came out with "four yoke of oxen," landing upon the site

of what is now Denver, without money, but with "pluck and energy" as his original stock in trade with which to begin as one of the pioneers of Colorado. He made a large fortune in Denver, merchandising, but the panic of 1873 brought reverses. Removing to Canon City, he commenced again in the same business and succeeded soon in taking the lead in that city.

The successful career of Colonel Peabody is epitomized in the following item clipped from the columns of the *Denver Evening Times*: The people in all parts of the country interested in Denver will certainly read with interest anything coming from Mr. D. G. Peabody, the well-known banker and capitalist, who, in his large accumulation of this world's goods, is a living example of what can be accomplished in this Western country by energy and thrift properly directed. "I came to Denver in 1860, from Illinois," said Mr. Peabody. "Upon my arrival here I did not have a cent in my pocket, but I managed to accumulate enough money so that in 1862 I went into business in a small way and continued until 1878. I was in the retail and wholesale dry-goods business. My trade in the year 1876 amounted to \$500,000.

"In 1870 I had invested in city and surrounding country real estate \$90,000. My impression was at that time that Denver would grow to be a city of 100,000 population. Soon

after that date, however, I sold nearly all my real estate. The same property to-day is worth \$1,000,000. I can give you numerous instances within my own experience of the great advance in realty values during the past several years. One piece of property here that I sold for \$8,500 in 1874 is now worth \$100,000. Property, then located outside of the city, that I bought four years ago for \$8,000, could not now be purchased for \$100,000. Another piece of ten acres that I bought three years ago for \$1,500, sold recently for \$10,000. Then there were forty acres that I bought last June for \$16,000, twenty acres of which I have since sold for \$22,000. I could go on for an hour enumerating similar instances, but those mentioned are sufficient.

"My faith in Denver, gathered from an experience extending over a period of thirty years' residence here, convinces me that by the year 1900 we will have a city of 500,000. The actual metal production of this country will by that time have reached \$75,000,000 yearly."

Believing in the spiritual progress of the community as well as its material prosperity, Mr. Peabody has been a constant and liberal contributor to the building funds of churches of all denominations of Denver. He attended Methodist service in the old log church that stood upon Larimer street, West Denver, and has continued to do so in all the different

edifices, in which the congregation has worshipped, up to Grace and Trinity M. E. Churches. For a period he was connected with the Congregational Church, and was one of the founders and principal contributors to the erection of the church that stood upon the corner of 15th and Curtis. The money for this purpose was largely contributed by Boston gentlemen at the solicitation of Col. Peabody, Messrs. George A. Miner, March Bros., Pierce & Co., C. M. Blake and J. D. Leland being of the number.

He is President of Peabody Investment Company; of the Mascot Mining Company (a gold mine located at Buena Vista); of the Rising Sun and Gas Light Company (which has the contract for furnishing light for the empire of Japan); of the Mineral Springs Manufacturing and Investment Company, and several others.

This paper will but feebly portray Col. Peabody as one of the leading pioneers of the State. He believes in its varied and exhaustless resources, in its matchless climate, and therefore in its great future. While he has been eminently successful from a personal standpoint, his views are broad, and so broad that every just and commendable enterprise, having in view the material and moral interests of the city and State of which he is one of the founders, meets with all the encouragement, financial and otherwise, it is in his power to grant.

REMINISCENCES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSES.

BY HON. JOHN HUTCHINS, A MEMBER OF THE THEN TWENTIETH OHIO DISTRICT.

XIV.

MR. STEPHENS continued: "But whether he comprehended the great truth upon which that rock stood and stands, may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen, at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were, that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. It was an evil that they knew not well how to deal with; but the general opinion of the men of that day was that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would evanescent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at the time. The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guarantee to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the Constitutional guarantees thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a government built upon it—when the storm came and the wind blew, it fell. Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth. This truth has been slow in the process of its development, like all other truths in the various departments of science. . . . The negro by nature, or by the curse against Canaan, is fitted for that condition which he occupies in our system. . . . It is indeed in conformity with the Creator. It is not for us to inquire into the wisdom of His ordinances, or to question them. . . . Our Confederacy is founded upon principles of strict conformity with these laws. This stone,

which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief stone of the corner, in our new edifice."

It will be remembered that these words were spoken by Mr. Stephens when, according to his and the Calhoun theory, he was no longer a citizen of the United States, whose government, as he said in his speech at Millidgeville, Nov. 14, 1860, had made its people prosperous and great, and that they were the admiration of the civilized world, and that they presented the brightest hopes of mankind. The trouble with the constitution of the United States, according to his last speech, was, that its framers had left out an important "corner-stone," which the Confederate Government by its improved knowledge "in the science" of governmental masonry, had supplied. State after State had been hurried into joining fortunes with South Carolina, until all the slave States except Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri had passed ordinances of secession. Many leading men like Alexander H. Stephens opposed it, and the supporters of Bell and Everett in the slave States, numbering about six hundred thousand, were against it. The platform of that party did not endorse it, and not a single member of it in the Thirty-Sixth Congress favored it, but many spoke against it. The wealthy aristocracy of slave-holders being greatly in the minority, but controlling public opinion in politics, morals and

religion by their social influence, were powerful enough to create a public opinion which, like a cyclone on our Western prairies, swept everything before it. Even such men as Alexander H. Stephens could not stand up against the storm. These planners of secession on their theory of the Constitution, after four years of war, as bloody as any in human history, after the resources of their States were exhausted, after their slaves were free, and after most of the homes in the land were clothed in mourning for the loss of fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, must have realized the truth of the lines of the anti-slavery poet, (Whittier), whose teachings they abhorred:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these 'it might have been.'"

If the advice of Mr. Stephens had been followed, the terrible results of the war "might have been," avoided; and the South, so far as human judgment could forecast the future, might be to-day in the full enjoyment of her cherished institution. Her rulers, "like little, wanton boys that swim on bladders," vainly hoped to establish a government, the "corner-stone" of which should be negro slavery; but it was ordered otherwise. The time had come in the course of events when the great blot on our free government was to be erased. The heathen had a maxim "that whom the gods intended to destroy they first make mad." They intended by this to state the teach-

ings of history as they understood them, and Solomon was of the same opinion when he wrote: "A man's heart deviseth his way; but the Lord directeth his foot-steps." A genius and poet "unique in the history of the world," has expressed the same thought, "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will."

The second session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress commenced Dec. 8, 1860, and all the States were then represented in Congress. When the convention of delegates assembled at Montgomery, Feb. 4, 1861, to form a Confederate Constitution, the following States in that assembly were represented: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas; but Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, soon thereafter joined them, as it was apparent they would follow the current of public opinion in those States. This was the state of affairs when the second session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress commenced.

President Buchanan transmitted his last annual message December 4th, 1860. A few extracts from this remarkable document will show the spirit of the whole of it: "Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery

in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effect. . . .

I have long foreseen and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claims on the part of Congress, or the Territorial Legislatures, to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor from efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union, (as others have been), in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with a vague notion of freedom."

According to these extracts, the existing trouble was caused by the people of the North, in having opinions and expressing them on the subject of slavery, and if the Northern people would not think or if they did think would not give utterance to their thoughts, the South would have no cause of complaint, and the inference is that the South has thus far been justified in the course she has taken, but that the danger can be removed if the people of the North will just stop thought and discussion. He pronounces the influence "malign"

which inspires the slave with "vague notions," that he has any rights which white men are bound to respect. His remedy for all this agitation is very simple. He says: "How easy it would be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country.

. . . They and they alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way." No party had then asserted a right or declared a disposition to interfere with slavery in the States. President Buchanan states in this message that the election of Mr. Lincoln "does not of itself afford a just cause for dissolving the Union." He further states in substance that no single act has ever passed Congress, unless possibly except the Missouri Compromise, which impaired in the slightest degree the rights of the South in their property in their States, but he forgot to mention that the South supported that measure. He then proceeds at great length, to discuss the relations of the States to the Constitution—and concludes, First: That the people, aggrieved or oppressed, by the Government of the United States, have the right to resort to revolution, but have no other remedy; Second: That if States had seceded without any right to do so, that Congress has no

power under the Constitution to prevent it, but it had the power to conciliate them back into the Union—but that the sword was not placed in the hands of Congress to preserve it by force. He seems to have adopted the opinion that the pen of compromise was mightier than the sword of justice, to punish violaters of Constitutional law. The seceded States could steal the property of the Government, in the forts and harbors in their States, and the only power the Government had to deal with the seceded States, was to conciliate them, so they would give up the property stolen or account to the Government for its share of the stolen property.

There can be little doubt that President Buchanan, when he sent his extraordinary message to Congress, December 3d, 1860, knew full well the programme of secession determined on previous to the election of Mr. Lincoln. He had all the means of information in his own household, in his cabinet. His Secretary of the Treasury was Howell Cobb, of Georgia; his Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, of Virginia; Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi—all of whom claimed to owe superior allegiance to their respective States in case of secession, and did join the movement inaugurated by South Carolina. With this knowledge he penned the following in his message: "The fact is our union rests upon public opinion, and can

never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not in their hand to preserve it by force." Without intimating that President Buchanan was not sincere in his convictions, as expressed in his message, it will not be regarded as slander to say of him that in power of will or in statesmanship he was not a duplicate of General Jackson. The secession movement which the southern members of his cabinet favored was no doubt encouraged by the message of President Buchanan, and also the opinion which the slaveholders had of the fighting qualities of the "Yankees," as they called the citizens of the free States generally. They regarded them as a money-making, trading, peddling class, who preferred manufacturing wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints, if thereby they could turn an honest penny, rather than the glories and dangers of the battlefield. The South expected there would be no serious fighting to force them to continue in the union, but that the public sentiment of the North would compel the government "to let them alone," rather than fight to keep them in the union. They had about the same opinion of the fighting qualities of the Yankees that the cavaliers of England had of the "roundheads" before the battle of Marston Moor, where "the curled darlings of Charles

the First" were completely routed. The people of the free States did not exactly understand the abilities of the slave States to carry on a war in defense of their secession theory. They supposed that the system of slavery in case of war would be a source of great weakness to them; that they would be confronted with an insurrection among their slaves, and that they would have all they could do to suppress that uprising. In this the North was mistaken. Instead of this proving a source of weakness to the South, the slaves, with an innate wisdom which cannot be reasoned out satisfactorily, perhaps, were an element of strength to the South. They protected and supported by their labor the families of the soldiers of the South, and performed much labor in constructing forts and fortifications, which but for them the soldiers would have been obliged to perform. If the slaves had the disposition to fight for their liberty, they were shrewd enough to see, without organization and arms, they could not succeed.

In this they were wise. It is questionable whether they had any disposition to undertake by insurrection to gain their freedom, for they had no such hatred against the whites to nerve them to commit such acts of cruelty and barbarity as an insurrection would imply. Had it occurred after the commencement of the war, there can be no reasonable doubt but that the public sentiment of the free

States would have justified the Union army in interfering to prevent the horrors of such an insurrection. That was not the road which was to lead to the freedom of the slave. A better way was in store for them.

I think it will be conceded that no session of Congress, since the adoption of the Constitution, was brought to face greater responsibilities than the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress in December, 1860, nor one that required the exercise of a sounder judgment, or a wiser statesmanship in the discharge of its legislative functions. This session, at its commencement, represented the public sentiment of the free and the slave States. That of the North was divided, while that of the South was more united. "To be or not to be" able to preserve intact the system of government, founded by the wisdom of the fathers, or to allow it to be dissolved into fragments, the consequence of which no one could foretell—that was the question which agitated all minds, and which the members of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress were called upon to solve. There was a mania of compromise throughout the commercial centers of the North: Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other places, at which public meetings were held, and union-saving panaceas were presented, discussed and passed; in which generally the anti-slavery agitators were censured, and concession demanded to placate the angry South

and prevent a civil war. This was not strange, as commercial interests are mostly timid and conservative when there is a threatened prospect of interference with trade. These meetings were not strictly partisan. Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," has quoted the resolutions and extracts from addresses of leading men at some of those meetings. They no doubt had considerable influence upon Congress. They are interesting reading to those who are anxious to learn the anxiety at that time to avoid a conflict with the States that were quite certain to secede on the Calhoun theory of the Constitution. This was the real cause of the movement while the question of slavery was the pretext, for on that question it was supposed the slave-holding States could be united, so as to make secession so formidable that the government would not dare oppose it.

On the fourth day of December, 1860, the second day of the session, Mr. Sherman proposed the ordinary motion to send the President's message to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and Mr. Botiler moved an amendment, as follows: "That so much of the message as relates to perilous conditions of the country be referred to a special committee of one from each State with leave to report at any time."

This amendment was voted for by all the Democrats, the Americans and the more conservative Republicans—

yeas, 145 ; nays, 38. The select committee appointed by the speaker was composed of Messrs. Corwin, of Ohio; Wilson, of Virginia; Adams, of Massachusetts; Winslow, of North Carolina; Humprey, of New York; Boyce, of South Carolina; Ferry, of Connecticut; Davis, of Maryland; Robison, of Rhode Island; Whiteby, of Delaware; Tappan, of New Hampshire; Stratton, of New Jersey; Bristow, of Kentucky; Morill, of Vermont; Nelson, of Tennessee; Taylor, of Louisiana; Davis, of Mississippi; Kellogg, of Illinois; Henolin, of Alabama; Moore, of Maine; Phelps, of Missouri; Rust, of Arkansas; Howard, of Michigan; Hawkins, of Florida; Hamilton, of Texas; Washburn, of Wisconsin; Curtis, of Iowa; Windom, of Minnesota, and Stout, of Oregon.

Mr. Botiler, of Virginia, was omitted from the committee at his special request, otherwise he would have been chairman. The committee was an able one, and if there could be found a "Balm in Gilead" that would save the union without bloodshed, it was supposed the committee would be able to find it. In the Senate, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted :

"Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the agitated and disturbed condition of the country and the grievances between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States, be referred to a special committee of thirteen mem-

bers, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the present condition of the country, and report by bill or otherwise."

During the pendency of the resolution in the House and Senator Powell's in the Senate, some discussion was had in both houses, but in tenor about the same as that already reported, except the tone of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats was more decidedly in favor of the preservation of the union and against the right of a State to secede. Senator Sumner caused to be read an autograph letter written by General Jackson while President and addressed to a clergyman in a slave-holding State. The letter is as follows :

"Washington, May 1, 1833.

"Private.

"MY DEAR SIR :—I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead ; and its actors, courtiers, will only be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good government on the globe and that prosperity and happiness we enjoy over other portions of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve their country in civil war and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on its whirlwinds and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers ;

you have them among you. Let them meet with the indignant powers of every man who loves his country. The tariff, it is *now* known, was a mere pretext—its burden was on your coarse woolens. By the law of July, 1832, coarse woolens was reduced to five per cent. for the benefit of the South. Mr. Clay's bill takes it up and classes it with woolens at fifty per cent., reduced it gradually down to twenty per cent., and there it is to remain, and Mr. Calhoun and all the nullifiers agree to the principal. The cash duties and home valuation will be equal to fifteen per cent. more, and after the year 1842 you pay on coarse woolens thirty-five per cent. If this is not protection, I cannot understand. Therefore, the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern confederacy the real object. The next *pretext* will be the negro or slavery question. My health is not good, but is improving a little. Present me kindly to your lady and family, and believe me to be your friend. I will always be happy to hear from you.

“ANDREW JACKSON.

“The Rev. Anderson J. Crawford.”

After the reading of this letter Mr. Sumner said: “Those are the words of a patriot slave-holder of Tennessee addressed to a patriot clergyman of a slave-holding State, and they are directly applicable at the present hour. Of practical sense, of inflexible purpose and of various experiences, Andrew Jackson saw intuitively the springs and motives of human

conduct, while he loved his country with a firm, all-embracing attachment. Thus inspired, he was able to judge the present and to discern the future.”

In striking contrast to this letter of General Jackson, short quotations will be made in this same debate in the Senate from three influential and leading men of the South, Senator Iverson and Senator Jefferson Davis and Senator Brown. On December 5th, Senator Iverson said in reply to Senator Hale: “I can tell the Senator from New Hampshire, as well as all his friends, when they talk about South Carolina going out, that she is not the only State that is going out. *Her* destiny is beyond doubt fixed. She is determined, in the graphic language of her distinguished Senator not here to-day (Mr. Hammond), to go out *high, dry* and forever, and there are other States that intend to follow her example. . . . And, sir, before the 4th of March, before you inaugurate your President, there will be certainly five States, if not eight of them, that will be out of the union, and have formed a constitution and frame of government for themselves.” Senator Davis, on the same day, said: “I will, however, take this occasion to say that, as a Senator of the United States, I am here to perform my functions as such; that before a declaration of war is made against the State of which I am a citizen, I expect to be out of this chamber; that when that declaration

of war is made the State of which I am a citizen will be found ready and willing to meet it. While we remain here acting as ambassadors of sovereign States, at least under the forms of friendship, held together by an al-

liance as close as it is possible for sovereign States to stand, to each other, threats from one to the other seem to be wholly inappropriate, and, therefore, I make no further remarks."

VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORE IMPORTANT VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.

XI.

1542.

AN edition of the Bible was printed by Boulle, in Latin, at Lyons, and Peter Schoeffer also printed an edition at Venice. An edition of the Bible in Belgic passed through the press of Vorsterman at Antwerp. This language was one of the three principal languages spoken in Gaul at the time of the Roman invasion of that country, the other two being the Celtic and the Aquitainian. Steelsius at Antwerp, and Regnault at Paris, also printed editions of the S. S. During the same year, the first Protestant Bible was printed at Lyons, by Gryphius. Sebastian Gryphius was born at Reuthlingen, in Swabia, 1493, and he was celebrated not only as a printer, but as a scholar. Gesner, in testimony of his merit, dedicated to him one of his books, and Julius Scaliger also spoke, with high commendation, regarding his abilities. The books printed by Gryphius are much admired, especially his Hebrew, Greek and Latin editions of the Bible.

He died in 1556, and left his trade and reputation to his son, and able successor, Anthony Gryphius. A copy of this Bible is in the library of W. H. Newman, and another is with the Societe de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Francais. A second, and much improved edition of the Latin Bible of Sanctes Pagninus, was printed at Lyons in folio, with scholia, and published under the name of Michael Servetus, author of the scholia. Sanctes Pagninus was a Dominican, born at Lucca, 1466. He was well skilled in the knowledge of the learned languages, more particularly Hebrew, Chaldee and Arabic. For twenty-five years he was engaged in examining the Vulgate with the originals, and as the result of these labors he published a new translation from the Greek and Hebrew, in which work he was encouraged by Pope Leo X. and his two successors. The work, however, is denounced by Father Simon as being too closely and servilely translated, and in language obscure and full of solecisms. He died in the year 1536, aged 70.

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Michael Servetus was a native of Villanuova, in Arragon. He studied law at Toulouse and medicine at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. The boldness and pertinacity of his opinions made him enemies, and he left the city of Paris to reside at Lyons, from which place he went to Charlieu. On the invitation of the Archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, he was prevailed upon to fix his residence there, where he might have lived in peace had he been satisfied to seek celebrity in medical pursuits alone. Eager to publish his Arian opinions of religion, he sent three questions to Calvin on the Divinity of Christ, on regeneration, and on the necessity of baptism, and when answered with civility, he reflected on the sentiments of his correspondent with arrogant harshness. This produced a quarrel, and ended in the most implacable hatred, so that Calvin, bent on revenge, obtained by secret means copies of a work in which his antagonist was engaged, and caused him to be accused before the archbishop as a dangerous man. Servetus was thrust in prison, from which he escaped, but on his way to Italy he had the imprudence to pass in disguise through Geneva, where he was recognized by Calvin, who caused his arrest as an impious heretic. Forty heretical errors were proved against him by his accusers, but Servetus refused to renounce them, and the magistrates, yielding to the loud representations of the

ministers of Basil, Berne and Zurich, and especially of Calvin, who demanded his punishment, ordered the unhappy man to be burned. On the 27th of October, 1553, the wretched Servetus was conducted to the stake, and as the wind prevented the flames from fully reaching his body, two long hours elapsed before he was freed from his miseries. This cruel treatment deservedly called down great odium on the head of Calvin, who ably defended his conduct and that of the magistrates. Servetus published various works against the Trinity, which were burned at Geneva and elsewhere. They bore for titles: *De Trinitatis Erroribus Libra Septem*, *Dialogorum de Trinitate Libri Duo*, *De Justitia Regni Christi*, *Christianismi Restitutio*, *Apologia pro Serveto*.

An edition of the New Testament was printed at Antwerp by Joseph Richard. This is a precious edition by reason of its elegant engravings. Thibault Payen also published an edition of the N. T. at Lyons. Francis Vatablus, aided by Robert Estienne, published at Paris an edition of the Bible in the French language. Vatablus was a native of Gammache, in Picardy, an old province in the north of France, now subdivided among the departments of Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne. He was made Hebrew professor of the royal college by Francis I. The observations which he made in his lectures on the S. S.

were ingenious and learned, and they were presented to the public from the notes of Robert Stephens, and though censured by the clergymen of Paris, they were applauded by the university of Salamanca. The most correct edition of these valuable commentaries is that of 1729, in two volumes, folio. Vatablus also encouraged Marot in the completion of his version of David's psalms. He died in 1547. An edition of the Bible, containing curious woodcuts by Hans Springinklee, was printed at Lyons, in Latin, by Roville.

1543.

A complete edition of the Hebrew Bible was printed at Paris by Robert Stephens. In this work the various books have separate titles bearing different dates, and the minor prophets are published with a Hebrew commentary. A copy is in possession of Mr. Mendes Cohen, secretary of the Maryland Historical Society. A version, in Latin, of the Old and New Testaments was commenced by Leo Juda and completed by P. Cholinus and T. Bibliander, professor of theology at Zurich. The N. T. was revised and corrected from the translation of Erasmus by Gaultier. The whole was edited by C. Pellican. An edition of the N. T., in Greek, was printed at Basle, by Gas-tius. The N. T. in Latin was published at Lyons by Theobald Paganus. An edition of the N. T. was printed at Paris, by Colinaeus, and another by d'Estaples. Colinaeus and Galeotus a

Prato together published at Paris an edition of the New Testament. An edition of the N. T., in Latin, passed through the press of Schoeffer. The N. T. was printed in Latin, at Antwerp, by Isodoro Clario, followed in the succeeding year by another edition. Boyard also printed at Paris an edition of the New Testament. The first version printed in the pure Castilian idiom was a translation of the New Testament from the original Greek by Francis Enzina, otherwise called Driander. It was printed at Antwerp, and dedicated to the emperor, Charles V. The translator of this work was by birth a Spaniard, but he had spent a portion of his life in Germany in company with Melancthon, and there he embraced the principles of the Reformation. On the completion of his version he presented it to Charles V., and, as a reward, he was cast into a dungeon at Brussels, from which he escaped in 1545. His translation adheres with tolerable fidelity to the Greek text, and it is evident that in many instances he consulted and followed Erasmus. The Spanish language, as used in Castile, is quite accurately spoken by certain Jews of Turkey, whose descendants formerly settled in the Spanish peninsula. Their forefathers emigrated to Spain and Portugal at a very early period of history, for traditions represent them as having arrived there soon after the destruction of the first temple, and it is probable that they were settled in

the peninsula before the time of the Roman emperors. This section of the Jewish people claims to be of the house of David, and though the claim cannot be proved genealogically, yet it cannot be refuted by any existing data. They consider themselves, and are regarded by their brethern, as the aristocracy of the dispersed people of Israel.

1544.

An edition of the Holy Bible was printed in German at Leipsic. A copy is in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association at New York. The edition of Tridino Montisferrati was printed in Latin at Venice. A copy is in possession of Mr. Henry J. Atkinson. An edition of the Bible was printed in Hebrew by Stephens at Paris. A copy is with the Society of Protestant French History. The N. T. was printed at Antwerp by Steelsius, and it was also published at Lyons by Gryphius. The Bible in Latin came from the press of C. Froschouer at Zurich.

1545.

An edition of the Bible in German, in two parts, each part having a distinct title page, pagination, and register, was issued from the press of Christoffel Froschouer at Zurich. It was printed in double columns, with the register in eights. A copy is in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Another copy is in possession of the Kansas Historical Society at Topeka. A communication received from Hon. F. G. Adams,

corresponding secretary of this society, states that their folio edition varies somewhat in size from one owned by Mr. A. H. Cassel, but the difference is very trifling, owing to the cutting of the binders, thus giving it a wider margin. Mr. Cassel's Bible is nine and one-half, by thirteen and five-eighths, and the one belonging to the Kansas Historical Society is nine and one-half, by thirteen and three-quarters. None of the known editions of Froschouer's Bible are in quarto. A Latin edition of Rovillian's Bible made its appearance in folio at Lyons. A copy is in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York. During this year Stephens' Latin Bible was reprinted in two volumes, and to it are added on the margin the various readings of several Latin MSS. which he had consulted. This is a very scarce and beautiful edition. Robert Stephens also printed at Paris the New Testament in two parts, in one volume. An edition of the New Testament, containing many quaint figures, was printed by Schoeffer. An edition of the Bible, in Greek, was printed by Hervagius, and an edition made its appearance at Zurich printed in the Latin Vulgate. A copy is in the library of the Kansas Historical Society; and another copy is in the Reference Library at Manchester, England. An edition of the Bible was printed in Hebrew, at Paris, by Daniel Bomberg. As has once before been stated, he was the first person

who printed Hebrew books at Venice. He began with an edition of the Bible in 4to, and afterwards printed many others in folio, 4to, and 8vo. He also printed three editions of the Talmud, each of which cost him one hundred thousand crowns. The authority of the Talmud was long esteemed second only to that of the Bible, and according to its precepts, the whole Jewish people (with the exception of the Karaites) have ordered their religious life from the earliest period of time down to the present day. The word Talmud is of Hebrew origin (derived from *lamad*, to "learn"), and had at first the same signification as Mishna, "doctrine," but in the course of time its meaning became changed. Talmud, after a while, came to mean "a deducing one thing from another," and designated more especially the process of seeking, in the sacred writings, support for laws not expressly provided therein. On this account the Mishna, which contained the new enactments and the scriptural authority from which they were derived, was also known as Talmud. Later, the name Talmud, as applied to the Mishna, disappeared, and was employed to denote discussions in contradistinction to the Mishna proper. They were also called *Gemara*, the Chaldaic equivalent of Talmud. Subsequently the name Talmud was applied to the whole great work, consisting of both Mishna and *Gemara*. Bomberg conferred great benefit on mankind by presenting his

three editions of the Talmud, for the archæological writings of the Sanhedrin and Talmuds of the Jews possess much interest both for Jews and Christians. The Mishna, *Tosephta*, *Mechilta*, *Saphro*, *Siphri*, *Pesikta*, *Midrasham*, and other valuable works which record events relating to Bible history, in the early centuries of our era, are of deep interest to scholars. The Mishna contains portions of the laws which governed the various nations of the earth, such as the Sanhedrin deemed compatible with the laws of God. The *Tosephta* contains the ritual of the temple service, and is viewed by the Israelites as a regulator of human life, entering into home surroundings in such a thoughtful manner as to render its perusal exceedingly interesting. The *Mechilta* refers to the organization and powers of the Sanhedrin, composed of two legislative bodies, the greater and the lesser. The former was composed of seventy members and the latter of twenty-four. Although they unitedly exercise much power, their authority was not absolute, for another court held the highest authority of the nation. The Court of Elders consisted of twelve priests, its principal functionary being the high priest. This court decided all appeals, and this was the court which tried Jesus of Nazareth. Capital crimes were tried by this court, and when the criminal had received his sentence he was sent to the Sanhedrin. If the members of this body

approved the decision of the high priest, the prisoner was returned to the higher tribunal for his final trial, the first being merely a preliminary. This court of twelve men was required by the Jewish law to fast and pray one whole day before this final trial commenced, after which the members were compelled to bring the urim and thummim out of the holy place, and to spread them before the high priest. The prisoner was closely veiled, and near to him stood a lactee at the door of the court with a red flag in his hand, while another lactee, mounted on a white horse, was stationed on the road, near to the place of execution. These two guards shouted the name of the culprit, the nature of his crime, and called upon all persons who could shield him to come forward and testify in his behalf. After the testimony had been taken, the eleven men voted, and their decision was shown to the high priest, who washed his hands in token of the innocency of the court, thus testifying that the criminal's own action had brought condemnation upon himself. The offender was then taken to the place of execution, and there put to death. We also learn from the Mechilta that the Jewish commonwealth was divided into districts, each one of which had its courts and legislatures, over which high priests presided. This is the reason why so many high priests are spoken of in New Testament history.

These districts were subdivided into smaller divisions, over which magistrates ruled. The Saphra is a ponderous volume filled with quotations from the various works of the ancient world. The Siphri, being a chronological and biographical history, is of greater value than the rest, as it gives an account of remarkable events, and mentions names of persons with whom such events were connected. It gives also the dates of births, deaths, and the lineage of Abraham, Joshua, Moses, David, Solomon, and many others. The Pesikta and Midrasham are filled with the sermons of learned theologians, and they also contain decisions of the great Sanhedrin on points of law and doctrine. These several books are taken from the Talmud of the Sanhedrin, and it is said they were compiled at Jerusalem by Hillel soon after the destruction of the holy city by Titus. After these, other translations were made to answer the necessity of the Jews in their dispersed condition.

Another revised edition of Luther's Bible was published during this year. It was made in the Pomeranian dialect, by command of Bogislaus XIII., Duke of Pomerania, whose territory extended through a portion of Prussia at a time when no such magnate ruled as the Emperor of Germany.

An edition of the Bible of Olivetan was printed in Roman characters, at Lyons, by Beringen.

CHARLES W. DARLING.

(To be continued.)

OTIS L. HASKELL.

THE subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of one of the earliest Puritan settlers of New England. The earliest authenticated account which the writer of this notice is in possession of, relative to the branch of the Haskell family, with which Otis L. is directly identified, bears date in the year 1617, when William Haskell was born in England, removing to Beverly, Mass., about 1632, there joining his elder brothers, Roger and Mark, the former having settled at Beverly in 1613 and the latter in 1620.

William removed to Gloucester, Mass., in 1638, and it was at this old historical point that this family began their American career. Shortly after William's arrival the colony deeded him a farm at West Gloucester, and this old homestead was occupied by him, and is still owned and occupied by a lineal descendant.

William Haskell was doubtless the direct ancestor of the greater part of the Haskell family in this country. He died in 1693, leaving five sons and several daughters; the five sons all marrying and raising large families, which was also true of their immediate descendants. Jacob, second son of William, was born at Gloucester, in 1644, and his son, Ja-

cob the second, was born at the same place in 1691. He married Abigail Marcy, to whom was born Oct. 11, 1734, Zebulon, the great-great-grandfather of Otis L. Zebulon married his second cousin, Elizabeth Haskell, to them were born Zebulon the second, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. He was born May 29, 1770, and married Judith Herrick, and raised a large family, (he died aged ninety-four), among whom was Benjamin, born Feb. 27, 1818, the father of Otis L.

Benjamin married Mary B. Noble, and both are now living, quiet, retired and comfortable, in Gloucester, having lately passed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, their remaining living children residing near them in old Gloucester.

Mr. Benj. Haskell has been a successful business man and manufacturer, making ship anchors a specialty. He has ever been recognized as a man of great firmness of character, and strict integrity in all his business relations, has been many years retired from business, and it is his intention to complete his life at Gloucester, the same as have all those briefly referred to above.

Otis L., son of Benjamin, was born

May 18, 1845, at Gloucester, and it was there his early boyhood was spent, and his education acquired. He left home at thirteen years of age, having thus early in life become imbued with a desire to follow the sea, first going with a Captain Watson, and was thereafter engaged in the merchant service, mostly to South America, for about five years, when he entered the United States navy, and was commissioned as acting ensign and assigned to the gunboat Delaware. He was in several actions, and in active service until the close of the war. He was second in command when only twenty years of age, being the youngest officer of that rank in the navy. He tendered his resignation June 1st, 1865, which took effect the 10th of the same month. Before leaving the service he received an official letter of thanks from Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, for important papers bearing on the rebellion, captured by him at Richmond, Virginia.

In 1866 he once more became a resident of the old home, Gloucester, and at the urgent request of his parents and friends, gave up a seafaring life, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In February, 1872, thinking that it would be of material advantage to his business to visit Prince Edwards Island for the purchase of certain kinds of merchandise, he started for that place, and after traveling through Nova Scotia some two hundred miles on a

mail sleigh, without change or rest, and during very cold and inclement weather, he arrived at Northumberland Straits, and crossed them on the ice. Shortly after leaving the land, there came on a severe gale of wind, with snow and extreme cold, the thermometer being fifteen degrees below zero. During this passage over the ice of some sixteen hours' duration, he once broke through, and from the wetting then received, together with the severe exposure, he contracted a cold on his lungs, from which he has never entirely recovered.

Mr. Haskell continued in trade at Gloucester until 1873, when, on account of failing health, he removed to Colorado, and two years subsequent to his advent in Denver he entered into the commission business under the firm name of Haskell & Waters, the firm soon becoming the largest and leading commission house in the city. Mr. Haskell retired from the firm in 1881, since when he has given his attention chiefly to real estate transactions. He was one of the originators and chairman of the executive board of the first exposition held at Denver, was one of the projectors of the Denver Circle Railroad, and the originator, and, in part, builder of two of the largest irrigating canals in the State, and has been universally successful in all his varied lines of business or projects. He is the happy possessor of valuable city real estate and valuable ranch property. He

united in marriage with Miss Juliette Webber, of Portland, Maine, who belongs to an old and highly respected family, tracing their ancestors in America back to 1732, she being one of the heirs to the celebrated Webber

estate. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell have two daughters that contribute largely to their happy and attractive home. One son, born in Denver, died at the age of five years.

SEVILLE AND CADIZ.

MR. SESSIONS' SUMMER IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

WE left Cordova, or Cordoba as the Spanish write it, for Seville, and arrived in good time for breakfast at the Grand Hotel of Paris; another splendid hotel, and large, well-furnished rooms were given us on the first floor. We passed a number of old castles in ruins on high rocks and but few towns of any importance. We came along the winding Guadalquivir, through orchards of olives and great hedges of cacti, the whole distance from Cordova on both sides of the railroad, and occasionally an orchard of pomegranates in bloom. Our guide, a native of Morocco, takes us through the narrow streets which are covered with awnings to keep them in shade and protect them from the hot sun. Everywhere we can see great crowds of people filling the streets, coming in holiday attire from city and country to see the procession and celebration of Corpus Christi day. Excursions have come in from the countries and cities adjoining, as Seville has the reputation of having the grandest Corpus Christi celebration in the

world. There were four thousand soldiers in line; the archbishop and all the canons, priests and students, the city governor and officers, twelve men bearing the different saints upon masses of silver and gold altars, and caskets and ornaments loaded with beautiful flowers, started out to march through the narrow streets from the cathedral at 10 o'clock, and they must return to it at precisely 12 o'clock. The balconies and windows on the high buildings were full of people, and flowers and evergreens were strewed upon the pavements below, so that the streets were literally covered with them, and after the procession had passed, men were engaged in sweeping the streets and gathering them up. The ladies all wore black silk dresses, with veils or mantillas thrown over their heads. It is to be hoped that this custom will continue, for the mantillas are very becoming to the Spanish ladies. Perhaps before many years the French hat or bonnet will take its place, as they are doing in Madrid and the northern cities of Spain now

among the more fashionable ladies. After the procession comes the bull fight, for which great preparations are made, as the bull fights of Seville are noted on account of the great dexterity of the performers. We had the champion bull fighter of Spain on our train, and he seemed to draw a crowd around him just as any of our noted prize fighters would in America. Our guide showed us the street on which the bull fighters live; they seem to form an aristocracy of their own. Some of the most skillful get from \$800 to \$1,000 a day for their services. A daughter of one of these bull fighters was married in the cathedral a short time ago, and the Bishop and the aristocracy of the city were present.

We visited the cathedral, the site of which was once occupied by a temple of Venus Salambo, at one time the fashionable city of the Sevillians. This gave way to a splendid mosque on the plan of the one at Cordova. After this came the second and last mosque, built by Emir Yusuf in 1184. The chapter then met and decided on erecting a church "so large and beautiful that coming ages will proclaim us mad to have undertaken it." The old building was converted into a cathedral by St. Ferdinand. It is fast going to ruin and last August a large part of the ceiling fell; the old cathedral is underpinned and braced up by heavy framework. The government is trying to restore, which, it is said, will require thirty

years. Nothing remains of the old mosque but the lower part of the beautiful Giralda tower, the court of Oranges, and a portion of the outer walls.

We were anxious to visit the famous Alcazar, but little inferior to the Alhambra at Grenada, which we take last in our tour in Spain. The Alcazar was restored and the greater part of it rebuilt by Peter the Cruel. We walked through the halls and admired the wonderful Moorish ceilings and mosaic work. The terrible list of atrocities that have been committed by Pedro is a long one. Ex-Queen Isabella, grandmother of the present king, occupies a portion of the year, the courts and halls, and she has no very savory reputation if the newspaper articles written a few years ago in regard to her are to be relied on; our guide confirms them all and more. The gardens in the rear of the Alcazar are laid out in cinquecento style, and are very beautiful; they were laid out by Charles the Fifth. We walked through the groves of palms one hundred feet high, with dates on them; orange trees with fruit on them; there were flowers of all kinds, hedges of myrtle, fountains and baths. We were enchanted by the luxurious tropical plants and beautiful scenes around us.

The weather was most delightful, and our guide said was unusual at this time of the year, as it was generally very hot. I was warned by Mrs. S.

not to let my hair grow too long, and thought this would be a good place to have it cut. The race of barbers in Seville is not extinct, but on enquiring for the shop for the famous "Figaro" immortalized by Mozart and Rossini, I found that it no longer exists. Our guide said that it used to stand on the Plaza de St. Tomas, but I could not find any barber-shop there now and could not therefore, utilize "Figaro's" shop.

SEVILLE, SPAIN, June, 1889.

CADIZ.

We left Seville with regret, having had a rich experience in the old Mosque, with its Roman, Moorish and Gothic architectural surprises—the most pleasing that had been our privilege to enjoy. This is a splendid place to study architecture, but how can anyone know everything in a short life; we must be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of many things. In the gardens we saw the old fashioned flowers which my mother used to cultivate in New England—hollyhocks, geraniums, feverfew, and blue and white and pink June blossoms. As we go through the streets of the cities of Spain, especially on holidays and Sundays, blind men, and all classes are hawking about the streets lottery tickets and evening papers containing the numbers which have drawn the prizes; the lotteries are conducted by the government. Bull fights and lotteries are the curse of Spain.

Mr. Samuel Caldwell, consul at Seville, called on us at our hotel, and we spent a pleasant evening with him. He has the reputation of being very polite and helpful to Americans residing in Spain; he is very intelligent, and gave us much valuable information. He speaks quite hopefully of the work the Protestant churches are doing in Spain.

On our way to Cadiz we see hedges of tall cactus, of two species, from five to six feet high, the whole distance, on each side of the railroad, instead of flowers. The farmers are harvesting their grain, but not a mowing, or reaping or threshing machine have we seen. The men and women are in the fields cutting with a sickle; the women with their gaudy short frocks, and the men with red sashes around their waists, look quite gay. The horses thresh the grain, stamping it out with their feet, running around a ring; in one place there were nine horses, three abreast.

In the afternoon we come in sight of Cadiz, at "Puerte Santa Maria." It only seems a few miles across Cadiz bay, on the Atlantic Ocean, but we go on and on for an hour and a half, expecting every moment to reach the city, as it stands out so beautifully in the distance. On arriving, we find that we have been going around a circle to enter Cadiz by a narrow way, some two or three hundred feet in width. Cadiz is on a peninsula, and would be an island

except for this narrow strip of land. The whole distance from Puerte Santa Maria, its salt works and the canals remind us of Holland. The salt industry is the chief business of Cadiz, and is very extensive. It is a beautiful city of 60,000 inhabitants, and reminds us of Venice, as we get a view from the tower which is used for sighting vessels at Cadiz. Every house has a tower, and it looks queer enough to see the people enjoying their evenings on the tops of their houses—they are built with flat roofs—the men always smoking. Everybody smokes here, and it seems wonderful to them that "Will" and I did not smoke. The men smoke in the cars; they light their cigars after dinner and sit smoking and chatting with the ladies. The cars have a sign up on only one compartment on the train, "No smoking here;" on all the others there is smoking.

Cadiz is a lovely city with many beautiful patios or courts, the most attractive and home-like we have seen in Spain; with bay windows in front running up five or six stories. The houses are all painted or washed white. The streets are narrow but clean, and instead of being crooked, as in other Spanish cities, run straight through to the sea; they are so narrow that teams or carriages can go only one way on the street. In going to our hotel it seemed a long distance, while on going to the depot to our train we walked; we were in-

formed that the distance was so great because the driver could go but one way.

Cadiz is a delightful summer resort, with its sea bathing and fresh breezes. The royal family never visit here; it is the hotbed of Republicanism, and in the late rebellion it was the first city to rise en masse against the monarchy. The government is suspicious of her now, and from sixteen thousand to twenty thousand soldiers are kept here all the time. Forty-five hundred people left Cadiz in May for South America. There seems to be an exodus from Spain to South America continually. We see monuments erected to Julius Cæsar and Christopher Columbus. Cæsar considered the situation of this city most important, and fortified it. It is a walled city. Under the Romans Cadiz became the emporium of the world; its merchant princes, its fleets of war and commerce have all been sung by the poets of Rome and praised by its writers. It was the Venice of mediæval Europe and the Paris of that day. Adam Smith wrote in 1770 "that the merchants of London had not yet the means to compete with those of Cadiz." Now, how changed. All business here seems stagnant; its people emigrating to South America; its police are unpaid; its working men are lazy, and, as our courier informed us, if the men had a little money they would not work at any price until it

was exhausted; when it was gone they would come for the job at small wages when it was too late. Thus they are poor and unreliable. One writer says: "As to temperature, Cadiz is superior to any medical station either in Italy or Spain." We visited the two cathedrals, La Virgin—which does not deserve any notice—and De la Santa Cruz, which is comparatively a new one and very beautiful; it was finished by a bishop from his private funds, costing him \$1,500,000. It is of the Corinthian style of architecture, and the Corinthian columns are very fine.

We left Cadiz for Grenada at 5.40 A. M., and it takes all day for these slow trains, running about fifteen or twenty miles an hour, to reach Grenada. We have one advantage, however, we can see the country and stop for some time at all important places. After we leave Utrera we come into a better looking country than we have seen in Spain, with large, fine Moorish farm houses and out-buildings, standing out in the hot sun without a tree near them, while on the farms are acres of olive orchards, which would be very pretty near the houses.

We have time to think of home and the dear ones there, and of the many interesting things we have seen, for we have the compartment to ourselves, and can lie down and sleep or lounge around, as we please. We can see on the hill-tops oriental looking towns and the remains of Moorish fortifications. At La Marchena the

whole place looks old and decidedly Moorish in its architecture and ruins, with its old cathedral standing out more prominently than any other building. At the old stronghold of Antequera there are still vestiges of the Roman and the Moor. Near Antequera a large rock is pointed out to us, La Penna los Enamarados, or Lover's Rock, which has quite a romantic history, and, like every other romance, has a woman connected with it. In a note in Vol. I. of our own Prescott's excellent history of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, he says, "The 'Pena de los Enamarados' received its name from a tragical incident in Moorish history. A Christian slave succeeded in inspiring the daughter of his master, a wealthy Mussulman of Grenada, with a passion for himself. The two lovers, after some time, fearful of the detection of their intrigue, resolved to make their escape into the Spanish territory. Before they could effect their purpose, however, they were hotly pursued by the damsel's father at the head of a party of Moorish horsemen, and overtaken near a precipice between Archidona and Antequera. The unfortunate fugitives, who had scrambled to the summit of the rocks, finding all further escape impossible, after tenderly embracing each other, threw themselves headlong from the dizzy heights, preferring this death to falling into the hands of their vindictive pursuers;"

and the rock has received the name of "Rock of Lovers."

We soon come in sight of the high Sierra Nevada mountains—great bare rocks without a green thing upon them. We stop at Bobadilla—named after the famous warrior and king—and change cars for Grenada. We go up a steep grade for a long time, and we are glad to change the monotonous scene which we have had all day, resembling the prairies of Iowa and Nebraska. We wind along by the river through the mountains, and every little while come out upon a beautiful valley and picturesque hillsides, covered with grain and

grass with variegated colors, as some of the grain has just come up, while other grain—wheat and barley—is ready for the sickle. At every station we see a large number of people at the depot, some to meet friends, others to see who is on the train, and others, blind and decrepid, to beg, and the youngsters to call out for money—"Plata, plata, plata"—running along by the cars and sticking their fists even up to your face; they are very persistent and ugly. At Grenada some of them stoned us from the hillside because we would give them nothing. FRANCIS C. SESSIONS.

CADIZ, Spain, June, 1889.

THE EARLY BENCH AND BAR OF CHICAGO.

I.

A CENTURY has not yet elapsed since the vast and unoccupied territory which now comprises five States was nominally under the British dominion, and it is not a century since Illinois constituted the frontier county of Virginia, and afterwards formed a part of Indiana, and not until 1818 that we were organized as a State and admitted into the Union.

In 1778 Chicago was in Virginia, and up to 1809 was in Indiana. February 3d, 1809, Indiana Territory was by an act of Congress divided into two separate governments. President Madison appointed John Boyle, an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, Governor of the territory, but he declined and

Ninian Edwards, Chief Justice of the same court, was appointed in his stead. Nathaniel Pope was appointed Secretary, Alexander Stuart, Obadiah Jones and Jesse B. Thomas, Judges; Benjamin H. Boyle, Attorney General.

Under the ordinance of 1787 and the act of Congress February 3, 1809, the Governor and Judges constituted the law-making power of the territory, and as such they met for the first time at Kaskaskia, June 13, 1809, and their first act was to resolve that the laws of Indiana Territory, in force prior to March 1, 1809, which applied to the government of the territory, should remain in full force and effect. The duration of the session was seven days.

The earliest settlements were in the southern portion of the State, and the settlers chiefly from Virginia and Kentucky. This arose from the fact that the exploits of Col. George Rogers Clark, who, with a small force of Virginians and men of Kentucky, had penetrated far beyond the furthestmost settlements and taken Kaskaskia and Cahokia in the name of Virginia, and had so stimulated immigration to the Illinois country that the early settlers were almost exclusively from those States; consequently, when the State was organized the great preponderance of the population was in the southern part of the State. Indeed, when the first constitutional convention was called to frame a constitution, not a man was in that convention who lived north of Madison county. Virginia claimed the whole country by right of conquest through Col. Clark, and erected the whole territory of Illinois into a county called Illinois County, and it so remained until ceded by Virginia to the general government and Indiana and Illinois had been carved out of the same and organized into territorial governments.

The relation of Illinois to Virginia is one of great interest, in view of the fact that Illinois was for many years the frontier county of that great State, and in further view of the fact that the Supreme Court of this State has in at least four cases decided that the common law exists here to-day as it did in Virginia in 1784, when it ceded its

claims to the general government, and before the passage of the ordinance of 1787.

And here let us mention a remarkable fact, that no statue or ornament adorns the capital of either Illinois, Virginia or Kentucky of George Rogers Clark; neither was the law establishing the Illinois country into the "County of Illinois" ever printed in any collection of laws or statutes in this State, and so far as we have been able to discover, can, we believe, only be found in Henning's Statutes of Virginia. It was reprinted by us a short time since in a local legal publication, and is of itself a rare relic and curiosity. The only thing done by the people of this State to perpetuate the name of Clark is to call a county after him, and to name the street, on which the building in which we are now assembled fronts, Clark street. We expect some day, however, to find some enterprising member of the City Council will rise in his place and declare, as it has been done in several other instances, that it is without significance, and move to wipe out the name of this old pioneer, and change it to that of Sixth avenue.

In 1821 Chicago was in Pike County, in 1823 in Fulton County, and in 1825 in Peoria County.

The act creating Cook County was passed and approved by the General Assembly of Illinois January 15, 1831, and by that same act Chicago was made the county seat, and a ferry es-

tablished at the seat of justice. It was named after Daniel P. Cook, a son-in-law of Governor Ninian Edwards, who was one of the first United States Senators from this State. He was a member of Congress from 1820 to 1827, and during that year, at the age of 32.

In March, 1831, Cook County was organized. It embraced within its boundaries all of the territory which now constitutes the counties of Lake, McHenry, DuPage and Will, and the only voting place in the county at the first election was Chicago.

This county included part of Wisconsin and Michigan and all of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the process of a Virginia court at that time was as potent at Milwaukee as at Williamsburg—with this qualification, that there was no Milwaukee, but there was a Williamsburg.

After the constitution had been adopted, the General Assembly convened, the State Government organized, and then an adjournment took place until the winter of 1818-1819. At this adjourned session a code of statute law was passed, mostly borrowed from the statutes of Kentucky and Virginia. "But," as Governor Ford says, "this code as a whole did not stand long. For many sessions afterwards, in fact until the new revision in 1827, all the standard laws were regularly changed and altered every two years, to suit the taste and whim of every new Legislature. For

a long time the rage for amending and altering was so great that it was said to be a good thing that the Holy Scriptures did not have to come before the Legislature, for that body would be certain to alter and amend them, so that no one could tell what was or was not the law of the State. A session of the Legislature was like a great fire in the boundless prairies of the State; it consumed everything. And again it was like the genial breath of spring, making all things new."

The capital was at that time at Kaskaskia, the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years of the French and English inhabitants who had followed the Indian trail along the route from the northern lakes to the Spanish settlements in the South, under the guidance of La Salle and Iberville, and the priests Alvarez, Rasles, Gravier, Pinet, Marest, and others, and who had in time taken up their abode at Prairie du Rocher, Bone du Pont, Cahokia, Fort Chatres, Peoria, and Chicago.

Chicago became an incorporated town by vote of the people, August 5, 1833, and the first election of town trustees was August 10, 1833. It had at that time a population not much exceeding one hundred and fifty inhabitants. On the 4th of March, 1837, the charter was passed incorporating the city of Chicago. May 2d, 1837, Chicago became a city.

By the charter of the city of Chicago.

go, passed March 4th, 1837, a municipal court was provided for, and was duly organized, but was abolished by an act of the Legislature, February 15th, 1839, and all actions then pending in it were transferred to the Circuit Court.

July, 1832, according to Captain Walker, who came here to engage in the Black Hawk War, there were but five dwelling houses here, three of which were made of logs.

By the constitution of 1818 it was provided that the judicial power of the State should be vested in a Supreme Court to be holden at the seat of government, to consist of a chief justice and three associates, but that the number might be increased by the General Assembly after the year 1824. It was further provided that the justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the inferior courts should be appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly, and, commissioned by the Governor, should hold their offices during good behavior "until the end of the first session of the General Assembly, which shall be begun and held after the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1824, at which time their commissions shall expire; until which time the said justices were to hold circuit courts in the several counties, in such manner and at such times, and have and exercise such jurisdiction as the General Assembly should by law prescribe. And ever after the aforesaid period the

justices of the Supreme Court should be commissioned during good behavior, and the justices thereof should not hold circuit courts unless required by law."

According to this arrangement the State was divided into four judicial courts, in which the chief justice and his three associates performed circuit duties until 1824. In December, 1824, an act was passed dividing the State into five judicial districts, and five circuit judges ordered to be elected by the General Assembly, who were to perform circuit duty, thereby relieving the Supreme Court justices. But this was considered unnecessary and an extravagant waste of money, as the four Supreme Court judges were each receiving \$800 per year and the Circuit judges each \$600 per year. This act was therefore repealed January 12, 1827, the State divided into four judicial circuits, to each of which one of the justices of the Supreme Court was assigned. January 8th, 1829, a fifth circuit was added, which included the whole region north of the Illinois River, and for it a judge was chosen by the General Assembly, the justices of the Supreme Bench having been already assigned for duty in the four circuits south of that river.

In 1831 the Fifth Judicial Circuit was composed of the Counties of LaSalle, Putnam, Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Knox, Warren, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Rock Island, Henry and Cook. It

will be noticed that this circuit contained fifteen counties, and embraced such distant points as Galena, Quincy, Peoria and Chicago. Richard M. Young was judge, and the first term of a Circuit Court ever held here was held either in May, 1833, or September of that year.

Under and by virtue of this arrangement the terms of the Circuit Court of this County were, prior to 1848, held by Richard M. Young, Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Stephen T. Logan, John Dean Caton, John Pierson, of Danville, and Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., and perhaps Theophilus W. Smith. The sessions of the Court were held in the First Presbyterian Church, which stood in the same block with the Sherman House, fronting on Clark street. There has, first and last, been considerable discussion among our local authorities as to the exact date when the first session of the Circuit Court was ever held in this county, some contending that it was held in September, 1831, others that it was not before May or September, 1833.

Judge Manniere stated at the memorial services of Col. Hamilton in 1860, that the first term of the Circuit Court in Cook County was held in September, 1831. Mr. Bross, in his history of Chicago, holds to this also, and seems further to be of the opinion that a term was also held here in 1832 for he says that the records of the County Commissioners show that "the Sheriff shall secure one or more

rooms for the Circuit Court, at the house of James Kinzie, provided it can be done at a cost of not more than ten dollars." In confirmation of the view that such court was held, the same work states that Judge Young, accompanied from Galena by Lawyers Mills and Strode, brought tidings to Chicago of the disturbed state of the Indians, which culminated later in the Black Hawk War.

Charles Ballance, in his "History of Peoria," says, that Judge Young made his appearance in the village of Peoria in May, 1833, and announced that he was on his way to Chicago to hold Court. "On this occasion I attended Court at Chicago to seek practice as a lawyer and partly to see the country."

"The first term of the Circuit Court held in Cook County," says Thomas Hoyne, "was in September, 1833, by Hon. Richard M. Young. In 1834 he also held the term in May." Judge Caton is of the opinion that the first term was held in May, 1834, or at least at which any law business was done. Except an appeal from some justice, which was No. 1 on the docket, he tried the first case ever tried in a Court of Record in this county, and this he is confident was at the May term, 1834.

Judge Young may have come here in 1831-2 and '3, but it is quite possible and very probable, from all we can learn, that no regular court was held here at which any business was done until the spring of 1834.

The first lawyer that ever came here to reside was Charles Jouett, who came here as Indian Agent in 1805. He was a native of Virginia, born in 1772, and the youngest of nine children. His father shared in Braddock's defeat, and two of his brothers fought in the war of Independence.

He studied law at Charlottesville, Virginia, and was appointed by Jefferson Indian Agent at Detroit in 1802. January 22d, 1803, Mr. Jouett married Miss Eliza Dodemead, of Detroit, who died in 1805, leaving a daughter born in 1804. April 2, 1805 he was appointed Commissioner to hold a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas, and other Indians in Northwestern Ohio, and what is now South-eastern Michigan. The treaty was signed at Fort Industry, on "The Miami of the Lake," now Maumee, July 4th 1805. The same year he was appointed as Indian Agent at Chicago, and on October 26th, 1805, assumed charge, by direction of the Government, of the Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawatomies.

Early in 1809 he married Miss Susan Randolph Allen, of Clark County, Kentucky, but born near Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1786. By her he had one son born in Chicago in 1809, but he died in 1810. Three daughters were afterwards born to him in Kentucky. In 1811 he removed to Mercer county, Ky., where he became a judge in 1812. He was again appointed Indian Agent for Chicago

by President Madison in 1815, and moved here with his family in that year. He is charged with \$1,000 salary as such agent on the books of the Government for 1816.

The Indian Agencies in Illinois were turned over to the Territory in 1817, and he soon after severed his connection with the Department and returned to Kentucky, although we find his name appended to the Indian Treaty which was signed at St. Mary's, Ohio, September 17th, 1818.

On the organization of the Territory of Arkansas in 1819, he was appointed Judge, but the climate proved unfavorable and unhealthy, and he resigned after a residence of a few months and returned to Kentucky, and died in Trigg county on the 28th of May, 1834. His family were noted for their remarkable size, strength and manly beauty, and he appears to have been a man of great intelligence and integrity. He enjoyed the friendship of three Presidents, and the confidence of all who knew him.

The next lawyer that took up his abode here was Russell E. Heacock, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in the year 1799. He lost his father when quite young, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about thirty years, removed to St. Louis in 1806, studied law in a desultory manner under one Russell Easton, of St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He married Rebecca, second daughter of William Osborn, at Brownsville, that

same year. He was licensed to practice in Illinois on the 24th of January, 1821. He then went to Buffalo, where he resided three years. He removed from there in 1827, and arrived in Chicago July 4th of that year. He at first took up his residence inside of the enclosure of old Fort Dearborn. During the next year he removed to a log cabin, which he purchased of one Peter Lampslett, situated about the center of section 32, township 39, range 14, "about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the lock at Bridgeport, and about one mile south of Hardscrabble." In 1830 he appears to have acted at one time as a judge, and at another time as a clerk of election, and in 1831 was selected as one of two commissioners to lay out a road from Shelbyville to Chicago. He was licensed to keep a tavern in his own residence at Hardscrabble, which was, we believe, near the present site of the rolling mills at Bridgeport, and was one of the seven justices appointed for Cook county, September 10, 1831. He became a purchaser of several school lots at the sale of the school section in 1833, one of which was lot 7, block 117, fronting south on Adams, directly opposite what was until a short time since known as the Rookery, which lot he designed for a residence. In the Spring of 1835 he built a house on what he supposed was this lot, only to find after he had finished it that it was on Monroe street instead of Adams,

whither he proceeded to remove it on rollers. This house his son said he occupied off and on until his death. The first suit in chancery that I ever had occurred over this identical lot. Under date of August 5th, 1835, we find him advertised as an attorney, and his name appears in the Chicago directories as late as 1848. He was one of the four delegates from Cook county to the Constitutional Convention of 1847, the others being Francis E. Sherman, Patrick Ballingall and E. F. Colby.

He invested largely in lands inside and outside of the town, and became greatly embarrassed in the years following 1837. In 1843 he received a stroke of paralysis, which disabled him to a great extent. During the cholera epidemic of 1849 he fled with his family to a farm owned by him at the Summit, where he himself, his wife and two sons were attacked, and died in quick succession between the 28th and 30th of June. He was a lawyer of fair abilities, could talk well, was independent, and of most decided convictions, as is evidenced by the fact that at the election for the incorporation of Chicago as a town, on August 10, 1833, out of thirteen votes cast, or, as some of the records show, twenty-eight votes, his vote was the only one cast against its incorporation. He left several children to survive him.

The next lawyer that came here was Richard J. Hamilton, who, it is

probable, was the author of the well-known phrase that a public office is a public trust, for he had great experience as a public officer, having filled almost every local office extant in his day. Richard J. Hamilton was originally from Kentucky, but removed at an early day to Southern Illinois and was admitted to practice in Jackson county March 31, 1827. He became Justice of the Peace for that county, then cashier of the Brownsville branch of the old State Bank. On the organization of Cook county he turned his eyes northward and was elected by the General Assembly as the first Probate Judge of Cook county, January 29, 1831. His friend, Judge Richard M. Young, appointed him Clerk of the Cook county Circuit Court, and Governor Reynolds commissioned him a Notary Public and Recorder. He was afterwards appointed commissioner of school lands and trustee of the school, and Clerk of the County Commissioners Court; in short he united in his own person so many offices and performed so many duties that it was sometimes said that he was "Cook county incarnate." According to all accounts he arrived in Chicago in the very early days of March, 1831, and was present at the organization of the county on the eighth of that month.

He was a volunteer in the movement against the hostile Indians in the Fox River country, and arrived at Indian Creek on the 22d of May,

1832, after the massacre of the settlers, and found thirteen dead bodies that had been slain the day before. The flying refugees were escorted back to Chicago, and were there taken care of. In 1835 he, in connection with others, employed John Watkins to teach a school near the old Indian agency house where he resided; he afterwards erected his own house on Michigan street, between Cass and Rush streets, where he lived for nineteen years. He was one of the voters for the incorporation of Chicago as a town, August 5, 1833, and for its first board of trustees soon after. He was a subscribing witness to the Indian treaty of September 26th, 1833. In October of that year he, as commissioner of school lands, in compliance with a petition which had received ninety-five signatures, embracing most of the principal citizens of the town, authorized the sale of the school section. In 1835 Hamilton became a candidate before the people for the office of recorder, and, in answer to criticisms which had been made upon him for holding all of the offices in Cook county, published a card by way of explanation, in which, among other things, he said: "In 1831 I received the appointment of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Judge of Probate and Notary Public. I then moved to Chicago and found that no one wanted these offices. Soon after the gentleman holding the position of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court re-

signed and I was appointed. The office of School Commissioner was then held by Colonel T. J. V. Owen, who resigned. Up to September, 1834, the office has yielded me in all about \$200; notary fees have not exceeded \$50; probate fees have not amounted to more than \$50. I have not realized from all offices, including that of Recorder, during four years, more than \$1,500. The whole number of instruments recorded, including a large number of receivers' certificates for lands purchased at late sales, have been to July 1, 1835, about 1,300, at about seventy cents each."

He died of paralysis December 26th, 1860, in the sixty-second year of his age, leaving a widow and five children.

It does not come within the scope of these remarks to go into further details pertaining to the life of this most remarkable man, but suffice it to say that he was one of the most public-spirited of the early settlers, and took part in all matters relating to the social, political, educational and religious interests of the people. At the time of his death a large meeting of the bar was held, which was participated in by all the old members of the profession. Judge Manniere reported a series of resolutions in which it was stated that: "His death has removed one of your most distinguished citizens and pioneers and the oldest member of the legal fraternity, and that they took pleasure in bearing testimony to the high char-

acter of the deceased as a man and a citizen."

The first lawyers who came here to make a living by their profession were Giles Spring and John Dean Caton, who arrived here about June 19, 1833. If they did not try the first lawsuit, they were engaged in the first prosecution for larceny that ever occurred in our midst, which was made memorable by the discovery of the stolen pelf in the toe of the criminal's stocking, after having denied all knowledge of the disappearance of the same, while in the very act of denying it. Judge Caton was so enraged that he jerked off the culprit's stocking, causing him thereby to disgorge and making profert of the plunder in open court. It is needless to say that Judge Caton not only earned his fee, but got it, while Spring, who defended this hapless wight, was left without anything.

Soon after there came James H. Collins, Justin Butterfield, George Manniere, Alonzo Huntington, Ebenezer Peck, James Grant, E. W. Casey, A. N. Fullerton, Isaac N. Arnold, Henry Moore, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, Wm. B. and Mahlon D. Ogden, Mark Skinner, Lisle Smith, N. B. Judd, Thos. Hoyne, William H. Brown, Henry Brown and George B. Meeker—we have not given the names of these lawyers in the exact order of time of the arrival, but we believe that, as we have just stated that Spring and Caton came here in 1833, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S.

Morris, James H. Collins in 1834, William B. Ogden, George Manniere, Alonzo Huntington, Ebenezer Peck, John Young Scammon and Justin Butterfield in 1835, Isaac N. Arnold, John Wentworth, Mark Skinner and Henry Brown in 1836. Lisle Smith, Thomas Hoyne, N. B. Judd and George B. Meeker and Mahlon D. Ogden in 1837, Edward G. Ryan in 1836, Hugh T. Dickey in 1838. Calvin De Wolfe came October 31st, 1837, John Wentworth October 25th, 1836. William H. Brown came here in 1835. In 1834 the number of lawyers was eleven, and their names were: Russell E. Heacock, R. J. Hamilton, Giles Spring, John Dean Caton, E. W. Casey, A. N. Fullerton, James H. Collins, James Grant, Grant Goodrich, Henry Moore and Buckner S. Morris. Five of these men reached the bench, and all achieved fair distinction. Caton and Judge James Grant, now and for many years a resident of Davenport, Iowa, survive.

The first meeting of the Chicago bar was held some time in July, 1835, and was called to pay respect to the memory of Chief Justice Marshall, who died July 6, 1835. The members present were: A. N. Fullerton, E. W. Casey, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, Henry Moore and Royal Stewart.

From 1834 to 1840 many young men of education and family distinction came to Chicago to locate and engage in the practice of the law, but all who thus came did not remain. Among these were Henry Moore, Joseph N. Balestier, of Brattleboro, Vermont; George Anson, Oliver Beaumont, Fisher Ames Harding, of Rhode Island, and Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster. While here in 1837 Webster was at the head of the firm of Webster & Harding. These gentlemen removed to Detroit, and both afterwards returned east. Harding became distinguished as a journalist and Webster went as Minister to China. Edward G. Ryan, one of the most distinguished lawyers that ever practiced at the Chicago bar, came here in 1836. He afterwards removed to Racine, then Milwaukee, and was, we believe, at the time of his death, Chief Justice of the State of Wisconsin. He was first associated in business with Henry Moore, then with Hugh T. Dickey. In 1840 he dissolved with Dickey, went into journalism, and became editor of a paper called *The Tribune*, the first number of which appeared April 4th, 1840.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND.

In 1884, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, a lawyer and statesman of national reputation, was appointed by President Arthur, a Judge of the United States Circuit Court, for the seventh Judicial circuit, to succeed Hon. Thomas Drummond, who had reached the age which entitled him to retirement from the bench.

When Judge Drummond laid aside the judicial robe, and became for the first time in nearly thirty-five years a private citizen, one of the most eminent jurists who had graced the bench of the western States, stepped down from the exalted position which he had so long occupied.

It is now nearly forty years since this distinguished member of the national judiciary had placed upon his shoulders the judicial mantle, and but six years since he laid it aside, to enjoy the retirement to which his years of service entitled him.

Before the old Whig party had passed out of existence and before its legitimate successor, the Republican party was born, he had sat on the bench half a dozen years, as an appointee of next to the last Whig President of the United States, and the last elected to that office. He took his place upon the bench when grave constitutional questions, questions of inter-states rights, questions involving human rights and human liberty, were continually coming before the United States courts for ad-

judication, but which had finally to be passed upon by armed hosts on the field of battle. He was one of the pioneers among the western judicial officers of the government, and sat upon the bench in Illinois, at the beginning of that era of development, which has built up vast commercial, maritime and railroad interests, thrusting upon the courts as a natural consequence, new problems to be solved, new controversies to be adjusted, new rights to be conserved, and new equities to be considered. He began his judicial career at a time when the business of the courts was about to be vastly increased and the number of cases multiplied many times, and in addition to this, the character of the business was to be materially changed. He entered therefore upon a work, which would require a clear conception of the scope and spirit of jurisprudence, a capacity for much patient investigation and exhaustive research, unflagging industry and unswerving integrity, to insure a successful and honorable career.

Judge Drummond lacked no one of these essential qualifications. His early education, his intellectual bent, his legal training and his self discipline, combined to fit him most admirably for the position which he was called upon to fill. His knowledge of the law was broad and comprehensive, and he applied the principles

of common and statute law to cases at bar with great facility and readiness. Careful in his investigations of facts, painstaking in his examinations of precedents, possessed of a sound judgment, courteous and dignified in his demeanor, he held the scales of justice beyond the reach of contaminating influences, and retired from the bench at the end of his long term of service, distinguished alike for his splendid ability, his eminent fairness and his sterling integrity.

Judge Drummond was one of the men contributed by New England to the great west, half a century since, to aid in guiding the course of empire toward the Pacific coast, and in shaping the destinies of the larger half of the continent. He was born at Bristol Mills, Maine, on the 16th of October, 1809 and had, therefore, at the time of his death, passed his eightieth birthday. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, who joined the colonists in America some time prior to the revolutionary war. His father, Hon. James Drummond, who served with some distinction as a member of the legislature of Maine in the early history of the State, was a seafaring man in his early life, and later a successful farmer, whose accumulations enabled him to live in a very comfortable way.

He looked after the education of his children carefully, and after Thomas Drummond, the son, had gone through the common schools of his native village, he received an aca-

demic course of instruction, which fitted him for college. In 1826 he entered Bowdoin College and graduated from that institution in 1830, when he was twenty-one years of age. Having finished his collegiate course, he went to Philadelphia, and commenced the study of law in the office of William T. Dwight, a son of President Dwight of Yale College. After a time Dwight concluded to abandon the practice of law and enter the ministry, and Thomas Bradford, Jr., a noted Philadelphia lawyer, became young Drummond's preceptor.

At the end of a three years' course of study, he was admitted to the bar in 1833. Two years later he decided to come west, and after visiting Chicago and other towns and settlements he concluded to locate at Galena, then a new town of three or four thousand population, which promised to grow rapidly, and to become by and by one of the great trade and manufacturing centres of the west. At that time Galena, which was then as now the county seat of Jo Daviess county, was looked upon by a very large number of people as a town of more consequence and with better prospects than Chicago; as the most promising town, in fact, in the State. It was the town in which some of the most eminent lawyers of the State were to be found, and when the young attorney from Maine settled down there to engage in the practice of his profession, determined to win his way to the front rank, he had no

light task before him. In his early legal contests he had to measure swords with men of recognized ability, who had the advantage of many years of experience. It was not long, however, before he succeeded in impressing upon both his professional brethren and the general public, the fact that his ability was of no ordinary character. The cases which he brought to trial, were prepared with great care, and ably and skillfully handled throughout the whole process of litigation. No important points of the law were ever overlooked in the preparation or presentation of his cases, and "his clear analysis of the principles of law applicable to a case at bar" says a local historian, "caused his opinions to be sought after and implicitly relied upon in cases of importance" in the early years of his practice.

At the beginning of his professional career, he took a somewhat active interest in politics, and in 1840 he became a candidate on the Whig ticket for member of the State legislature of Illinois. He was elected on the same ticket which carried "the first Harrison," grandfather of President Benjamin Harrison, into the Presidency and John Tyler into the Vice-Presidency.

When he went from Galena to Springfield to attend the session of the legislature to which he had been elected, he met for the first time a young man, who was destined within little more than a score of years to

become one of the most prominent figures in American history, but who at that time was about the last man in the legislative body of which he was also a member, for whom a casual observer would have predicted a distinguished career. That man was Abraham Lincoln, whom Judge Drummond remembered as being at that time an ungainly and exceedingly awkward appearing young fellow, noted for his ability in debate, but more for his drollery and his apparently inexhaustible fund of pointed and amusing anecdotes.

The only elective office which Judge Drummond ever held was that of representative in the Legislature. At the close of the term for which he had been elected he returned to Galena and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law for nearly ten years. While he was warmly in sympathy with the Whig party up to the date of the organization of the Republican party, with which he ever after affiliated, he was in no sense a politician or seeker of political preferment. The office which he was next called upon to fill came to him as a recognition of his fitness for the position, and from the time he took his place on the bench of the District Court of Illinois until he retired to private life in 1884, he carefully avoided anything in the nature of partisan activity. The position of Judge of the United States Court for the District of Illinois having been left vacant by the death of Judge

Nathaniel Pope, Judge Drummond was appointed to the position in 1850 by President Taylor. He held the first term of the court at Springfield the same year, and continued to discharge his judicial duties in a district which covered the whole State, until 1855, when a division of the State into two districts could no longer be postponed.

When the division was consummated, he became Judge of the Northern Illinois District, and retained that position until 1869.

In 1839 he had been married to Delia A. Sheldon, whose home was at Willow Springs, Wisconsin, and up to 1854 they had lived at Galena. At that time Judge Drummond found himself compelled to spend so much of his time in Chicago that he removed to this city, where, and in the neighborhood of which, he ever after resided.

In 1869 the United States were divided into nine judicial circuits, to the seventh of which, comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, Judge Drummond was assigned, when elevated from the district to the circuit bench, by appointment of President Grant. While filling this position he held terms of court at two places in Indiana, four places in Wisconsin and two places in Illinois, eight places in all, although the greater part of his time had to be devoted to Chicago, where the most important litigation of the northwest naturally concentrates.

This new field of labor he entered, as he had the first, at a time when its duties, responsibilities and perplexities were to be increased almost beyond estimate.

The fire of 1871, with its attendant train of evils, bankrupted corporations, which had stockholders scattered throughout the various States, and the result was innumerable complications and entanglements, which had to be straightened out in the United States courts.

A still more prolific source of litigation was the financial panic of 1873, which wrecked many of the western railroad companies and crippled others so seriously that they had to be placed in the hands of receivers appointed by the United States courts. A score or more of these corporations, loaded down with indebtedness aggregating more than a hundred millions of dollars, threw their affairs into Judge Drummond's hands for settlement, during the time he sat upon the bench of the United States Circuit Court. To keep track of these vast interests and pass upon the important questions in connection therewith, see that the business of the corporations was properly and judiciously handled by the officers of his court, was one of the grave responsibilities resting upon the venerable jurist within the last ten years of his judicial experience, and the signal ability which he displayed in dealing with these matters, as well as the strict probity which characterized



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C. B. Lawrence

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every act, added not a little to his renown.

After his retirement from the bench in 1884, he lived quietly at his home in the country at Wheaton, the county seat of an adjoining county, but to quite an extent a residence suburb of Chicago. Until within a few months ago, when failing health made it necessary for him to retire entirely from business, his services were in constant demand as a counsellor in important cases, and although he declined to engage in any active practice, he visited his office

regularly for the purpose of advising attorneys and old-time clients, who sought the information which his ripe experience and comprehensive knowledge of the law and its proper interpretation enabled him to give. But old age and the labors of years were pressing close, and on the night of May 15th, 1890, he peacefully passed away at his home in Wheaton, mourned by all who knew him, honored by all who love justice and integrity, and secure in a fame that is a part of the judicial history of our land. HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

HON. CHARLES B. LAWRENCE.

Since Chicago became the great center of litigation, as well as of trade and commerce, not only of the State of Illinois, but of a vast area of tributary country, the bar of this city has been strengthened by the addition to it of many of the able jurist advocates and counsellors, who had, previous to their coming here, won renown upon the bench and at the bar in other cities of the west.

As a rule the distinguished lawyers who have sat upon the supreme bench of the State, who afterwards became actively engaged in the practice of their profession, have found in Chicago the field best suited to their abilities, and the ablest jurists of the west have spent the ripest and best years of their lives practicing in the Chicago courts.

Of the class of lawyers who have come to the Chicago bar, preceded by a renown not circumscribed by State limits, and bearing distinguished honors, earned in other fields of labor, the late Judge Charles B. Lawrence was a conspicuous representative. He came to Chicago in 1873, immediately after his retirement from the chief justiceship of Illinois, and became the senior member of the afterwards widely-known law firm of Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence, with which firm he was identified up to the time of his death in 1883.

Judge Lawrence came of an old New England ancestry, and was born in Vergennes, Vermont, on the 17th of December, 1820. His father was Hon. Villee Lawrence, a merchant,

who served one or two terms in the Vermont State Senate, held other official positions, and was prominent in public life for many years.

The son received his early education in the public schools of the little city of Vergennes, and then went to Middlebury College, where he remained two years. Leaving Middlebury at the end of that time, he went to Union College, in New York State, from which institution he graduated in 1841, a short time before he was twenty-one years of age. Soon after his graduation he went south, and for two years was engaged in school teaching in Alabama. Then he determined to begin the study of law, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for that purpose. There he entered the law office of Judge Alphonso Taft, at a later period one of the most eminent jurists of Ohio, and Attorney General of the United States during a portion of President Grant's second administration.

After studying for a time under the preceptorship of Judge Taft, he went to St. Louis, and completed his law studies in the office of Hon. Henry S. Geyer, afterwards a United States Senator from Missouri.

In 1844 he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. M. L. Gray of that city for the practice of his profession. At the end of a year this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lawrence removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he began practice in company

with David L. Hough, in the spring of 1845.

Although he was but twenty-five years of age when he became a member of the Quincy bar, he soon built up a comfortable practice, and acquired something more than local renown, on account of his scholarly attainments, his thorough knowledge of the law, his devotion to the interest of his clients, and his sterling integrity.

Two years after he located in Quincy, he became associated professionally with Judge Archibald Williams, one of the most eminent lawyers of Western Illinois, in partnership with whom he continued the practice of law until 1856. He had never been a strong man physically, and at the end of a dozen years of close application to his professional duties, his health had become impaired to such an extent, that he found it necessary to abandon at least temporarily his position at the bar, for the purpose of seeking rest and recreation.

In 1851 he had been married to Miss Margaret Marston, a young lady of English parentage, whom he met at Quincy, and when his failing health admonished him that he must retire for a time from the practice of his profession, he laid aside his briefs and law books, and in company with his wife went abroad. At the end of two years he returned to Quincy, with health somewhat improved; but still feeling unable to shoulder again

the professional burdens he had laid down, he purchased a farm in Warren county, about twenty miles south of Galesburg, Illinois, intending to devote himself to agricultural pursuits.

There was nothing about this pursuit very congenial to the young lawyer, and only the healthfulness of the occupation commended it to him, but he made a determined effort to regain physical strength and vigor. In this he was in a measure successful, and in 1859, when he was solicited to become a candidate for circuit judge, of the circuit composed of the counties of Warren, Knox, Mercer and Henderson, he reached the conclusion that he might safely undertake once more the discharge of professional duties.

He accepted the nomination tendered him, and the voters of his judicial circuit expressed their confidence in his ability as a lawyer, and their appreciation of his fitness for the position, by electing him to the judgeship without opposition.

His friends, professional and otherwise, who had looked upon him as a man admirably qualified for the performance of judicial duties, and fitted by nature, education and experience to grace the bench, were in nowise disappointed.

His earliest decisions evidenced his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his high moral courage and his thorough appreciation of the grave responsibilities, which rest upon those who have been chosen by the people

to administer the laws of a commonwealth. He soon took rank among the ablest judges of the lower courts of the State, and before his term as circuit judge expired he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. In 1864 he took his seat upon the supreme bench, and served until 1873, when his term of nine years expired.

On the 6th of June, 1870, he became Chief Justice, and held that position to the end of his term of service.

Coming to Chicago immediately after his retirement from the supreme bench, he was for ten years a member of the bar of this city, becoming no less eminent as a counsellor, in cases involving interests of vast magnitude, than he had previously been as a jurist.

In 1879, when there was a vacant seat upon the supreme bench of the United States, Judge Lawrence was suggested by the western press as a man eminently fitted for the position to which Justice Stanley Matthews was appointed later, and at different times he was solicited to become a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

In the early years of his manhood he was a Democrat in politics, but identified himself with the anti-slavery movement, and at one time, soon after he began the practice of law at Quincy, he was editor of an anti-slavery newspaper published in that city. When the Republican

party was organized, he affiliated with that organization, and up to the time of his death he was a firm believer in its principles, and warmly in sympathy with its general public policy, although his strict regard for judicial propriety prevented him from taking any active part in politics during his long term of service upon the bench.

His judicial decisions were never warped or influenced by partisan bias, and in at least one notable instance, his devotion to the sound principles of jurisprudence was manifested in defiance of the criticism of his political associates.

During the war period, the case of one Madison Y. Johnson, who, if not by the order of President Lincoln, had, with his knowledge and consent, been arrested for disloyalty, came before Judge Lawrence for hearing. The judge had always been the warm personal and political friend of Lincoln, and he was in hearty sympathy with all the efforts which were being made for the suppression of the rebellion. He had nothing but condemnation for the course which had been, and was at that time being pursued by Northern sympathizers with those who had taken up arms against the lawful government of the United States, and he was fully cognizant of the fact that Johnson's arrest had been prompted by patriotic motives. Nevertheless, he did not believe that there was any warrant of law for such action, and at a time when pub-

lic feeling was such that his motives were likely to be misunderstood and his utterances almost certain to be misconstrued, he handed down from the bench a decision which liberated the imprisoned sympathizer with the Confederates.

In announcing this decision, among other striking utterances was the following: "That the President of the United States has the rightful power, in a time of peace, to cause a marshal to arrest a citizen of Illinois, without process, and without any charge of crime legally preferred, and convey him to a distant State, and there imprison him without judicial writ or warrant in a military fortress, is a proposition which no one would have the hardihood to assert. That such a power, in a time of peace, cannot be safely trusted to any government by a people claiming to be free, is a political truism beyond the domain of argument. The doctrine that a state of war itself suspends at once the constitutional guarantees for liberty and property, is inconsistent with every principle of civil liberty and free government."

This decision, which was criticised by warm-blooded partisans at the time, but indorsed as sound and logical when the excitement of the period had subsided, fairly illustrates the admirable judicial poise of the man. He looked upon the law as "an abstraction personified in the courts as its ministers." To declare to the people what the law is, and adminis-

ter it as it exists, was, in his opinion, the business of the courts, and the retention of the confidence of the people in the integrity of the judiciary, was something which he looked upon as a matter of vital importance. In one of his utterances from the bench he declared that "the loss of public confidence in their integrity would be a calamity, little less than the loss of official integrity itself. In this country the power of the judiciary rests upon the faith of the people in its integrity and intelligence. Take that away and the moral influence of the courts is gone, and popular respect for the law is impaired. The efficiency of the law depends upon the moral convictions of the people. When confidence in the courts is gone, respect for the law itself will speedily disappear, and society will become the prey of fraud and crime."

Judge Lawrence's useful life and honorable career came to an end on the 9th of April, 1883, when he died suddenly at Ducatur, Alabama. Accompanied by his wife and a small party of friends, he had started for Florida to enjoy a brief vacation. The party stopped overnight at Ducatur, not many miles distant from the scene of Judge Lawrence's labors in early life as a school teacher.

While sitting in his chair at the hotel, surrounded by friends with whom he had been engaged in conversation, his head suddenly dropped forward on his breast, and a few minutes later he was dead. What had been before a pleasure party was transformed into a funeral cortege, and the remains of the distinguished jurist were brought back to Chicago, and taken from thence to Hope Cemetery, near Galesburg, where they found a resting place alongside of those of four of his five children.

At the annual meeting of the State Bar Association of Illinois in 1884, Judge Anthony Thornton, the intimate friend and associate upon the bench of Judge Lawrence, delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased, in the course of which it was said "he possessed the four things which benefit a judge—to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly and to give judgment without partiality."

In this single sentence Judge Thornton voiced the judgment of the western bar, relative to the character and ability of Judge Lawrence as a jurist, and as a lawyer and citizen he was held in equally high esteem.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

HON. JOHN D. CATON.

THERE is still living in the city of Chicago a distinguished jurist, who sat upon the Supreme bench of the State of Illinois twenty-two years, while Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, David Davis and John A. Logan, were members of the Illinois bar.

This eminent and now venerable jurist was almost the first lawyer to locate in the struggling frontier settlement, which called itself Chicago. Two months before the place had pulled itself together, and showed sufficient enterprise to become an incorporated town, John Dean Caton, then a young man who had barely attained his majority, rode into the village, and announced his intention of locating here to engage in the practice of his profession.

He had come all the way from New York State, where he had been reared and educated, and had never heard of Chicago, until he reached what was then known as the "far west," and began looking around for a location.

He was born in the town of Monroe, Orange County, New York, March 19th, 1812. His grandfather on the paternal side, who was at one time an officer in the British army, had settled in Maryland some time prior to the revolution, where he became a large land owner.

When the colonists began the struggle for national independence, Robert Caton, the father of John D., and

one of his brothers, joined the colonial forces and served through the war. When the revolutionary army was disbanded, Robert Caton found himself in New York State, and he decided to settle on the banks of the Hudson River, where he became in time a prosperous farmer. He also became identified with the Quaker church, and was somewhat widely known as a "preacher" of that faith. He was three times married and had a family of sixteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. John D. Caton was next to the youngest of this old-fashioned family of children, and was one of thirteen sons. When he was three years of age his father died, and soon afterward the family removed to the town of Paris, in Oneida County, New York. He commenced going to the public schools when he was five years of age, but in the course of four or five years it was thought that a strong, active, and healthy lad, such as he was, could make better use of his time at farm work, during the summer months, than at school, and his early opportunities for acquiring an education were very much abridged. From that time until he was sixteen years of age, his school days were limited to the winter months of each year, and a portion of this time even had to be devoted to other tasks.

In 1828 the family removed to



John Bear Baton

Utica, New York, and at that place John D. Caton spent one full year at a well conducted academy. At the end of that time he began to be looked upon as a young man of more than average attainments, considering his age, and was adjudged competent to teach a common school. He was exceedingly anxious to obtain a thorough and finished education, but being dependent upon his own resources, his progress was very much retarded. His first term of school teaching added to the educational fund which he was endeavoring to accumulate, to the extent of ten dollars per month. The second term he received the highest salary paid to country school teachers in those days, which was fourteen dollars per month. During the time intervening between these two terms of school teaching, he labored on a farm near Utica, and when he was nineteen years of age he had saved money enough to enable him to enter the Grosvenor High School at Rome, New York, where he studied the higher mathematics and surveying. In the last named science he became very proficient, and this knowledge he afterwards put to practical use in supporting himself while engaged in the study of law. Among his fellow students at the Grosvenor High School were Norman B. Judd and Anson Miller, both of whom, like himself, were at a later date distinguished members of the Illinois bar.

In his early boyhood Mr. Caton

had been a close and attentive reader of the best literature which he could obtain, and when he was about fifteen years of age he became particularly interested in reading the speeches of Thomas Benton in Congress. One of these speeches was especially effective in stimulating his ambition, and he determined if possible, to become a lawyer, thinking the legal profession best suited to his tastes, inclinations and aspirations. He was, therefore, well pleased with the opportunity which presented itself, when he was studying at the Grosvenor High School, of beginning a course of reading with one of the most prominent law firms of Rome. In 1833 he completed his law studies at Rome, Oneida County, New York, and then determined to "come west." Setting out from home accompanied by a younger brother, he went first to Michigan, where he secured for his brother, at Ann Arbor, a situation which would enable him to take care of himself. He then went further into the interior of the State to look for a location for himself, and finally had the good fortune to hear that there was such a place as Chicago. When he reached the place, he found here a town of two hundred people. The outlook was not particularly promising for a young lawyer short of means, but he made up his mind to make the best of it, and at once hung out an attorney's sign. As might have been expected, clients did not come along very rapidly in those

days, but nevertheless Mr. Caton enjoys the distinction of having been the first resident lawyer to bring a case into a Court of record in Cook County. Clients were willing then to be advised on a store box or street corner, and there was no occasion for keeping up expensive offices, so that although business came in slowly, there was a correspondingly small outlay in meeting current expenses. The most unfortunate and discouraging thing which happened to the young lawyer at this time, was a prolonged and serious illness, brought on by a ride of three hundred miles on horseback, which he made for the purpose of being admitted to the bar in due form by the Supreme Court.

In the early part of 1834, Mr. Caton recovered his health, and conducted the first United States "Post Coach" over the same road he had traveled to Ottawa, he being the only man to be found in Chicago who had been over the ground and knew the road.

On this trip he very unexpectedly met J. H. Collins, an attorney of Oneida County, New York, with whom he had read law for a time, before leaving that State. Collins had emigrated to the west, and falling sick was in a rather pitiable condition when he met his former student, and was by him brought back to Chicago and cared for until he recovered. The two men then formed a partnership for the practice of law, which lasted on year. At the end of that time Mr. Caton returned to New

York, and was married to Laura Adelaide Sherrill, of the village of New Hartford, near Utica. When he came back to Chicago, he practiced alone, until his old friend and school-fellow, Norman B. Judd, came on from New York and was taken into his office.

In 1839 on account of ill health Mr. Caton removed to Plainfield, Illinois, where he purchased a large body of land and began carrying on extensive farming operations. As soon as he had in a measure recovered his health, he also resumed the practice of law, and was both farmer and lawyer until 1842, when Governor Carlin appointed him a Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, to fill a temporary vacancy. He was at that time only thirty years of age, but he had gained an enviable reputation for his legal ability, sound judgment, and sterling integrity. The Supreme Court of the State then consisted of nine judges, each of whom presided over a circuit. Judge Caton's circuit consisted of twelve counties, and at Ottawa, the county seat of one of these counties, he decided to make his home. Having filled out the unexpired term to which he had been appointed, he became a candidate for election by the legislature, to a full term as Judge of the Supreme Court. In this election he was defeated, it being thought at that time that he was too young to fill so important a position. In a short time, however, his successful

competitor died, and the position thereby again became vacant. He was appointed by Governor Ford to fill the vacancy, and elected by the legislature for life.

The Constitution of Illinois having been changed in 1848, the Supreme Court of nine judges gave place to a new court of three judges, these three judges to be elected by the people. In 1848, Judge Caton was elected one of the three judges of the new Supreme Court, his associates being Judges Trumbull and Treat. He was re-elected in 1855, and served until 1864, when he resigned, after having served nearly twenty-two years upon the Supreme bench, and more than six years of that time as Chief Justice of the State.

As a jurist, Judge Caton has been one of the most renowned which a half century of civilization has given to the west. Few, if any, of the Judges who have sat upon the bench in Illinois, have left the impress of their learning, research, logical reasoning and analysis of the law, to so large an extent, upon what may be termed the legal literature of the State. His decisions cover many pages of the Illinois Su-

preme Court reports, and his judgments have constituted precedents for considerable more than a quarter of a century.

In all the affairs of life, Judge Caton has been as eminently successful as in his professional career. In 1850 he became interested in telegraphy, and gave it such careful attention that in a short time he became a skillful operator. He afterward engaged in the construction of telegraph lines, which were eventually leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and yielded him large profits on his investments. He was an able financier, as well as an able jurist and successful farmer, and his accumulations aggregate a vast fortune. Since his retirement from the bench he has never engaged actively in the practice of law, but has devoted his time largely to home and foreign travel.

He has always had a fondness for literature and literary work, and in the leisure of his later years he has written and published several interesting volumes, and contributed to a considerable extent to newspaper and magazine literature.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

THE RAILROAD MEN OF AMERICA.

TIMOTHY B. BLACKSTONE.

PROBABLY the oldest railroad President in the United States, in point of continuous service, is Mr. Timothy B. Blackstone, a resident of Chicago, and president of the company owning and controlling the noted Chicago & Alton system of western railroads.

It is now twenty-nine years since he became president of one of the companies, afterward merged into the Chicago & Alton system, and twenty-six years since he became president of the existing corporation bearing that name.

Forty-two years since he began life as a rodman on the New York & New Haven railroad. A few years later, when it became apparent that an era of extensive railroad building was about to begin in the western states, he came to Illinois. His promotion in the new field of enterprise and activity was speedy, and his recognized ability as a railroad manager, soon made him one of the most conspicuous figures in the western railway world, and gave him, while still a young man, the prominence which he has retained for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Blackstone was born March 28th, 1829, at Branford, Connecticut, where the Blackstone family tree had

been planted more than a century and a quarter earlier. It was long before that time, however, that it first took root in American soil.

Well authenticated records show, that in 1623, William Blackstone, or Blaxton, as he spelled his name, who is known in the family history, and New England history as well, as "William the Pilgrim," was engaged in the cultivation of a small farm, a part of which is now "Boston Common." It is supposed that this William Blackstone came to America in 1622, from the County of Durham, England, where records show that one William Blaxton, sold in that year, certain lands which had passed from father to son in the family of which he was a member, through at least eleven generations, the records having been examined as far back as the death of another William Blaxton in 1349.

No record can be found in England subsequent to 1622, which relates to the William Blaxton who made the sale of lands before referred to in that year, and as an Englishman of that name appeared in Massachusetts, where Boston now is, that year or the year following, there can be little



J. B. Blackstone

doubt that they were one and the same personage. Assuming this to be true, and the presumptive evidence is strong enough to warrant the conclusion, the line of descent is unbroken from William Blaxton who died in England in 1349, to the Blackstone of Branford, Connecticut.

"William the Pilgrim" was born in England in 1595, and in 1659 was married at Boston, to Sarah, widow of John Stevenson, Governor Endicott officiating in the solemnization of the marriage. He afterward resided at what is now Lonsdale, about six miles from Providence, Rhode Island, and died there in 1675. For two hundred years, his grave was marked by two plain white stones, but these gave place some years since, to a more appropriate monument, erected by some of his descendants now living.

His only son, who was born in 1660, left Rhode Island about 1700, and purchased lands in Branford, Connecticut, upon which he resided up to the time of his death. These lands have in great part remained in the possession of his descendants, down to the present time, and Mr. T. B. Blackstone, as has been already stated, was born and reared on a portion of the ancestral estate.

Mr. Blackstone's father was a farmer, and the early years of his life were divided about equally between the country school, and the performance of that kind of labor, which falls to the lot of the average farm boy.

When he was eighteen years of age, his educational training at one of the famous old time, Connecticut academies, was interrupted by ill-health, and acting upon the advice of the family physician, he sought to engage in some out-door employment, which should furnish needed exercise, and at the same time not overtax his physical powers.

It was at that time that an opportunity offered, for him to connect himself with the engineering corps, then engaged in surveying and locating the New York & New Haven Railroad, under the supervision of Colonel Roswell B. Mason, afterward one of the most widely known civil engineers of the northwest. Mr. Blackstone accepted the position offered him, and began his work with the surveying party, as a rodman, in 1848, one of his associates at that time being Adna Anderson, since chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was in somewhat delicate health at the time he began his railroad work, he performed his allotted share of labor faithfully, and soon became deeply interested in a study of the science of engineering. Toward a practical mastery of this science, he made rapid progress, and his advancement to more important positions than that which he at first occupied with the engineering corps, was correspondingly expedited. At the end of one year he left the New

York & New Haven road, to become assistant engineer of the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railroad, a short line, constructed in 1849, and now a part of the Housatonic Railroad.

After he had held the position last named a few months and had completed his work in connection with this line, he was offered a similar position on the Vermont Valley Railroad, a line which was then being built from Brattleboro to Bellows Falls.

In 1851, Col. R. B. Mason, who had received the appointment of chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, requested Mr. Blackstone to come west, and take charge of the construction of a portion of that line. In response to this summons from his former chief, he came to Illinois, and established his headquarters at La Salle, being charged with the responsibility of making preliminary surveys for locating, and supervising the construction of that portion of the projected line between Bloomington and Dixon.

It was while living at La Salle, that Mr. Blackstone, for the first and only time, allowed himself to become a civil office holder. In 1854, after he had been two or three years a resident of that little city, and had come to be looked upon as one of its most active and enterprising young men, he was elected mayor of the town and served one term with credit to himself and his constituency. Since that

time he has eschewed politics, and office-holding of every kind and description, other than official positions pertaining to railway conduct and management.

In 1856 he became chief engineer of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, which had been chartered two years earlier, and empowered to construct a railroad from Joliet via Lockport to Chicago. Mr. Blackstone became financially interested in this enterprise, supervised its location and construction, and rapidly pushed it to completion.

This line when completed became a part of a new system of railroads, known then as the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago line, although the Joliet & Chicago maintained a separate corporate existence.

The St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railway, was made up of what was originally the Alton & Sangamon Railroad, extending from Alton to Springfield and completed in 1853; the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, extending from Springfield to Joliet and completed in 1856, and the Joliet & Chicago, the route and date of completion of which, have already been mentioned.

In 1861, five years after the completion of the last named line, Mr. Blackstone became president of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, and for three years he remained at the head of that corporation, managing its affairs successfully, while other divisions of the St. Louis, Alton &

Chicago Railroad, were passing through bankruptcy and being managed by receivers.

In 1861, it became necessary to reorganize this railway system, and a commission was constituted for that purpose by legislative enactment. The commission purchased the bankrupt portions of the line and perfected a new organization for their operation, to which they gave the name of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company. This company leased the Joliet & Chicago Railroad in 1864, Mr. Blackstone becoming one of the directors of the new company. Three months later he was chosen president of the board, and the fact that the prosperity of the company dates from that period, is the best evidence of his able and efficient management.

When Mr. Blackstone entered upon the management of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the company operated under lease and ownership, two hundred and fifty miles of road. Soon after he became president of the company, the line was constructed between Alton and East St. Louis, which was known as the Alton & East St. Louis Railroad, and was leased by the Chicago & Alton, the railway connection between Chicago and St. Louis being thus completed.

In 1867 the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad became a part of the Chicago & Alton system, and other lines have been added since that time, as extensions seemed necessary or desirable. At the present

time this corporation owns and has leased, eight hundred and fifty miles of railroad, six hundred miles of which has been added to the system since Mr. Blackstone assumed the control and direction of its affairs, as its chief executive officer, twenty-six years ago. The finances of the corporation have been carefully and skillfully managed, at the same time that the extension, improvement and betterment of the lines has been going on. Quick to discover the resources of the country traversed by the lines of railroad over which he has had control, Mr. Blackstone has been prompt to aid in their development, and the result has been a steady and rapid increase of the traffic over the Chicago & Alton, notwithstanding the multiplication of transportation facilities, and competing lines. In 1868, four years after he assumed control of the road, its net earnings were, in round numbers, two millions of dollars, and it has never since failed to make a favorable showing at the end of each year's business.

While several of the men who are now at the head of great railroad systems in the United States, have like Mr. Blackstone, climbed to their present positions from the lowest round of the ladder, he has perhaps no contemporary who has for so long a time, had so much to do with shaping the policies and controlling the destinies of a single corporation, or who has retained so long, the implicit confidence and good will of so large a body

of shareholders, in any similar enterprise.

His success has been due, primarily to first-class natural qualifications for the business in which he became engaged by accident rather than design, combined with extraordinary executive ability. There are other things, however, which have contributed in no small degree to the sum total of what he has accomplished. He has been accurate in his judgment of the men whom he has from time found it necessary to call about him, to aid him in railroad management, prompt in recognizing the merits of subordinates, and always ready to reward faithful and efficient services. While standing at the head of a great corporation he has at all times regarded himself as the servant of that corporation, and has labored assiduously and conscientiously to further its interests, add to the value of its properties, and secure to its shareholders the best possible return for their investments.

Mr. Blackstone still carries about him something of the air of a Connecticut farmer, and in a company to

which he was a stranger, he would be more likely to be set down as a retired agriculturist of means and intelligence, than as the president of one of the famous railroads of the country, with an army of subordinates to control and direct, and business operations aggregating many millions of dollars annually to keep track of.

While he disposes of all matters of business expeditiously, and his numerous engagements always make short interviews a necessity, he is easily approached by employees or others who desire to call his attention to affairs of any consequence. His manner is affable, and his treatment of visitors is courteous to such an extent, that they usually retire from his office with the impression firmly fixed in their minds, that it is much easier to do business with a railroad president, than with the average station agent.

Mr. Blackstone has no family other than his wife, to whom he was married in 1868, at Norwich, Connecticut. Mrs. Blackstone's maiden name was Isabella F. Norton.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF CHICAGO.

HOMŒOPATHY IN CHICAGO.

IX.

Some time in 1856 it seemed good to the Common Council of the city of Chicago to erect, or furnish, a hospital for the benefit of its citizens. Just what progress had been made when the events to be presently noted took place can not be stated exactly. Suffice it to say, matters had proceeded far enough to make it a matter of interest to consider who should be the physicians and surgeons, and this being the case, the following petition was presented to the Common Council :

"The undersigned, voters and taxpayers of this city, respectfully petition your honorable body that some portion or part of the new city hospital may be devoted to the treatment of patients under the homœopathic theory, and would respectfully assign the following reasons why such petition should be granted :

"*First.*—The respectability and indorsement which the homœopathic system of medication has attained, both in respect of patients and practitioners.

"*Second.*—The number of patients seeking admission into hospitals who prefer homœopathic treatment.

"*Third.*—The fact that the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital—a benevolent institution, relying principally for its support upon the voluntary contributions of the community—has now, for more than three years, practically occupied the position of city hospital, receiving and caring for charity patients when applied to by the city.

"*Fourth.*—That the granting of this petition will secure to the public the opportunity of comparing the two prevalent systems of treatment (homœopathy and allopathy), side by side, under the same surrounding circumstances ; and

"*Lastly.*—That it is no more than simple justice that a large and respectable portion of our citizens should be gratified in their desire that the sick and indigent of our city shall have the benefit of the same system of medicine which they employ in their own families, and the practical operation of which they prefer to the old or allopathic system.

"Your petitioners would further state that they are assured, by the most prominent homœopathic physicians, that any one or more attending and consulting physicians, selected

from their ranks, will perform their duties without compensation, thereby securing the city from additional expense in consequence of the adoption of their suggestion.

"March 14th, 1857."

This petition was signed by more than a hundred of the most prominent and influential men of Chicago, though they were but a fraction of the adherents of homœopathy.

The result of this petition was the appointment of the following board, viz.:

HOMEOPATHIC BOARD.

Consulting Physicians:—A. E. Small, M. D.; A. Pitney, M. D.

Physicians and Surgeons:—H. K. W. Boardman, M. D.; D. A. Colton, M. D.; N. F. Cooke, M. D.; R. Ludlam, M. D.; S. Seymour, M. D.; George E. Shipman, M. D.

ALLOPATHIC BOARD.

Consulting Physicians:—N. S. Davis, M. D.; J. K. Amerman, M. D.

Physicians and Surgeons:—R. N. Isham, M. D.; D. Miller, M. D.; J. P. Ross, M. D.; Jno. Craig, M. D.; W. Wagner, M. D.; George D. Schloetzer, M. D.

To the latter of these boards three-fourths of the city hospital was to be granted, and to the other one-fourth, each to be independent in its own sphere.

All of the appointed of both schools accepted their nominations, as was understood at the time, except one, who declined the intended honor in a letter to the *Times*, which was not any

too respectful to the City Council, besides being somewhat at variance with the facts in several of its allegations, and, to say the least, unkind to brother practitioners.

On the 21st of July, 1857, a special meeting of the Cook County Medical Society was called, for the purpose of discussing *cholera infantum*, but the meeting did not adjourn without passing the following resolution unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this society that it is not consistent with our system of medical ethics that its members should accept places as physicians or surgeons in a hospital in part under the control of irregular practitioners."

It was further moved "that the above resolution be offered for publication in the daily papers of the city, with the names of the members of the society appended."

To this sixty-eight names were appended, by whom does not appear, certainly not in all cases by the parties themselves, if one may credit a communication which appeared in one of the city papers, which read as follows:

"Of the names appended to the card I notice those of four persons who have run away from our city; of one who was taken away by his friends to save him from himself; of one who is a farmer in a distant part of the State; of one who practices in Michigan; of one who is in the Lake Superior country, whether prac-

ting or not I cannot say; of one who is not in the city, and who need not be expected here again, for reasons best known to himself; of one who is in the city, but does not practice; of one who is in a land office in Wisconsin, where he was placed by Judge Douglas, and of four others who are not in the city, and who have not been for a great while."

The end of this strife was that there was no city hospital for a long time. The proper authorities refused to furnish the building and put it in charge of the homœopathic physicians and surgeons, who offered to take the sole professional care of it; and finally it was seized by the government authorities, and by them converted into a military hospital for the diseases of the eye and ear.

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

As early as 1852—and here Dr. D. S. Smith is our authority—Dr. E. A. Guilbert, then of Elgin, had prepared a charter for a college, which I sent to our members of the Legislature, who promised attention, but nothing was done with it. At the next session of the Legislature, in 1854 or 1855, I went to Springfield and became a member of the third House for the time being. I could not find in the archives, or elsewhere, the draft for a charter which I had sent during the previous session, whereupon I sought to write one myself, the same the college now works under. Fortunately, in the Legislature we had all the needful

aid in our then State Senators, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. Wm. Dunlap, and Hon. Fred S. Day, of this city. Our charter was granted at that session. It was duly approved by the Governor, and by it we have one of the most liberal charters ever granted to such institutions.

In the year 1860 it was deemed by some of our medical friends that the time was auspicious for organizing the college under the charter, which was done by electing D. S. Smith, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees, and George E. Shipman, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer. The other members of the board were: Hon. John M. Wilson, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. Thos. Hoyne, Hon. Jno. H. Dunham, Hon. Wm. H. Brown, George A. Gibbs, Esq., Orrington Lunt, Esq., and Joseph B. Doggett, Esq.

The faculty elected by the board was as follows:

A. E. Small, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

George E. Shipman, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

H. K. W. Boardman, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

J. L. Kellogg, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

R. Ludlam, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

N. F. Cooke, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

G. D. Beebe, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.

The first course of lectures was

given during the winter of 1860 and 1861 in the second and third stories of a building at 168 S. Clark street, and on the 1st of March following

eleven young gentlemen received the degree of doctor of medicine and surgery.

GEORGE E. SHIPMAN.

SAMUEL PARKER HEDGES, M.D.

THE facility with which the American soldier laid down the implements of warfare, at the close of the great conflict between the northern and southern states, and adapted himself to the pursuits of civil life, has been the wonder of all nations, and scarcely less surprising than gratifying to the American people themselves. While not a few very profound citizens of the republic were speculating as to what was to become of the thousands of men mustered out of the armies of the United States, the question was solved by the ex-soldiers themselves, who quietly stepped into the ordinary walks of life, to become the very flower of American citizenship, and the chief promoters of a national progress which is without a parallel in history. In ability, industry, integrity and morality, in respect for the rights of others, and everything that goes to make up a good citizen, the manhood of the nation suffered nothing as a result of the war, but on the contrary it has been demonstrated that the beardless boys who left the farm, the workshop, the storeroom and the college, to fight the battles which were to preserve the life of the nation, came out of the conflict as a rule, better fitted for that kind of sys-

tematic, tireless and persistent effort which wins success, than the young Americans of any generation since the revolutionary period. This fact cannot fail to impress itself upon either the writer of American history proper, or of that branch of history which consists of the biographies of those who have achieved sufficient distinction to make the record of their lives of interest to the public. Whenever we attempt to write the history of a great enterprise, we find among its chief promoters, men who were at Vicksburg, Donelson, Gettysburg, or Appomattox; we find the same class of men on the bench, at the bar, in the pulpit and in the field of medicine, and wherever we find them, with rare exceptions, they reflect the highest credit upon their respective callings.

In none of the professions, perhaps, are a greater number of those who wore the uniform of a soldier a quarter of a century ago, to be found to-day, than in that which has to deal with the physical ills of mankind, the profession which demands above all others at the hands of its followers, the most unselfish devotion and the highest moral courage.

The subject of this sketch was one



S. P. Hedges.

who doffed the uniform and laid aside a sword, to don "a student's garb," and fit himself for an honorable and useful career, in a field which he had planned to enter, before the finger of fate began beckoning brave men to the battlefields of the rebellion.

Samuel Parker Hedges was born July 23d, 1841, at Sinclairville, Chautauqua, N. Y., and came of one of the old English families which found its way into this country before the revolution. He was educated in the public schools and prepared for college at the Jamestown academy. Shortly before he was twenty-one years of age he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. W. S. Hedges, of Jamestown, N. Y., and began the study of medicine. He had little more than commenced his course of reading, when the feeling that the Government needed his services upon the battle-field, became too strong to be resisted, and laying aside his books, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 112th Regiment of New York volunteer infantry. He was mustered into the military service on the 24th of July, 1862, the day following the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday.

After spending some time in the camp of instruction his regiment was sent to the front, and in December, participated in the battle of "The Deserted House," near Suffolk, Va., where the confederate forces, under Gen. Roger A. Pryor, were pitted against the Union forces, commanded by Gen. R. S. Foster and the Irish General, Corcoran.

Soon after the organization of his company, he had been made a sergeant and promoted to orderly sergeant later, so that at the battle above mentioned, owing to the absence or disability of the ranking officers he commanded the company during the entire engagement. This won for him a second lieutenant's commission and soon afterward he was assigned to duty as aid-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-general R. S. Foster. When this brigade was ordered south to cover the retreat of General Gilmore from Oluste, in Florida, he was for a time acting assistant inspector general, and while acting in this capacity, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and made Adjutant of his regiment.

In the early spring of 1864, when Grant was making preparations for the opening of his campaign against Lee, Foster's brigade was moved north and attached to General Butler's command, operating on the James River in Virginia.

In May of 1864 in one of the numerous engagements which took place on the James about that time, Lieutenant Hedges, while acting as adjutant of his regiment, was captured by the confederates, at the same time that Colonel Carpenter, of Jamestown, N. Y., commanding the regiment, was killed.

Immediately after his capture the young lieutenant began an involuntary tour of the rebellious states, and a forced acquaintance with Southern prisons, entailing sufferings compared

with which all his previous experiences in active service were holiday festivities. He was first taken to Libby Prison, at Richmond, where he remained three weeks. At the end of that time he and his fellow officers were marched out of Richmond, sent across the James river, and started towards the south, the rebels fearing that the city was about to fall into the hands of the Union forces. When the south-bound prisoners crossed the river, they could hear the cannonading at Cold Harbor, where Grant was struggling to hold what he had gained by desperate fighting, and while they were filled with dismal forebodings as to what fate had in store for them, they cherished at the same time the hope, that the net-work, which was designed to entrap and destroy the ablest of the Southern generals, had been skilfully laid, and that the days of the Confederacy were already numbered.

After being taken across the James River, the prisoners were packed into ordinary cattle cars, and carried to Andersonville, where they reached the gates of the prison, before it was discovered that a mistake had been made in taking them to that place, as all the captured Unionists were officers. From Andersonville they were taken to Macon, Ga., where their number, added to the number of those already quartered there, made 1,400 Union officers in the prison.

After remaining two months at

Macon, four hundred of the prisoners, Lieutenant Hedges being one of the number, were taken to Savannah, and kept five weeks in a prison pen, where many of the men died from exposure, and at the end of that time they were hurried to Charleston, S. C., to be placed in front of the Union batteries which were then shelling the city.

There they were kept in that part of the old city, which was battered down by the cannon balls thrown from guns manned by the Union forces, until the yellow fever broke out at Charleston, when they were removed to Columbia. From there they were taken across the Siluda river, where they wintered in the open fields, suffering from cold, hunger and disease, and dying by the score.

In the meantime Sherman had made his march to the sea, and turned back towards the north. His advance drew the rebels out of Columbia, and the prisoners were hurried away, first to Charlotte, N. C., then to Raleigh, and then Goldsboro.

All this time the care of prisoners had been a great tax upon the demoralized and weakened confederate forces. So nearly exhausted were their resources, that they found it difficult to provide the most miserable prison subsistence, while they could ill afford to spare from active service in the field, the soldiers needed for guard duty. They made frequent attempts to bring about an exchange of prisoners, but failed, for the reason

that the government at Washington refused to become a party to any arrangement, which did not recognize the colored troops as Union soldiers. Then the thirteen or fourteen hundred prisoners, suffering, starving and dying in the fields at Columbia, were offered a parole if they would take the prescribed oath, binding themselves not to take up arms again against the confederate government. This they refused to do, without exception, and so they were moved about from one place to another, to keep them from falling into the hands of Sherman's victorious forces, until the hard pressed Southerners turned them loose in the woods, nine miles from Wilmington, N. C.

When Lieutenant Hedges made his way into Wilmington, which had fallen into the hands of the Union forces, it was at the end of ten months' captivity, in the course of which he had undergone such suffering and hardship as few men are ever called upon to endure. Physically he was so complete a wreck as to be little more than the shadow of a man. When he entered Libby Prison he weighed 140 pounds. When he dragged himself into Wilmington he weighed 87 pounds. The first man he met was the surgeon of his own regiment, and the next man the assistant-surgeon, who took charge of him and nursed him back to as near perfect health as the man can ever have, whose physical powers have been subjected to so great a strain.

A thirty days' furlough, with leave of absence, followed this restoration to his regiment, and a portion of that time he spent in Washington City. He was there when President Lincoln was assassinated, and acted as one of the officers in the guard of honor, which accompanied the remains from the White House to the Capitol building, where they were to lie in state.

In May of 1865, he was appointed to a captaincy and rejoined his regiment at Raleigh, N. C., to be mustered out a little later, at the close of the war.

He at once resumed his medical studies when he returned to civil life, and in the winter of 1865-66 attended medical lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College.

In the summer of 1866, he entered the office of Professor N. F. Cooke, M. D., in Chicago, and took his degree from Hahnemann Medical College of this city in 1867.

He was married soon after this, to Miss Rachel Danforth, daughter of Dr. E. H. Danforth, of Jamestown, N. Y., and located permanently in Chicago. Nine children have been the issue of this marriage, five of whom are now living.

As a medical practitioner, Dr. Hedges has shown the same tenacity of purpose, and the same devotion to duty that he showed upon the field of battle, and in Southern prisons. When the accumulation of five years of labor were swept away by the Chicago fire, his indomitable energy and painstaking professional effort,

resurrected out of the ashes all that had been lost, and enough more to make a handsome competency. As a practitioner, his work is limited only by his physical ability to meet the demands made upon him. As an educator, he has filled since 1869, the chair of general and descriptive anatomy in Hahnemann College. He was elected to fill the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, but his health would not permit his acceptance of this honorable position. As a contributor to medical literature, he has been for some years connected with the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago as one of its editors. He is an active member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in 1887 and again in 1890 he was made chairman

of the Bureau of Gynæcology in this national society. That he is held in high esteem by his professional brethren, is demonstrated by the fact that he has been secretary of the Cook County Medical Society, and corresponding secretary and president of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society. He has been an Elder in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and was for some years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. At present he is an Elder, and was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church of Lake View, Chicago, and is no less esteemed as a man and a citizen, than as a successful physician and surgeon.

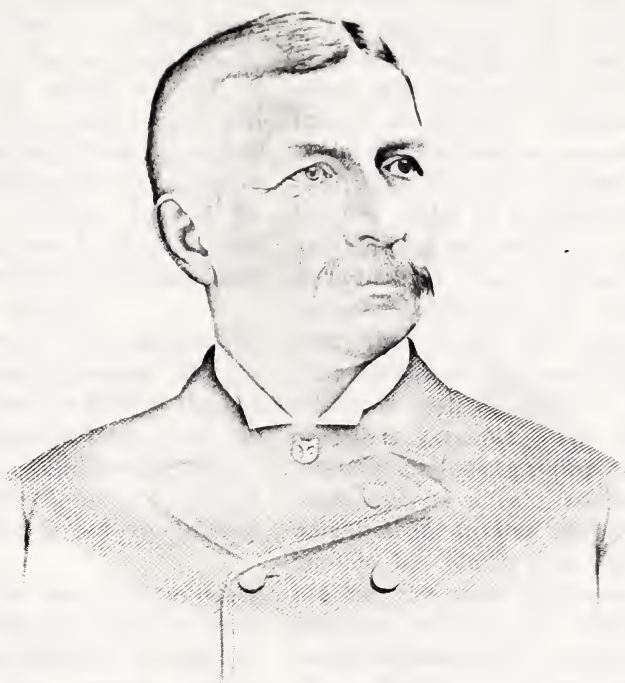
HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

JOHN W. STREETER, M.D.

ONE of the most eminent of western physicians, and in all that the term implies, one of the most successful practitioners of medicine in the United States, is a polished, suave, and rather mild-mannered gentleman of middle age, who began the practice of his profession in Chicago twenty-two years ago, under circumstances somewhat more discouraging than those with which the young physician usually has to contend. He began his career with no other capital or resources than a genius for his

calling, thorough educational qualifications, indomitable courage, and a capacity for persistent and continuous effort.

American history, and particularly western history, furnishes numerous exemplifications of the fact that the possessor of these qualifications has seldom failed to be amply rewarded for his labors, but the experiences of those who have climbed over formidable obstacles to reach positions of eminence have not only a peculiar interest, but are full of encouragement



John H. Streeter M.D.

for the ambitious youth of the present day.

John Williams Streeter, the physician above alluded to, was born September 17th, 1841, at Austinburg, a village located in that portion of northeastern Ohio which enjoys the distinction of having given to American history such illustrious characters as Benjamin F. Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, and James A. Garfield, and to the literary world the distinguished novelist, W. D. Howells.

His father was Rev. Sereno W. Streeter, a Congregational clergyman, who belonged to one of the old families of Massachusetts, and his mother was Mary (Williams) Streeter, who was a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island.

Both his father and mother were among the earliest graduates of that now famous university located at Oberlin, Ohio, the former having been one of a number of students who came to that institution in 1839 from the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, where their pronounced anti-slavery views were not looked upon with favor.

When John W. Streeter was six years of age his father removed from Ohio to western New York, where he became the pastor of a church, in the village of Henrietta, five miles from the city of Rochester. Here the son was sent to school, and he had completed an academic education when his father decided, ten years later, to

remove to Westville, Ohio, where he accepted a professorship at Otterbein University, located at that place.

The purpose of the elder Streeter in thus changing his place of residence was to give his sons an opportunity to acquire collegiate educations, and he was particularly anxious that John W. should prepare himself for the study of medicine, inasmuch as he had given evidence of a natural aptitude for that profession. After spending some time in college, however, the young man began to feel that his father was carrying burdens which it was his duty to lighten as much as possible. The salary of a western college professor in those days was, as a rule, rather meagre, and in order to live within a limited income, his family was compelled to practice the most rigid economy, particularly during the "hard times" which followed the financial panic of 1857. Feeling that he should make an effort to maintain himself, young Streeter left college in 1858, and went to Northern Indiana, where he engaged alternately in teaching school and working on a farm until the spring of 1862. At that time he went to Michigan to visit his father, who had again entered the ministry and accepted the pastorate of a church at Union City.

There he enlisted in July of 1862 in the First Michigan Light Artillery, becoming connected with the afterward famous "Loomis Battery," the first battery organized in that State

for services in the war of the rebellion. Going almost immediately into active service, this battery took part in the subsequent campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. Turning back from Atlanta with General George A. Thomas's command, it participated in the hard-fought engagements at Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee, in December of 1864, and was mustered out of service in September of 1865, at the end of the war. Streeter enlisted as a private, but when mustered out he held a first lieutenant's commission, which had come to him as a reward of gallantry and faithful and meritorious service. His first promotion was won at Chickamauga, where his battery participated in a spirited engagement on the morning of the first day's battle, from which it retired with a loss of half its force of men and nearly all its horses. In this engagement, the piece of artillery of which Streeter had charge was the only one belonging to the battery which did not fall into the hands of the enemy, although all the pieces were recaptured before the engagement ended. He was made a second lieutenant soon after the battle, and was recognized thereafter as a fearless, intrepid, and dashing young officer, who never shirked a duty, and was ready to face any danger with which the exigencies of war might bring him into contact. During his term of over three years' service in the army, he was never off duty a

day. Declining an appointment which was offered him on the staff of General Carlin, he remained with the "Loomis Battery," participating in all its engagements and sharing all its perils, through which he was fortunate enough to pass without accident or injury.

Immediately after quitting the military service in 1865, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Morse, of Union City, Michigan, and in the fall of that year he went to Ann Arbor, where he attended his first course of medical lectures. He afterward read for a time under the preceptorship of Dr. D. C. Powers, of Coldwater, Michigan, who had been the surgeon of his battery during the war, and still later with Dr. Goodwin, an ex-naval surgeon, of Toledo, Ohio. He devoted three years to the study of medicine, and having decided to enter the homœopathic school, he came to Chicago and graduated from Hahnemann College in 1868. At that time Chicago did not afford to young physicians the splendid facilities for obtaining hospital training and experience which have since become prominent features of the various educational institutions. Dr. Streeter, however, determined to avail himself of an opportunity which presented itself to him for adding largely to his practical knowledge of medicine, and accepting the position of physician in charge of the Hahnemann Medical College Dispensary, he devoted himself for two years almost entirely to

a "charity practice." In view of the fact that he had practically exhausted his financial resources in obtaining his education, these two years, which brought him scarcely enough paying practice to meet the outlay for office rent, constituted quite the most uncomfortable period of his existence.

When he began practicing, Mr. A. J. Willard, an old resident of Chicago, and a friend of his father's family, gave him very substantial encouragement in the way of a small loan, which was to be repaid out of his professional earnings. Notwithstanding the fact that this kindly assistance relieved him of many embarrassments, he had still a somewhat prolonged struggle with adversity.

After a time, however, the public began showing its appreciation of his ability, his earnest effort, and his conscientious devotion to the duties of his profession, as it always shows appreciation of genuine merit. With professional skill which brought to him the best class of patronage, he combined the tact which made fast friends of the patients who came to him for treatment, and the closest and most assiduous attention to business, has swelled his annual income to more than that of the average railroad president.

While giving his attention to this extensive practice, he has at the same time contributed his full share to the advancement of medical educational interests in Chicago. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Homœo-

pathic College in 1877, and was assigned to the chair of "medical diseases of women and children." Two years later his professorship was changed to "medical and surgical diseases of women," and at present he occupies the chair of gynæcology in the same institution. While his practice has been of a general character, he has given special attention to the numerous complicated diseases of women, and is recognized as one of the most successful gynæcologists in the United States. In this capacity he has been for several years connected with the Cook County Hospital, and he will sustain the same relation to the splendid new hospital now being erected under the auspices of the Chicago Homœopathic College. He has also one of the largest private hospitals in the United States, in which he gives special attention to pelvic and abdominal surgery.

Almost the only relaxation from professional labor which Dr. Streeter allows himself is found in his association with the National Guard of Illinois. His experience during the war left him with something of a fondness for the military service, and he has interested himself actively in building up the State militia, with which he is now connected as brigade surgeon of the first brigade. He has also been prominently identified, since its organization, with the veteran order of the Loyal Legion, of which Illinois has the oldest western commandery.

Dr. Streeter was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Clark, a daughter of Israel W. Clark, now a wealthy and philanthropic citizen of Union City, Michigan, but in his early life a

prominent merchant of New York City. Three children, one son and two daughters, complete the family circle.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

LEAVES FROM AN OLD LAWYER'S NOTE-BOOK.

SOME FACTS AND COMMENTS NOTED BY THE LATE JAMES A. BRIGGS.

At an evening passed in the Chamber of the Judges, we were entertained by the amusing descriptions by Judge Wright, who was a remarkable conversationalist, of the scenes and incidents in the Courts in the southern part of Ohio, when the rules were not as strictly enforced in court etiquette as in the northern part of the State, or on the Reserve. He said when he was in full practice before he went on to the bench of the Supreme Court, he used to travel over about one third of Ohio, following the Supreme Court in its circuit to the different counties. He travelled on horse-back—the roads were generally poor, through woods, but very few bridges over the streams—and swimming and fording them an almost every day occurrence, and generally three or four lawyers were together, in company with the judges, and they had lively times. Judge Wright was one of the most entertaining of men; and when in Congress, was one of two men who were feared by John Randolph, of Roanoke. Judge Wright told me when his brother-in-law, Benjamin Tappan, afterwards Judge and United States

Senator, was examined for admission at the Bar by two Judges of the Supreme Court, they asked him, "Mr. Tappan, what is Law?" He answered: "An unjust distribution of justice." "Mr. Tappan, what is Equity?" "An imposition upon common sense." These were the only questions asked him, and they recommended him for admission to the courts.

At a very early day a meeting of the young lawyers and others was held in Warren, for the purpose of establishing a newspaper and fixing upon a name. After much discussion and many meetings, the name was agreed upon, *The Trumpet of Fame*. This was too much of a name for Mr. Benj. Tappan, then a young lawyer of Warren, and he at one of the meetings moved an addition to it, "Or the Fool's Horn." That was the last ever heard of "The Trumpet of Fame" in Warren.*

*Mr Briggs overlooks the *Trump of Fame* issued in Warren, Ohio, from June 16, 1812: the predecessor of the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, which came into existence on October 4, 1816. A file of the *Trump of Fame* may be found in the rooms of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

One of the most eloquent advocates at the Bar on the Reserve was George Tod, of Warren, afterwards a judge. His son, the late Governor Tod, was a lawyer of great force and power before a jury, and of great patriotism and love of country during the Rebellion. Very few men that I have ever known had as much native talent as Governor Tod. If he had possessed the gift to labor and to study, that President Garfield had, there is no position in our country he could not have reached. He had ability equal to any public employment. It is the man that labors that wins in the battle of life. Great genius is nothing unless allied to great industry.

It is rather a remarkable fact that two men of opposite politics to President Lincoln in 1860, should both have been elected war-Governors of Ohio, David Tod and John Brough—an evidence that patriotism is stronger than party; and my old and good friend, now one of the Senators of the United States, gave two sons to the army in the time of the Rebellion, and made war speeches himself.

Mr. Rufus P. Spalding, who settled at Warren, Trumbull county, was among the early lawyers there. He was highly educated—a good lawyer, an able advocate—a member of the Senate of Ohio; a judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of Congress from Cleveland. The judge had not the power of adhesiveness to a political party. In the Real Estate

Bank, organized in Cleveland many years ago, he was the attorney. The bank never worked. It did not last long. Real estate was not found to be a good basis for banking purposes. Wheat and corn were better.

Mr. Wm. B. Lloyd was one of the able, active young lawyers in Cleveland before 1840. In 1839 he was elected to the Legislature, as a Whig, from Cuyahoga county. He was an aggressive member, a thorn in the sides of the Democrats. A great farce was gotten up in the winter, by charging him with forgery. An investigation was moved in the Legislature, and some sixty or seventy witnesses were subpoenaed from Cleveland. While waiting to be examined they organized an outside House, elected its speaker, clerk, and all officers, appointed committees, and some remarkable reports were made, especially one on duelling, as a Democratic member proposed to challenge Mr. Lloyd. The investigation ended "by marching up the hill, and then marching down again." Mr. Lloyd was the very soul of honor. He possessed a very highly nervous organization and was easily excited. He was in the gallery of the Senate of the United States, on the 16th day of March, 1837, when "the Expunging resolution" was passed, and as the secretary proceeded to draw black lines around it on the journal of the Senate, instantly a storm of hisses groans and vociferations arose from the gallery. Mr. Benton says the

ring-leader was seized and brought to the Bar—and the expunging, as Mr. Calhoun declared, "in violation of the Constitution," was finished, and Mr. Wm. B. Lloyd was discharged, and the "ring-leader," and Benton's fury was calmed.

For years after I went to Cleveland, Mr. John W. Allen was one of the leading, if not the leading, business lawyer in Northern Ohio. His land and his collecting business were very large. He was foremost at the bar as a business lawyer. He was a leader in social life, and in political matters he had no equal. He was the adviser, the counsellor, the director, as the politician. He was the president of the village trustees. He thought a fire engine was necessary; advised the purchase of one; it was bought. The people were dissatisfied with the action of the trustees of the village, and Mr. Allen assumed the debt himself. He was a member of the Senate of Ohio; was elected to Congress. He was a man of popular address, of the most engaging manner. He was the first president of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, when the work was looked upon as of Utopian character. For many years he was the foremost man in every enterprise that was projected or undertaken for the benefit of Cleveland. His purse and his name were for all who asked for help. He was large-hearted and generous to a fault. The State of Ohio dealt very unjustly with him. If Mr.

John W. Allen had returned to his profession and given attention to his large real estate business after his term in Congress expired, he would have been one of the rich men of Ohio.

For years after Mr. Henry B. Payne came to the bar, he was one of the most formidable lawyers to encounter, until his health compelled him to give up practice. I think he prepared his cases with more labor and care than any lawyer in Northern Ohio. Associated with him, at different times, were Messrs. Edward Wade and Reuben Hitchcock, both first-class lawyers. Mr. Hitchcock was on the bench, and Mr. Wade was elected to Congress.

Of the lawyers of the Reserve who used to practice in the courts of Cleveland were ex-Judge Pease and Thomas Webb, of Warren; Elisha Whittlesy, Eben Newton, of Canfield; Darius Lyman, Jonathan Sloan, S. V. Bierce, of Ravenna, and Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson, a president of the Common Pleas circuit. While practicing as a lawyer, the *Ohio Observer*, an organ of the Presbyterian Church in Hudson, made a scandalous attack upon his moral character. He brought no suit for libel, but went to a blacksmith's shop in the village, took a sledge hammer, went to the printing office of the paper, smashed the forms all up, and knocked the press to pieces, and left the premises with type and press in a battered condition. Its proprietors did not

commence any action for damages.

Mr. Gregory Powers, of Portage county, was one of the most promising of lawyers, and of the most gifted men in the State. He was a leading man in the Legislature. He was a very fine speaker, and as an advocate he had but few equals. He died young. If he had lived he would have taken rank among the first lawyers of the State and country. I believe he was of French and Italian blood, and he had the genius and eloquence of those races. He had a fine mental temperament, and was thoroughly read in the principles of jurisprudence.

From Geauga and Ashtabula counties came Giddings and Wade, and Wilder, and Perkins, and J. H. Paine, and B. Bissell, afterwards judge, and Phelps and Peter Hitchcock. Mr. H. was for years on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was to law in Ohio what Judge Samuel Shaw, Chief Justice, was in Massachusetts. Mr. Joshua R. Giddings was not a frequent attendant at courts in Cleveland. He was twenty years in Congress, and as universally hated by all slave propagandists as any man could be. His name is not mentioned by Senator Benton in his two volumes of *Thirty Years in the Senate*. This fact is not creditable to the head or to the heart of Thomas Hart Benton!

Benjamin F. Wade used occasionally to come to the courts at Cleveland. He was an able lawyer, and

an advocate of great force. When holding court at Akron, Mr. MacClure, the representative from Ashtabula county, telegraphed him: "You have just been elected a United States Senator for six years." Mr. Wade read the telegram, and then handed it to the associates, with the remark: "That is a pretty joke to play upon a fellow." This was the first intimation he had that he was thought of for the Senate by the Legislature of Ohio. The Legislature was wearied in voting for leading Republicans for the Senate. The evening of the day before the election, Judge Sutliff, of the Senate, from Warren, Trumbull county, and Dr. Johnson, of the House, from the same county, both Free-soilers, said to the Whigs: "If you will take Judge Wade, we will give him our votes and elect him." The Whig members immediately made inquiries of Governor Dennison, and other pronounced Whigs, as to the political faith of Judge Wade, and learned that he was a thorough anti-slavery Whig, and at once agreed to support him; went into the Legislature next day and elected him. I have a letter from Senator Wade, written during his third term, in which he says:

"I have been elected to the Senate three times. I have never asked any man for his vote, and have never visited Columbus, during a session of the Legislature, when a Senator was to be elected."

Mr. Wade was one of the most hon-

est, fearless and independent men that ever held a seat in the Senate. Allow me to state an incident that occurred during his Senatorial life, as he stated it to me: "After the assassination of President Lincoln, one evening a man, who looked like a desperado, with shaggy hair and beard, came into my boarding house on 4½ street, was shown into my room where I was seated reading. I asked him to take a chair. He asked if I was Senator Wade. I answered in the affirmative. He immediately handed me a paper, and asked me, if I would sign it, recommending him for work in the navy yard. I replied to him as he was a stranger to me, and as I believed they employed skilled mechanics there, I did not know as they had any work that he could do. It would be better if he could get some friends to recommend him. There was something so repulsive and suspicious about the looks of the man, that I got up and went into my bed-room, where a small pocket revolver was lying on the table. I put it in my pocket with my hand hold of it, and came out and took my seat. In a few minutes the man said in an unpleasant manner, 'then you will not sign my paper.' I said 'no.' In an instant he jumped from his chair and pulled a bowie knife from between his shoulders. Quick as a thought I pulled the revolver from my pocket, it was cocked in my hand, and I said to him, 'you move one inch and I will put a bullet through your head,

you infernal rascal.' I then said to him, covered by my revolver, 'do you go down stairs.' He turned and went down to the front door. As he stepped on to the large stone, I kicked him out to the sidewalk, saying, 'I think I ought to kill you, you — scoundrel.' I have ever thought he was sent to my room for the purpose of killing me, and my revolver saved me."

During the eighteen years Mr. Wade was in the Senate he never revised a speech for the *Congressional Globe* or *Congressional Record*. Just as he spoke he went on record. And this is just as it should be. No man should be permitted to alter his speech.

Judge Geo. Hoadly, the father of ex-Governor Hoadly, and brother-in-law of ex-President Woolsey, was for twelve years a Justice of the Peace in Cleveland, before he was an Associate Judge. He had learning, legal knowledge and ability, that would have made him distinguished and eminent on the bench of any court of the country, even the highest. No man now living could draw so faithful a mental portrait of Judge Hoadly, as his great admirer, Mr. Henry B. Payne. He ought to do it. He was one of the few very remarkable men, that I have ever known, who was at home in every department of human learning and knowledge.

This fact was deeply impressed upon my mind and attention in our courts, that judges, after they had

been for several years on the bench, for one or more terms, and came back to the bar to practice, were not successful as lawyers. I believe this is generally the case. After they have tried to hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, and often times with blinded eyes, and having to weigh evidence, to interpret motives, to reconcile conflicting statements of parties entirely opposite, when both sides seem to be governed by principles of truth, and then to be obliged to take the spear of Ithuriel to detect the right. A lawyer probably finds it hard to divest himself of thoughts and habits of investigation that controlled and influenced his mind when he was upon the bench. We are beings governed by strange influences, sometimes victims of prejudices, and we have unconsciously to bow to what we can but feel is the unreasonable demand of persons, however honestly and perseveringly they may impress themselves upon us. Whether at the bar or upon the bench, there is but one question to be decided in the Court of Conscience: Is it right?

Webster, in his argument to the jury in the murder trial of Captain

White, says: "There is no evil that we cannot either face or fly from, but the consciousness of duty disregarded. A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipresent, like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, duty performed, or duty violated, is still with us, for our happiness or our misery. If we say darkness shall cover us, in the darkness as in the light, our obligations are yet with us. We cannot escape their power, nor fly from their presence. They are with us in this life, will be with us at its close, and in that scene of inconceivable solemnity, which lies farther onward, we shall find ourselves surrounded by the consciousness of duty, to pain us, wherever it has been violated, and to console us so far as God may have given us grace to perform it."

If client, if lawyer, if judge, if jury would have ever before them as a guide to direct them in all the affairs of life, this idea of duty, how it would help to make the rough places smooth and lighten its heavy burdens.

JAMES A. BRIGGS.

Brooklyn, July, 1889.

THE YELLOW PINE SILVER MINE.

ITS DISCOVERER AND OWNER—GEORGE R. WILLIAMSON.

ORE everywhere! We could not suppress the remark, extravagant as it may seem, as we wandered through the net-work of tunnels connecting the mines discovered and owned by George Richard Williamson, Esq., in the Sugar Loaf District, Boulder Co., Colorado. These six mines bear the names: Yellow Pine, Duroc, Vulcluse, Gray Copper, Michner and Coercion. Samples of this rich and glittering ore, taken from the piles within our reach, are upon my table, yielding from 500 to 1,700 ounces of silver to the ton.

This mine has the reputation of being one of the richest in that county. Its value has never been estimated. Since its discovery in 1877, Mr. Williamson has taken from its tunnels more than \$300,000, and this without unusual effort or expenditure. He has also refused several munificent offers for the property.

Desiring reliable information concerning this great industry of Colorado, for our pages, and wishing to see for ourselves and not for another, how these mining operations are conducted, Major Towne and myself procured a team and on the first of May left Boulder to visit and inspect this great mining camp—one of the many of similar character we propose

to examine, throughout the State, during the passing summer.

We were accompanied to the mine by the fortunate owner, Mr. Williamson. The superintendent of the mines, Mr. Edward Carlson, a native of Sweden, and a miner of ten years experience, conducted us through the somewhat perilous underground passages.

These tunnels intersect and communicate, connecting the different mines, their direction, or inclination, being determined by the course of the veins of ore. Everywhere ore was in sight. No one can see its exposure upon every hand without being impressed with the thought of its great value.

Taking this as an index, the conclusion is inevitable that Boulder county is in possession of mines, both gold and silver, of immense wealth, and only awaits capital, guided by experience and scientific appliances, to render it one of the promising fields of the Rocky Mountain country.

Mr. Williamson was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1824. His father, Thomas Williamson, was a farmer, with whom he remained until of age. He then became superintendent of the Davidson Coal Banks

in Beaver county, Pa., owned by his uncle, William Frait, and continued thus occupied about four years.

In the summer of 1855 he removed to Dakota county, Nebraska, where he was elected sheriff. Upon his removal to Colorado, Mr. Williamson devoted himself to prospecting and studying mineral indications, especially in Gilpin county. The year 1859 was spent in Spring Gulch, near Central City, and 1860 in California Gulch. The next fifteen years he continued mining, both in Gilpin and Boulder counties. This brought his persistent prospecting to a successful close, when, as stated, he made the discovery of the Yellow Pine silver mine.

Mr. Williamson is president of the Boulder National Bank, an institution which has continually prospered under his management. It is one of the safest financial houses in Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have two homes—one, a summer residence near their mines, whence the most extraordinary mountain scenery may be enjoyed in sunshine, and even in storm, and where the atmosphere, purified by contact with the snowy range and laden with the perfume of the never fading foliage of the pine tree, seems to give assurance of everlasting life. The other home is in Boulder city, whose society has

reached that stage in progress where education and Christian culture go hand in hand. Their residence has many evidences of refinement.

Mrs. Williamson's father, the late James M. Kuester, Esq., was at one time editor of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

The Williamson family is of Scottish origin. They were colonial settlers of Pennsylvania. The grandfather of George R. Williamson, with six brothers, was a soldier in the American Revolution. His father, Thomas Williamson, bore a name highly honored in Scotland. There was a Thomas Williamson, member of Parliament in 1586; another Thomas Williamson was created Baronet June 3, 1642 by Charles I. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Williamson, Baronet, who died 1703. It is not unreasonable to infer that the Williamsons who left Scotland on account of religious persecutions during the reigns of the Stuarts, were kindred to the ancient house of Williamson, whose antiquity and respectability are evidenced by the fact that Duncan Williamson, the earliest known ancestor, married Alice McKenzie, of Kintail, A. D. 1381, and had a grant of armorial bearings with the motto : *Et patribus, et posteritate*—"Both for forefathers and for posterity."

H. D. T.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Oneida Historical Society was held on the evening of April 28, Hon. Henry Hurlburt presiding. The librarian, Dr. M. M. Bagg, read a long list of donations to the library and museum of the society, including the following, which are of special interest: Subscription for a fireman's dinner in 1815, with numerous signatures, and a Greek poem in praise of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, W. Herbert, 1801, from Dr. Bagg; seal in use by the Lenox Furnace Company and impression of seal in use by the Seneca Turnpike Company in 1800, from Mrs. B. A. Son; revolver used by John Reed in the Mexican war, from himself; address delivered at the inauguration of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, Fairfield, by Lyman Spaulding, December 7th, 1813, from William R. Watson. The following were elected upon a favorable report of the Committee on Membership: Corresponding members, General Ely S. Parker, of New York; Judge Thomas Dunlap, of Toledo, O.; B. S. Belden and Daniel O. M. Collins, of Jersey City. Resident members, Jonathan Goodler, Dr. Joseph V. Haberer. The following were proposed for corresponding members of the society: Rev. James E. Coley, Westport, Conn.; Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, Sitka, Alaska.

AT eight o'clock F. B. Parkhurst, of Frankfort, was introduced by Rev. Daniel Ballou as the lecturer of the evening. His subject was "Governor John Jay." He first described the French Huguenot ancestry of Governor Jay and the occasion of the family leaving Rochelle, and then delivered a most able and entertaining address, which was

closely listened to. Toward the close he referred to the life and labors of Jay in the following language: "After his second gubernatorial term, nothing could induce Mr. Jay to remain in public office. He established himself with his family upon his estate at Bedford, and passed a serene old age. Many a pilgrimage by those in and out of power was made to the sage who had assisted in erecting the republic and embellishing our annals with his fund of learning and wisdom. On the 17th of May, 1829, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, solaced by the knowledge of duties well performed, surrounded by his loving children, he passed peacefully into immortality. Exigences and new applications there will be, but when perusing the formative period of our State and national governments, we may gain strength and wisdom by directing our gaze toward the life of John Jay. Liberated from the cant and prejudice of his day, every enlightened citizen is impelled to admire his character and deeds. He seemed to be endowed by Providence to fill the various stations to which he was assigned from his entry into public life. Never did a magistrate deserve the plaudits of his countrymen more than he who wore the ermine with an honor that gave dignity to our highest tribunal, shedding luster upon the American name and winning praise from posterity."

IN response to our request for additions to the list of historical societies of the United States and Canada, the names of the societies given below have been received. Any further additions will be gladly received. Gen. Charles W. Darling, who prepared the original list, adds the Sandusky County Pioneer

and Historical Society, with headquarters at Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio. D. W. Manchester, secretary of the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The list of historical societies in the United States in the current number of the magazine is of interest in a general way, and is especially valuable for reference. General Darling is entitled to thanks and deserving of credit for preparing it, and you, also, for publishing it. There are two Ohio societies which are omitted, viz.: Lorain County Historical Society, Elyria, O., and the Wellington Historical Society, Wellington, O. The name of the Westport Historical Society, Westport, Conn., was changed in March last to Saugatuck Historical Society." Oscar W. Collet, secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, also writes: "Referring to the request that accompanies your list of historical societies in the May number, I remark there are two associations in our building, designated respectively Veteran Firemen's Historical Society of St. Louis, and Ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Association of St. Louis. They are our tenants for a room each, but I do not know whether they can be classed properly as historical societies."

ANOTHER correspondent suggests several changes and corrections, as follows:

TO THE EDITOR:—In the May issue of your valued Magazine, (Vol. 12, No. 1) page 110, in the list of societies, I observe "Massachusetts Historical Society, Deerfield; Massachusetts Peconituc Valley Memorial Association, South Natick; Massachusetts Historical Society, Deerfield."

Of the first and third of these I have no knowledge, but it does not seem probable that there would be two societies of the same name in the same town, and I do not think that there is or ever has been any society of that name in Deerfield. I am familiar with that region.

Of the second I am a member. The name

is spelled Pocumtuck, an Indian name, and is and always has been at Deerfield, (and not at "South Natick," which is some seventy miles from there), where it has a large Memorial building.

Lincoln, Neb., May 16. T. H. LEAVITT.

ONCE a year the Calumet, one of the leading social clubs of Chicago, gives a reception which is in a sense historic in its character. Twelve years ago, Joel C. Walters, who became a resident of Chicago in 1837, proposed at a meeting of the club, that a reception should be given every spring, to the "old settlers" of the city. The proposition was endorsed and invitations were sent out for the first annual reception, which was held on the 27th of May, 1879. In sending out these invitations, the line was drawn at 1840, and only those persons who were residents of the city at or prior to that date, and who had at the time attained their majority, were denominated "old settlers." The same rule has been observed in issuing invitations to each of the receptions held since that date, and it is a desirable company of men and women which now gather at the club parlors, on these occasions. The twelfth of those annual receptions was held on the 15th of May, and brought together something like two hundred persons, who have seen a straggling frontier village grow into a city of more than a million people. They were all men and women grown half a century ago, and nearly all are now about seventy years of age. The seven white-haired and venerable gentlemen who acted as members of the reception committee, arrived in Chicago in the following order: Silas B. Cobb, in 1833; Horatio S. Loomis, in 1834; Arthur S. Burley, in 1835; Frederick Tuttle, in 1836; Joel C. Walters, in 1837; Jerome Beecher, in 1838, and Franklin D. Gray, in 1839. A large proportion of these pioneer citizens of the great western metropolis, who were present at the reception, are still residents of Chicago, but a considerable number came from other

towns and cities of the west, to renew old acquaintances and talk over the experiences of their early lives.

Recalling the incident related recently in these pages by the late Judge R. P. Spalding, of Ohio, when he first heard of Lincoln in connection with a proposed nomination for the Vice Presidency, in 1856, a valued contributor sends us the following, gleaned from among the archives of the Early Settlers Association, of Cleveland. It is a personal recollection of David Tod, the famous war governor of Ohio, related by Mr. Spalding himself: "In the spring of the year 1823," says Judge Spalding, "and just before I had commenced housekeeping in Warren, the seat of justice of Trumbull county, I visited the Hon. George Tod, president judge of the common pleas, at his residence on Brier Hill in the vicinity of Youngstown. He lived in a log house, upon a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, which he had contracted to purchase of Gen. Simon Perkins, at three dollars an acre, but which he was unable to pay for, as he had a wife and six children to support, while his salary was no more than eleven hundred dollars. But there was no limit to the hospitality of the family. I spent the night at the house, as I frequently did. In the course of the evening the judge had his daughters sing several songs for my amusement, and at last the judge said to me, with somewhat of a boastful air: 'Mr. Spalding, all my children are singers; they can all sing well. Where is David? Do some of you call David.' Very soon a young man, some fifteen or sixteen years of age, dressed in a suit of homespun, with a broad-brimmed felt hat on his head, entered the room, and bowing respectfully to the judge, asked him what he wished him to do. 'My son,' said he, 'I have been singing, and your sisters have been singing for Mr. Spalding, and I have told him that all my children are singers; now I want you to show him how well you can sing.'

"The young man, without moving a muscle of his face by way of evincing emotion, immediately struck up the old tune of Mear, with the words:

'Old Grimes is dead,

That good old soul,' etc.

"Again he bowed and left the room, when his father said to me with much apparent feeling: 'Mr. Spalding, there is more in that boy than comes to the surface. Oh, if it could only be developed!' Said I, 'Why do you not, then, send him to school, and thus give him a chance for development?' The reply was: 'I am so poor, I cannot afford it.' 'Send him up to Warren,' I said to the judge, 'and so long as I have anything to eat, he shall share it with me.' The offer was accepted with a stipulation by Judge Tod that he should feel at liberty to send me occasionally from the products of his farm, such articles as would be useful to my family. In this manner David Tod left his father's log-cabin at Brier Hill, and entered upon a course of study, that within ten years, enabled him to pay up his father's contract with General Perkins, and made him the proprietor of the valuable coal mines that lay buried in that tract of land, and ultimately gave to the country the patriotic war governor of Ohio, in 1861-2."

FROM the same gold mine of historic information, the annals of the society above-named, comes also the following, as related by the venerable John A. Foote, of his former partner, Sherlock J. Andrews, one of the ablest and most lovable members of the Ohio bar. "When quite a young man," he says, "Andrews came to the town where I then lived to attend an academy. He must have staid there some two or three years, and boarded at the house next ours. Here it seemed to me that he was so full of fun that he would spend his life indulging that trait. A fellow-boarder by the name of Bush, as Mr. Andrews told me, was reading a book and marking his progress by a book-mark in

the book. This mark Andrews would occasionally turn back. Bush, not discovering it, read on by the mark. When he had finished it, Andrews asked Bush how he liked the book. Bush replied: 'Very well; but there was a good deal of *sameness* in it.' This love of fun, this humor stood by him to the last. One of the last times I listened to him he was defending physicians in a suit for malpractice. He showed how powerless human remedies and skill were in the presence of a fatal disease. But, he says, how do the schools of physicians testify about this? The allopathist says, of course he died; he was treated by an homœopathist; no remedies were administered. The homœopathist says of the regular treatment: Of course he died; he was drugged to death. But Dr. Seelye, a hydropathist, says: Of course he died; he should have been treated as we make candles; a wick should have been run through him and we should dip him. In another suit Mr. Andrews was arguing the case of a clergyman, who had brought suit for slander, because he had been called a thief. The counsel opposed charged that the suit was brought for money; that the clergyman preached for money, and that there was not much in religion anyway. As near as I can recollect, in reply, Mr. Andrews told the jury that whether the man was correct who could see no evidence of a designer in the universe; or that man 'to whom the heavens declared the glory of God and the firmament showed his handiwork,' it was not for them to decide. But, presenting in a masterly manner the evidence of a God from design, he added: 'If chance can do all this, I fear that she may some day erect her judgment seat and bring you and me before her, and decide our destinies for eternity.' But even in this case he could not get through without his mirth. A witness had testified against the minister. On cross-examination, the witness said he was a materialist. In commenting on this testimony Mr. Andrews said he understood that

theory to be that the soul was a kind of gizzard stuck in near the backbone. A handsome sum was obtained by the minister, both in the Common Pleas and Supreme Court."

AN interesting gathering was that of the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, held in the Green Room of the White House on May 13. The President of the United States is President ex-officio of the Board of Directors, and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Governor of Virginia are ex-officio members of the board. President Harrison, in calling the meeting to order, made a brief speech expressing his hearty approval of the work, and his willingness to co-operate in every way he could to make it a success. The President then gave way to Chief Justice Fuller, who presided during the remainder of the meeting. The charter and the by-laws of the association, which were adopted at the meeting of the incorporators on the 22d of February, were presented. A letter was read from Mrs. James Power Smith, of the Fredericksburg local society, congratulating the association and asking that a committee be appointed to confer with the officers of that organization. The chair appointed Mrs. Waite, wife of the late Chief Justice; Mrs. Blair, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Reginald Fendall, of Washington. The meeting elected Mrs. Waite Vice-President; Mrs. Margaret Hetzell, Secretary, and Mr. E. Grannis Riggs, Treasurer. Among those present besides those already named were Mrs. Harrison, who took an active interest in the proceedings; the wives of Senators Dolph, Vance, Cockrell, and Squire; Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Emory, wife of Gen. Emory; Miss Maud Lee Davidge, Miss Pendleton, and Mrs. Reyburn, of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. N. Norton, of Washington; Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, of Baltimore; Mrs. Money, of Mississippi, and Mrs. Blair Lee.

A FINE collection of autographs is described in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of April 10: The Pennsylvania Historical Society is soon to come into possession of a most valuable collection of autographic letters by the gift of Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer. It has taken Mr. Dreer over forty years to gather the thousands of letters he is to give to the venerable society. He is now engaged with Mr. Gregory B. Keen, of the Pennsylvania University, in cataloguing the collection. The edition will be limited in number, and printed for private distribution only, and copies will be given, it is expected, to the important public libraries in the country. Although all of the letters are valuable, and very many of them extremely scarce, the most important is probably one written by Galileo, the Italian mathematician. Among the others may be mentioned probably a dozen by William Penn, twice as many by Washington, and letters by nearly all of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, all of the generals who took part in the Revolutionary War, excepting a few of the French officers; pages in the handwriting of Patrick Henry, Robert Morris, the Presidents, Governors of the States, and other eminent Americans. There is a letter or other manuscript of nearly every poet or author who wrote in the English language, and numerous epistles in the handwriting of famous actors, actresses, singers, musical composers and artists. The rulers of the world and the great statesmen are well represented, for there are specimens of the penmanship of English sovereigns from Henry VII. to Victoria, many of the French kings and queens, Pitt, Bradshaw, the regicide; Harley, Earl of Oxford; Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Robert, Earl of Halifax; Fox, Macaulay, Peel, Canning, Brougham, and nearly one hundred signatures of members of the French National Assembly of 1789.

ANOTHER American inventor received a deserved recognition on May 14, when the statue to the memory of Seth Boyden, the inventor and mechanic, was unveiled at Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Boyden died in March, 1871, at the age of eighty, and after a residence in Newark of fifty-five years. A movement was set on foot to secure funds for a monument for him as far back as 1872, but it showed no signs of activity till the Board of Trade and the Schubert Vocal Society lent their aid, in 1886, and even then it was not until the last eight months that enough had been secured. The statue is in bronze, and was designed by Gerhardt of New Haven. It is eight feet high, and represents Boyden, aproned as a mechanic, at work at the anvil, with his arms bared to the elbows, his left hand holding a miniature locomotive, which he is intently studying. The pedestal on which it stands is of Wesley granite and ten feet high, and is the gift of the city. A native of Foxborough, Mass., Boyden came to Newark when he was twenty-seven years of age. "He had shown much mechanical genius in early life, and repaired watches at fifteen; at eighteen he made himself a microscope of great power. Later in life he produced the first daguerreotype ever made in this country, upon information derived from a hastily-written newspaper article. He invented malleable iron, and acquired the French secret of making patent leather. He next studied the locomotive and made the improvements that have brought it to its point of modern perfection. Two that he built in 1837 for the old Morris Road were the first built in New Jersey. He rounded off his active life by settling down upon a farm that he cultivated until his death."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR :—The Missouri Historical Society held a reception meeting on April 22, surpassing far any like assemblage for which it has ever thrown open its rooms, the occasion being the presentation of a large oil portrait of Julia Dean, so famed many years ago.

Dr. O'Reilly gave a sketch of her life, brief, yet sufficient to inform the younger generation; and then Mr. O. W. Collet, who stated that he was collecting materials for a biography of Julia Dean, interested the audience with an estimate of her worth in the two-fold capacities of player and woman. The address—a brilliant display of methodically arranged matter, scholarly, beautiful in language, happy in illustration, and abounding in touching reminiscences—was delivered with so much life and feeling, that it fairly "captured" the listeners. Evidently the speaker's heart, as well as intellect, was in the words that fell from his lips.

Miss Fannie Engelman, a bright girl, German by race, of St. Louis by birth, delivered with charming grace a set of original, well-written verses—perhaps a hundred lines—relating to Julia Dean, in fact, her life story poetically told. The audience was emphatic in marking its approval of Miss Engelman's successful effort.

An address was delivered by Mr. R. Ennis, in which native Irish enthusiasm gave

depth and earnestness to the eulogy of a noble, though unfortunate, woman.

Judge Samuel Treat, of United States District Court fame, now on the retired list, spoke a few sentences which practically illustrated the integrity and lastingness of the impressions made by Julia Dean upon personal acquaintances, concluding with the remark that if his auditors would take what was said in the sense intended, he would add: "And I loved her!"

Seldom is biography—history, in fact—presented under so pleasing, so attractive a garb; seldom are speakers and auditors so completely as one, as was the case on this occasion.

The Missouri Historical Society owns a fine property, fifty feet front by one hundred and fifty-five in depth, on Lucas Place, St. Louis, covered by a three-story building. It accommodates the Southern Historical Society and the Firemen's Historical Society with a room. These capacious premises, three years ago deemed ample to meet every need for a long time to come, are now found totally inadequate. Double as much room is required.

The society possesses a very valuable archæological cabinet, comprising many thousand specimens, in one department at least—American flint implements—among the best in the world. S.

St. Louis, May 1, 1890.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

"THE LIFE OF BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH."
By George R. Crooks, D. D. Illustrated.
Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The impress laid by Matthew Simpson upon American history and Methodism in America was laid for all time, and is not the less great because his life was spent in the work of the church rather than in the career of a soldier, a statesman, or a politician. He approached his life work modestly and in a spirit of consecration, and the thought never entered his mind in the early years that he should occupy the position or wield the influence permitted to him in after years. It was a trying period when he first came into the Episcopal office, and there were difficulties and dangers of a serious character affecting, not only the church, but the nation at large. From the first to the last he was an active worker, doing fearlessly whatever he believed to be right, and saying fearlessly the words he felt called upon to speak. As a minister, as a professor of natural science in Allegheny College, as president of the Indiana Asbury University, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and finally as bishop, he was one of the ablest and most powerful in influence of all the able men who have held the highest office in the gift of the Methodist church. His life was indeed one that will bear such detailed and thorough investigation as Dr. Crooks has here given. Admirably fitted for the task undertaken, the author has laboriously made it one of love; and his high admiration for Bishop Simpson's character is justified to the most critical by the internal evidences scattered all through the work. After tracing the conditions of social and re-

ligious life in eastern Ohio in the early days of this century, Dr. Crooks says: "Born and reared under these conditions, Bishop Simpson, laying hold of such helps as he could find, acquired as much knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics as was attainable in Ohio in that generation, studied and practiced medicine, became a college professor and then a college president, administered the office of a bishop for thirty-two years, was, during the civil war, a recognized power in national affairs, and left a fame for pulpit eloquence throughout the English-speaking world. It will be our task to trace the successive steps of this progress, and to show the means by which it was accomplished; and we first offer to the reader his own brief narrative of his early life." It might be regretted that Bishop Simpson had not extended that brief autobiography into his late years were it not that in that case, Dr. Crooks might not have undertaken a work that, for useful purposes, outranks anything that the Bishop himself might have given. The work is replete with portraits of Bishop Simpson at various stages of life, of his associates, and pictures of places memorable in connection with his career.

"THE WORKS OF HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. HISTORY OF WASHINGTON, IDAHO AND MONTANA, 1845-1889." Vol. XXXI. San Francisco. The History Company, publishers.

The valuable series long since known to historians and historical readers under the title of "The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft," has been enriched by volume thirty-one, covering the record of that portion of the far west known as Washington, Idaho and Montana. It is hardly necessary to cite

the varied and valuable sources of historical information open to the author, or to describe the plan upon which his works are constructed, as they have been explained again and again since this series was commenced. The appearance of this volume is timely, as the admission of Washington to the sisterhood of States, and the recent attention attracted to the resources and natural possessions of the farther northwest, have raised many questions which only a work of this size and fullness of detail could answer. And it would be difficult to raise any question of importance therewith that it does not answer; for, in addition to the historical narrative, we are furnished with a mass of valuable and timely information as to the general development, progress, statehood, mining, cattle-raising, natural wealth and settlement, physical features, products of the soil, etc. The volume becomes, therefore, not only a history of all that portion of our republic, but a hand-book of general information as well.

For a complete history of any specified portion of the Pacific coast one should have access to all the works of this series, as in many cases the one volume leans upon another, so to speak, so that there will not be a repetition in the various volumes of such early historical information as relates to the whole. For instance, in the volume entitled "History of the Northwest Coast," Mr. Bancroft has brought the annals of Washington, Idaho and Montana to the end of the fur company regime in 1846, at which time the question of boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and those of the United States was determined. In the "History of Oregon" he has likewise given much of the early affairs of the territory treated in this volume. This interchange of information, however, holds good only as relates to the early period, each volume being separate and complete unto itself as regards information of a later date. The same deep research, close study and comparison, fidelity to facts,

and clearness of expression that have become the marked features of former volumes, hold good in this.

"THE MORMON DELUSION: ITS HISTORY, DOCTRINES, AND THE OUTLOOK IN UTAH."
By Rev. M. W. Montgomery. Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, Boston and Chicago. (75 cts.)

This latest exposition of Mormon history and of the things that have come from the teaching and practice of the Mormon creed, is historical in character and educational in purpose, and is issued by the great society which stands as its sponsor, for the purpose of teaching the people that neither Mormonism nor polygamy has as yet been eliminated from the land, despite the recent anti-Mormon political victories in Utah, and the telling blows delivered by the judges of the United States courts. It is, with many thoughtful persons, an open question whether polygamy has not been, from one standpoint, a blessing in disguise; for no man can tell to what proportions the Mormon church might have grown by this time had not this lewd invention come to shock the moral sense of the world, and make Mormonism a synonym for all that is degraded. Suggestive in this direction are two facts that come to mind at present. The Mormon church grew, from a membership of six, to near two hundred thousand in the fourteen years between the inception of the church and its founder's death; and during the past year the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—the Anti-Polygamy Mormons of Iowa—increased its membership by near three thousand. Polygamy has been an effective weapon for attack in the hands of pulpit, press, and the lawmakers, since its public promulgation over a third of a century ago.

Be this as it may be, Mr. Montgomery has given a graphic review of the whole question, devoting one or two chapters to the history of the church before its passage

across the Rocky Mountains, but reserving the main portion of his work for the wonderful and exciting events that have since occurred. He writes, of course, from the standpoint of the orthodox church, and, considered thus, has been fair in his treatment. The chief value in the work to the general reader of to-day is the fact that he has brought the story down to the present year, the final pages being given to the recent elections in Salt Lake and the action of the United States courts in deciding that those who had taken the oaths of the endowment house could not make good American citizens. The view the author has held as to the need of this work is briefly told in his own words: "A want has been widely felt for a single book which should, in very brief space, cover all the ground and be adapted to every class of readers who are seeking complete and accurate information on this subject." He has filled his limits very creditably, and although Mormon apologists can find many points to attack in his conclusions, he has made out a strong and impressive case.

"WAR-PATH AND BIVOUC, OR THE CONQUEST OF THE SIOUX. A narrative of stirring personal experiences and adventures in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876, and in the campaign on the British border, in 1878." By John J. Finerty, war-correspondent of the *Chicago Times*. Publication office: Unity Building, Chicago. (\$2).

This contribution to the history of the long struggle between the white man and the red man, upon that ever-narrowing strip between the civilization of the Atlantic coast and that of the Pacific coast, gives the story of one of the most exciting and important of the campaigns in that not yet ended war. It is an account of the great Indian wars of 1876 and 1879, as told by a trained man of letters who was upon the ground, and who had the amplest facilities for gaining the information here set down. In the capacity

of a newspaper correspondent, Mr. Finerty accompanied Gen. Crook's command in the expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1876, and shared all the hardships and perils of that famous campaign. He was one of the handful of men who went on what has been known ever since as the "Sibley Scout," and who escaped a fate similar to that of Custer and his little army only through the coolness and wisdom of the guide and commanding officer. In 1879 Mr. Finerty also went with Gen. Miles on the campaign against Sitting Bull's warriors up near the Canadian border, and on that occasion he met the celebrated chief, was present at the council, and was invited to deliver an address. "He complied, but, doubtless in deference to the interpreter, condensed his remarks into a few brief sentences. Mr. Finerty's book contains all the material facts of a history of the operations against the Sioux, but it is written in a narrative style and is interesting from start to finish. His description of the Rosebud fight, the Sibley Scout, the engagement at Slim Buttes, and his story of the long march in pursuit of the Indians after the Custer Massacre, have never been equaled by any other writer who has treated the subjects. The miseries and hardships that officers and men endured in that campaign can scarcely be realized by the people who dwell in cities. Mr. Finerty's tribute to the coolness, courage and hardiness of the American soldiers, whom he ranks above those of any other nation in the world, is the more valuable because it comes from one who saw them in a service the most trying our army has ever experienced."

But the best indorsement of this work, may be found in a glance at some portions of the great field of adventure which it covers. We are taken with Crook along the banks of the North Platte, and far into the wild regions watered by the Tongue, the Powder, the Rosebud, the Big Horn, and the Yellowstone rivers; the sudden Indian attack on Crook's camp and its speedy and spirited repulse;

the pomp of the armed array of the Indian allies, who arrived previous to Crook's famous Battle of the Rosebud, which preceded, almost immediately, the world-renowned Custer Massacre of June 25, 1876; the exciting buffalo hunt participated in by the Crow and Shoshone tribes of Indian on both flanks of Crook's column, as it moved against the cohorts of Sitting Bull; the battle itself, with all its movements and fluctuations, and the scenes and incidents in the field and on the march; the retreat to the base of supplies, and the subsequent exploration of the beautiful Big Horn Mountain region; the romantic and terrible Sibley Scout, one of the most exciting incidents of all our Indian wars; Custer's bold attack on an Indian village four miles long, and his death, with all of his immediate command, on the bluffs of the Little Big Horn; Merritt's able movement and brilliant fight upon War Bonnet Creek; the juncture of the forces under Crook and Terry, with the awful cross march to the Yellowstone and the Little Missouri; the picturesque fighting at Slim Buttes, and the subsequent march to the Black Hills;

Mackenzie's battle with Dull Knife, and his victory, and the surrender of Crazy Horse; the treachery and tragical death of that renowned chief. We then follow the fortunes of General Miles, through the campaigns that have made him famous as an Indian fighter; his battle with and victory over Lamé Deer and other chiefs; his bloody battle with Chief Joseph and the Nez Percés at Bear's Paw Mountain, while the brave and enterprising savages were en route to join the Sioux; and the surrender of Chief Joseph with all his tribe; Miles' final campaign against Sitting Bull, which brought him to the British Line, and which, after a brilliant fight on Milk River, put an end forever to the long-held power of the great Sioux chief. These exciting episodes are followed by several chapters upon special themes, among which may be found sketches of Custer and Crook, and events having a bearing upon the general theme discussed. The book is illustrated, and upon the whole is one of the best of all the books written upon the Indian troubles of modern days.

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